

1881.

---

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1881,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

---

IN FIVE VOLUMES.  
VOL. II.

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1882.

1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1881.

(IN FIVE VOLUMES.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VOL. II.

Title-page.

Table of Contents.

Index.

	PAGE.
INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE—	
Chinese Immigration—Further Correspondence ... ..	1
High Commissioner's Court in the Western Pacific—Further Correspondence ... ..	5
Meteorological—held at Melbourne—Minutes of Proceedings ... ..	9
CIVIL SERVICE—	
Leave of Absence to Public Officers—Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ... ..	33
Ditto                   —Department of Lands—Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ... ..	39
Ditto                   —Survey Branch—Supplementary Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ... ..	43
Mr. Mason, late Engineer for Existing Railway Lines—Return to Address ... ..	47
Licensed Surveyors—Return to Order ... ..	53
Registrar General's Office—Return concerning Clerks in Deeds Branch ... ..	69
FINANCE—	
Estimates for 1882, and Supplementary Estimates for 1881 and Previous Years—Message No. 24 ... ..	71
Estimates for 1882 ... ..	73
Schedule to Estimates for 1882 ... ..	211
Supplementary Estimates for 1881 and Previous Years ... ..	291
Additional Estimates for 1882, and Loan Estimates for 1882—Message No. 40 ... ..	305
Additional Estimates for 1882 ... ..	307
Loan Estimates for 1882 ... ..	311
Withdrawal of Additional Estimates for 1882—Message No. 41 ... ..	315
Additional Estimates for 1882 ( <i>in substitution</i> )—Message No. 42 ... ..	317
Additional Estimates for 1882 ( <i>in substitution</i> ) ... ..	319
Ways and Means for 1882 ... ..	323
Appendix to the Ways and Means for 1882 ... ..	435
Explanatory Statement of the Public Accounts in the Ways and Means ... ..	523
Public Accounts for 1880—Report of Auditor General ... ..	533

FINANCE (continued)—	PAGE.
Treasury Balances—Application of ... .. .	673
Trust Moneys Deposit Accounts—from 1st April, 1880, to 31st March, 1881 ... .. .	675
Bank Liabilities and Assets—for Quarter ended 31st March, 1881 ... .. .	677
Ditto                   ditto           30th June, 1881 ... .. .	679
Ditto                   ditto           30th September, 1881 ... .. .	681
Explanatory Abstracts—Of Amounts estimated and voted ... .. .	683
<b>CUSTOMS—</b>	
Convention between New South Wales and South Australia ... .. .	689
Report on Surtaxes d'Entrepôt, &c.—Circular Despatch ... .. .	693
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—</b>	
Supreme Court Additional Judge Bill—Message No. 9 ... .. .	697
Mr. Justice Hargrave—Return to Address ... .. .	699
Mr. District Court Judge Docker—Correspondence on Address of, to Jury at Wilcannia ... .. .	703
The Master in Equity—Return to Address ... .. .	705
District Courts Act of 1858—Annual Returns ... .. .	717
County Court Bill—Return to Order ... .. .	789
Intestate Estate of William Robinson Bain—Return to Address ... .. .	863
Administration of the Dog Act in Scone—Return to Address ... .. .	879
Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer—Return to Order ... .. .	887
Ditto                   ditto ... .. .	893
Johnson (Constable) v. Donaldson—Return to Address ... .. .	899
Metropolitan Magistrates Bill—Message No. 33 ... .. .	901
Stipendiary Magistrates—Petition—Licensed Victuallers Association ... .. .	903
Ditto                   ditto —Trades and Labour Council ... .. .	905
Release of Isabella O'Brien from Darlinghurst Gaol—Return to Address ... .. .	907
Mudgee Gaol—Case of George Baynham—Correspondence ... .. .	917
Coonamble Gaol—Leg-ironing of Prisoners—Correspondence ... .. .	921
Prisons—Report for 1880 ... .. .	923
Prisons Act of 1874—Regulation ... .. .	927
<b>EDUCATION—</b>	
Crown-street Public School—Information ... .. .	929
Ditto                   Charges against Mrs. Bardwell—Return to Order ... .. .	931
Ditto                   ditto                   —Further Return to Order ... .. .	1039
Ditto                   ditto                   —Paper ... .. .	1047
Ditto                   Complaint against Mr. Drill Instructor Lees, by Mr. Rooney ... .. .	1049
Site for Public School at Bulla Creek—Return to Order ... .. .	1061
Religious Instruction in Public and Denominational Schools—Return to Order ... .. .	1071
Leave of Absence to Teachers—Rules ... .. .	1099
Public School at Carroll—Statement ... .. .	1101
Mr. John Kevin, Inspector of Public Schools—Return ... .. .	1103
Public Instruction Act of 1880—Regulations ... .. .	1105
Ditto                   ditto ... .. .	1107
Ditto                   ditto ... .. .	1109
Technical Education—Return to Order ... .. .	1111
University of Sydney—Report for 1880 ... .. .	1229
Ditto                   Return to Order ... .. .	1233
Grammar School, Sydney—Report for 1880 ... .. .	1241
Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act—Lands resumed for Public School Purposes	
under—Gresford, &c. ... .. .	1245
Ditto                   ditto                   Minnamurra ... .. .	1249
Ditto                   ditto                   Piper's Flat ... .. .	1251
Ditto                   ditto                   Buchanan ... .. .	1253
Ditto                   ditto                   Caergwrie, &c. ... .. .	1255
Ditto                   ditto                   Maedonald Town ... .. .	1257
Ditto                   ditto                   Woolloomooloo ... .. .	1259
Ditto                   ditto                   Lower Paddington ... .. .	1261
Ditto                   ditto                   Glenmore Road ... .. .	1263
Ditto                   ditto                   Double Bay ... .. .	1265
Ditto                   ditto                   Blackfriars ... .. .	1267

## EDUCATION (continued)—

PAGE.

Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act—Lands resumed for Public School Purposes										
under—North Newtown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1269
Ditto				ditto		Darlinghurst	...	...	...	1271
Ditto				ditto		Pymont	...	...	...	1273
Ditto				ditto		Waterloo	...	...	...	1275
Ditto				ditto		Thalaba	...	...	...	1277
Ditto				ditto		Albion-street	...	...	...	1279
Ditto				ditto		Surrey Hills	...	...	...	1281
Ditto				ditto		Willow-tree	...	...	...	1283
Ditto				ditto		Rothbury	...	...	...	1285

1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDEX

TO THE

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

AND

PAPERS LAID UPON THE TABLE

DURING THE SESSION

1881.

(FIVE VOLUMES.)

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>		
ABOLITION OF SCHOOL FEES (See "EDUCATION.")		
ACCIDENTS ON TRAMWAYS (See "TRAMWAYS.")		
ACCOUNTS (See "FINANCE"; also "RAILWAYS.")		
ADDITIONAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASES (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES (See "ESTIMATES.")		
ADDITIONAL JUDGE BILL (See "SUPREME COURT (ADDITIONAL JUDGE) BILL.")		
ADDITIONAL SITTING DAY (See "MONDAY SITTINGS.")		
ADDRESS IN REPLY TO GOVERNOR'S OPENING SPEECH:—		
Select Committee appointed to prepare, 4; brought up and read by Clerk, 4; adopted, 5; presented to the Governor by Speaker, and acknowledged, 7.		
ADDRESSES AND ORDERS:—		
Alphabetical Register of .....	1	569
ADJOURNMENT:—		
OF THE HOUSE:—		
Motion made for, and passed, 88, 119, 276, 297, 303.		
Motion made for, and negatived, 14, 18, 23, 41, 83, 104, 167, 191, 201, 216, 219, 232, 239, 244, 255, 305, 325, 346, 366, 379, 385, 408, 413, 423.		
For want of a Quorum after commencement of business, 57, 181, 381.		
For want of a Quorum before commencement of business, 205.		
OF DEBATE:—		
Motion made for, and passed, 26, 29, 45, 65, 83, 87, 135, 136, 160, 168, 170, 172, 195, 223, 240, 264.		
Motion made for, and negatived, 83, 84, 135, 167, 219, 264, 396.		
SPECIAL:—		
Motion made for, and passed, 143, 146, 262, 297, 303, 424.		
ON DEATH OF MEMBER:—		
383.		
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (See also "MINISTER OF JUSTICE"):—		
COUNTY COURT BILL:—		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 7 .....		789
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES:—		
Petition from Licensed Victuallers Association in favour of appointment of, presented, 87.....		903
Do. Trades and Labour Council do. do. 191.....		905
RELEASE OF ISABELLA O'BRIEN FROM DARLINGHURST GAOL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Tarrant</i> ) for copies of papers and executive minutes in connection with, 170;		
Return to Address laid on Table, 222.....	2	907
THE MASTER IN EQUITY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for copies of correspondence between Francis James Plomley, John Parkinson, the Department of the Minister of Justice, and the Master in Equity, touching certain complaints against the Master in Equity, 308; Return to Address, laid on Table, 333 .....		705
PRISONERS CONFINED IN GAOL UNDER SENTENCES OF COURTS MARTIAL:—		
Return of, laid on Table, 358 .....	4	733

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>		
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (continued) :—</b>		
<b>JOHNSON v. DONALDSON :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Pigott</i> ) for copies of information, summons, &c., having reference to the case of, 359; Return to Address laid on Table, 376 .....	2	899
<b>MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE DOCKER :—</b>		
Correspondence respecting address of, to a Jury at Wilcannia Quarter Sessions, laid on Table, 376.	2	703
<b>MR. J. STOCKS, J.P. :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) for copies of papers respecting complaint made against, to the Police Department, in connection with the search for stolen property in Mrs. Maxwell's house, 398.		
<b>MR. J. F. PLUNKETT, J.P.</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Terry</i> ) for copy of the Petition and other papers received by the Government, in reference to, at Gulgong, 406.		
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF THE DOG ACT IN SCONE :—</b>		
Return to Address ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 14 .....	2	879
<b>ADVERTISEMENTS, GOVERNMENT :—</b>		
Return of amounts paid to the "Sydney Morning Herald," "Echo," "Evening News," "Town and Country Journal," and "Daily Telegraph," from 1st January, 1879, to 30th June, 1881, laid on Table, 271 .....	5	817
Return of amounts paid or due to the "Sydney Morning Herald," "Daily Telegraph," "Evening News," and "Echo," from 1st January to 30th September, 1881, laid on Table, 271 .....	5	819
<b>AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) respecting recall of Mr. William Forster, and withdrawn, 408.		
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, RAILWAY RATES ON (See also "RAILWAYS") :—</b>		
Petition from Farmers, &c., of Orange and district, in favour of reduction of, presented, 87.....		415
Do. do. Blayney do. do. 87.....		415
Do. do. Bathurst do. do. 100.....		417
Do. do. Wellington do. do. 111.....	4	417
Do. do. Tumut do. do. 135.....		419
Do. do. Cargo do. do. 138.....		419
<b>ALBERT GOLD FIELD (See "GOLD FIELDS.")</b>		
<b>ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS (See "CROWN LANDS.")</b>		
<b>ALIGNMENT OF STREETS AT WAVERLEY :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for copies of papers in connection with Surveyor Parrot's claim for, 223.		
<b>AMENDMENT OF CROWN LANDS ACTS (See "CROWN LANDS.")</b>		
<b>ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL (NOW "BIRDS PROTECTION BILL") :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McLaughlin</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 185; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 191; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 266; Order of the Day postponed, 309; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with Amendments, and an Amendment in the Title, and Report adopted, 336; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 345; returned with Amendments and an Amended Title, 409; Amendments agreed to, disagreed to, and amended, 414; Report adopted, and Message to Council, 424; Council does not insist, 426; assented to in Council Chamber, 427.		
<b>ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :—</b>		
Sessional Order passed, 9.		
<b>APPRAISEMENT OF RUNS (See "RUNS.")</b>		
<b>APPROPRIATION BILL :—</b>		
Assent reported to Bill of last Session, 2.		
Presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 395; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, Report adopted, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 400; returned without Amendment, 413; assented to in Council Chamber, 427.		
<b>ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT (See "COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.")</b>		
<b>ARGYLE (See "ELECTORAL.")</b>		
<b>ARMIDALE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH SCHOOL AND PRESBYTERY LAND SALE BILL :—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Farnell</i> ) for leave to bring in, 125; leave given, 130; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 130; referred to Select Committee, 135; Report brought up, 160; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 191; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 194; returned with Amendments, 263; Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 309; Assent reported, 332.....	5	933
<b>ARTER, MR. RICHARD :—</b>		
Copy of letter from, respecting discovery of Billabong Gold Field, laid on Table, 192 .....	3	745
<b>ARTESIAN WATER :—</b>		
Report upon the Geological formation of the Country north of the Darling with reference to existence of, laid on Table, 276 .....	3	723
Further papers laid on Table, 307 .....	3	733
<b>ART GALLERY :—</b>		
Petition from Committee of the Lord's Day Observance Society against opening of, on the Lord's Day, presented, 166 .....	5	1135
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) in favour of opening of, on Sunday, and negatived, 163.		
<b>ART WORKS PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT :—</b>		
Statement of cost of, and particulars respecting, laid on Table, 271 .....	5	821
Supplementary Return laid on Table, 276 .....	5	827
<b>ASHFIELD :—</b>		
<b>LAND SOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT AT :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider the circumstances under which seventeen and a half acres were sold to Mr. Jamieson, and negatived, 409.		
<b>LAND TAKEN FROM MR. HENRY HALLORAN BY THE BOROUGH OF :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Combes</i> ) for copies of letters, plans, &c., relating to, 424.		
<b>ASSEMBLY (See also "PARLIAMENTARY EVIDENCE BILL") :—</b>		
Clerk reads Proclamation of Governor on opening of Session, 1.		
Clerk produces records in a Court of law, 1.		
Clerk reads Address in reply to Governor's Opening Speech, 4.		
Clerk reads Petition, 18, 247, 307, 311.		
Clerk reads Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer the Oath, 25.		
Clerk swears Members of Elections and Qualifications Committee, 31, 45, 51.		
Clerk reads order of leave for introduction of Bill, 57, 158.		
Clerk returns documents handed in before Select Committee, 232		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>		
<b>ASSEMBLY (continued):—</b>		
Clerk reads Report of Royal Commissioner upon the Expenditure of the award to the Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company, 277, 300.		
Clerk calls over names of Managers of the Free Conference on the Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 329.		
Clerk reads message withdrawing Additional Estimates, 388.		
Usher of Black Rod delivers Message from Governor, 1, 426.		
Speaker reports attendance of House in Council Chamber to hear Opening Speech, 3.		
Speaker reports presentation of Address in reply to Governor's Opening Speech, and Governor's reply thereto, 7.		
Speaker lays on Table Warrant appointing Elections and Qualifications Committee, 14.		
Speaker lays on Table Abstract of Public Accounts for 1880, 24	2	533
Speaker reports Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer the Oath, 25.		
Speaker reports maturity of Warrant appointing Elections and Qualifications Committee, 34.		
Speaker lays on Table Minute authorizing application of Balances, 379	2	673
Speaker's rulings, 51, 62, 105, 153, 380, 395.		
Speaker gives casting vote, 70.		
Speaker reports approval of Governor to new Standing Order, respecting Right of reply in Debates, 156.		
Speaker reads correspondence respecting death of Phillip George Myers, Esquire, a Member for Argyle, 321.		
Election of Angus Cameron, Esq., as Chairman of Committees, 8.		
Governor's Opening Speech, 3.		
Governor's Prorogation Speech, 427.		
Address in reply to Governor's Opening Speech, 4; adopted, 5; presented to the Governor and acknowledged, 7.		
Sessional Orders passed, 8 <sup>(5)</sup> , 9 <sup>(10)</sup> , 272, 333.		
Sittings after midnight, 35, 60, 79, 94, 127, 163, 177, 202, 213, 216, 228, 244, 258, 296, 302, 312, 333, 352, 355, 363, 367, 373, 376, 390, 401.		
Orders of the Day discharged, 64, 62, 115, 116, 131 <sup>(2)</sup> , 156, 158, 163, 191, 195, 219, 309, 319 <sup>(2)</sup> , 337, 359, 380, 413 <sup>(2)</sup> , 426 <sup>(6)</sup> .		
Order of the Day restored, 71.		
Order of the Day dropped, 337.		
Bills withdrawn, 64, 62, 115, 131 <sup>(2)</sup> , 163, 309, 319 <sup>(2)</sup> , 359, 380, 413 <sup>(2)</sup> , 426.		
Recommittal of Bills, 62, 315, 333.		
No Report from Committee of the Whole on Bill, 54.		
No Quorum, 57, 181, 205, 381.		
No Tellers on Division, 251, 299, 300.		
<i>Pro forma</i> Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 3.		
Special adjournment, 143, 146, 262, 297, 303, 424.		
Adjournment of the House on death of Michael Fitzpatrick, Esquire, 383.		
Rescission of Order for printing, 130, 346.		
Estimates withdrawn, and others substituted, 388.		
Right of Reply in Debates. Mr. W. J. Foster's Motion to refer question to the Standing Orders Committee, 25; Report brought up, 65; Motion made to consider Report in Committee of the Whole, 91; Order of the Day postponed, 97, 116; House in Committee, new Standing Order reported, report adopted, and to be presented by Mr. Speaker to the Governor for his approval, 147; presented, and approved of, 156.	1	579
Points of Order, 51, 62, 105, 153, 395.		
Chairman reports disorderly words in Committee on Bill, 199.		
Government Business ordered to take precedence of General Business on a Friday, by consent, 172.		
Government Business ordered to take precedence of General Business on Tuesdays, 272.		
Monday an additional Sitting Day, 333.		
Previous Question, 181.		
Attendance of Member of Council as Witness before Select Committee of Assembly, 111.		
Attendance of Member of Assembly as Witness before Select Committee of Council, 213, 229.		
J. F. Burns, Esq., as Chairman for the day only, 210.		
Vacant Seats, 227, 236, 296, 305, 321, 387.		
Issue and Return of Writs, 241, 253, 358, 373, 397.		
Members sworn, 241, 253, 358, 376, 422.		
Free Conference on Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 273, 315, 329.		
Ministerial Statements, 276, 302, 305.		
Announcement of date of Prorogation, 412.		
Votes and Proceedings, Nos. 1 to 97		1
Business undisposed of at the close of the Session		429
Attendance of Members in Divisions and Counts-out during the Session		431
Business of the Session		433
Weekly Reports of Divisions in Committee of the Whole, Nos. 1 to 20	1	435
Weekly Abstracts of Petitions received, Nos. 1 to 24		515
Alphabetical Registers of Bills		567
Alphabetical Registers of Addresses and Orders		569
Standing and Select Committees appointed during the Session		575
Explanatory Abstracts of sums estimated and voted	2	683
<b>PRIVILEGE—MILBURN CREEK COPPER-MINING COMPANY:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for inquiry into certain statements made at a meeting of the Company respecting Members of Parliament and Government Officers, and by leave withdrawn, 85.		
Expulsion of Ezekiel Alexander Baker, Esquire, 277, 296.		
Case of Thomas Garrett, Esquire, 299.		
<b>PRIVILEGE—SUMMONING OF MR. GARVAN, A MEMBER, AS A JUROR:—</b>		
Mr. Garvan informed the House that he had been summoned as a Juror at the Criminal Court and fined for non-attendance, and Motions directing Mr. Speaker to take steps to protect privileges of Members, and by leave withdrawn, 94.		
<b>DEATH OF GENERAL GARFIELD:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) requesting Mr. Speaker to communicate to Mrs. Garfield the profound sympathy and sorrow of Members on, 183.		
<b>ATTENDANTS AT PARRAMATTA LUNATIC ASYLUM (See "LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.")</b>		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>			
<b>AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into the necessity of opening roads through, and making reserves on lands granted to, 19; Report brought up, 387 .....	3		369
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) to refer to Committee returns on same subject of former Sessions, 41.			
Petition from Jesse Gregson, General Superintendent of, for permission to appear either in person or by Counsel before the Committee, presented, 71 .....	3		367
Message to Council asking for attendance of the Hon. Philip Gidley King as a witness, 111; Message from Council giving leave, 138.			
<b>AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S BILL:—</b>			
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) for leave to bring in, 13; leave given, 18; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 19; referred to Select Committee, 25; Report brought up, 191; Order of the Day postponed, 236, 267, 309; Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 319 .....			1003
Petition from Mayor and Corporation of Waterloo, against proposed increase of capital and powers of the Company, presented, 227 .....			1091
Do. Municipal Council of Paddington do. do. do., 227.			1091
Do. do. Darlington do. do. do., 232.			1091
Do. do. Waverley do. do. do., 236.			1091
Do. do. Ashfield do. do. do., 236.			1091
Do. do. Burwood do. do. do., 239.			1093
Do. do. Redfern do. do. do., 239.		5	1093
Do. do. St. Peters do. do. do., 239.			1093
Do. do. Camperdown do. do. do., 243.			1093
Do. do. Alexandria do. do. do., 254.			1095
Do. do. Newtown do. do. do., 262.			1095
Do. do. Balmain do. do. do., 262.			1095
Do. do. Woollahra do. do. do., 266.			1097
Do. do. Glebe do. do. do., 271.			1093
Do. do. Sydney do. do. do., 307.			1101
<b>AUSTRALIAN STATION, SHIPS ON (See "MAINTENANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE AUSTRALIAN STATION.")</b>			
<b>B</b>			
<b>BAGATELLE LICENSING BILL (See "BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE LICENSING BILL")</b>			
<b>BAIN, WILLIAM ROBINSON:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Withers</i> ) for copies of correspondence having reference to the administration of the Intestate Estate of, 366; Return to Address laid on Table, 424 .....	2		863
<b>BAKER, EZEKIEL ALEXANDER, ESQUIRE:—</b>			
Heard in his place with respect to the Report of the Royal Commissioner upon the award to the Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company, 296; Motion agreed to declaring him guilty of conduct unworthy of a Member, and Motion agreed to expelling him from the House, 296; Seat declared vacant, 296.			
<b>BALLOTING FOR SELECT COMMITTEES:—</b>			
Sessional Order passed, 9.			
<b>BALMAIN CEMETERY BILL:—</b>			
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Stephen Brown</i> ) praying for leave to proceed under the 66th Standing Order, 14; presented, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , and referred to Select Committee, 14; Report brought up, 87; Order of the Day postponed, 163, 210, 236, read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported with Amendments, 251; Report adopted, 256; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 266; returned with Amendments, 367; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 381; Assent reported, 412.....	6		938
<b>BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS:—</b>			
For Quarter ended 31st March, 1881, laid on Table, 3.....	2		677
Do. 30th June, 1881, do. 110 .....	2		679
Do. 30th September, 1881, do. 307 .....	2		681
<b>BANKS'S MEADOW RESERVE:—</b>			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 14; ordered to be printed, 111 .....	3		779
<b>BARDWELL, MRS. (See "EDUCATION.")</b>			
<b>BARRISTERS ADMISSION BILL:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Slattery</i> ) for leave to bring in, 170; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 170; Order of the Day postponed, 236, 309; Order of the Day for 2 <sup>o</sup> read, and dropped, 337.			
<b>BATES'S ESTATE BILL:—</b>			
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) for leave to proceed with, under the 65th Standing Order, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , read 2 <sup>o</sup> , read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 34; returned without Amendment, 91; Assent reported, 110.			
<b>BATHS SITE ACQUISITION BILL (See "MUNICIPAL BATHS SITE ACQUISITION BILL.")</b>			
<b>BAYNHAM, GEORGE:—</b>			
Correspondence, &c., in the case of, a prisoner in Mudgee Gaol, laid on Table, 250.....	2		917
<b>BELMORE RIVER:—</b>			
Petition from Farmers of, in favour of draining of swamp lands on, presented, 219.....	3		971
<b>BILLABONG GOLD-FIELDS (See "GOLD-FIELDS.")</b>			
<b>BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE LICENSING BILL:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 153; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 157; Message from Governor, 167; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 167; Order of the Day postponed, 200, 264, 341; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 401; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 408; returned with Amendments, 414; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 414; Assent reported, 425.....	4		1175
<b>BILLS:—</b>			
Alphabetical Registers of. ....	1		567
Withdrawn, 54, 62, 115, 131 <sup>(2)</sup> , 163, 309, 319 <sup>(2)</sup> , 359, 380, 413 <sup>(2)</sup> , 426.			
Recommitted, 62, 315, 333.			
<b>BINDA AND FISH RIVER ROAD (See "ROADS.")</b>			



INDEX.

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>B</b>		
<b>BIRDS PROTECTION BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McLaughlin</i> ) for leave to bring in, 34; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 34; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 54.		
<b>BIRDS PROTECTION BILL (No. 2) (See "ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.")</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McLaughlin</i> ) for introduction of Bill on order of leave of 14 July, 57; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 57; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 115.		
<b>BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, RECORDS OF:—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 8		621
<b>BLACK ROD:—</b>		
Admittance of, 1, 426.		
<b>BLACKSMITHS ON STRIKE:—</b>		
Correspondence respecting, from the establishment of Messrs. Hudson Brothers, laid on Table, 243.	5	829
<b>"BLAIRGOWRIE" (See "IMMIGRATION.")</b>		
<b>BLOMFIELD (See "MUNFORD AND BLOMFIELD, MESSRS.")</b>		
<b>BLUE BOOK:—</b>		
For 1880, laid on Table, 2		1
<b>BOLAND, JAMES, CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for copies of papers, correspondence, reports, &c., in reference to, 126;		
Return to Order, laid on Table, 194	3	181
<b>BOOROWA ELECTORATE:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Stattery</i> ) for return of moneys received from, and expended in, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1880, 54; Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order, laid on Table, 329...	4	1189
Do. do. do. 424...	4	1191
<b>BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE LEASING AND IMPROVING BILL:—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for leave to bring in, 243; leave given, 247; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 247; referred to Select Committee, 250; Report brought up, 266; Order of the Day postponed, 309; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 319; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 326; returned without Amendment, 367; Assent reported, 412.	4	813
<b>BOTANICAL GARDENS (See "PLANTS AND SEEDS, &amp;c.")</b>		
<b>BRANCH RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>BRANDS AND STOCK:—</b>		
Second Annual Report, for 1880, of Department of Mines, laid on Table, 100	3	433
<b>BRIDGE, LOW-LEVEL, AT MELVILLE FORD:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) for copy of Report of Engineer on proposed erection of, 210.		
<b>"BRISBANE" S.S.:—</b>		
Correspondence in connection with quarantining of, laid on Table, 167	4	1103
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Tarrant</i> ) for copies of Executive minutes in connection with the recent visit of, to the port of Sydney, 170.		
<b>BRONZE AND SILVER COIN:—</b>		
Despatch respecting non-insurance of, laid on Table, 3	5	1133
<b>BROWN, STEPHEN CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE:—</b>		
Sent of, as a Member for Newtown, declared vacant, on his acceptance of the office of Postmaster General, 305.		
<b>BUILDING, LOAN, AND INVESTMENT SOCIETIES:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) for return showing names of, which have complied with the provisions of the Act 37 Vic. No. 4, 94; Return to Order, laid on Table, 110	5	1127
<b>BULLA CREEK, SITE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL AT:—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 62	2	1031
<b>BURNS, JOHN FITZGERALD, ESQUIRE:—</b>		
Deputy Chairman of Committees for the day only, 210.		
<b>BURTON'S ESTATE BILL:—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Farnell</i> ) for leave to bring in, 336; leave given, 345; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 346; referred to Select Committee, 350; Report brought up, 393	5	891
<b>BUSINESS DAYS:—</b>		
Sessional Order passed, 8, 333.		
<b>BUSINESS OF THE SESSION:—</b>		
Return showing	1	433
<b>BUSINESS UNDISPOSED OF AT THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION:—</b>		
Return showing	1	429
<b>BY-LAWS:—</b>		
<b>LAI D ON TABLE:—</b>		
Borough of Albury, 2, 138		839, 841
Do. East Maitland, 2, 138, 398		833-837
Do. West Maitland, 2		831
Do. Orange, 44		843
Do. Petersham, 138		845
Do. Newcastle, 138, 271, 311, 398		847-853
Do. Hunter's Hill, 271		865
Do. Victoria, 350		875
Municipal District of Carcoar, 2		877
Do. do Coonamble, 2	4	905
Do. do Yass, 188, 350		883, 885
Do. do Macdonald Town, 271		881
Do. do Alexandria, 312		867
Do. do Casino, 350		887
Do. do Leichhardt, 372		897
Do. do Wickham, 388		899
Do. do Penrith, 398		903
Do. do Tamworth, Free Public Library, 311		913
<b>C</b>		
<b>CAMERON, ANGUS, ESQUIRE:—</b>		
Elected Chairman of Committees, 8.		
Commission to, to administer the Oath, 25.		
<b>CAMPBELL GEORGE, ESQUIRE:—</b>		
Election of, as a Member for Carcoar, 373 sworn, 376.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
<b>CARCOAR</b> (See "ELECTORAL.")		
<b>CARGO</b> :—		
<b>GOLD-FIELD RESERVE</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for copies of papers, correspondence, &c., in reference to revocation of part of, and the conditional purchases of Messrs. Wetherill, Livermore, and others, 54 ;	3	749
Return to Order, laid on Table, 167 .....		
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b> :—		
Petition from inhabitants of, in favour of, presented, 232.....	3	967
<b>CARRIAGE OF STOCK BY RAILWAY</b> :—		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 7 .....	4	379
<b>CASTING VOYE</b> :—		
Given by Speaker, 70.		
<b>CATTLE SALE-YARDS ADDITIONAL LOAN BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for leave to bring in, 163 ; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 163 ; Order of the Day postponed, 264 ; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with an Amendment, and Report adopted, 341 ; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 345 ; returned with Amendments, 395 ; Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 400 ; Assent reported, 422.		
<b>CAVES</b> (See "EXPLORATION OF CAVES.")		
<b>CEMETERY AT COOLAC</b> (See "COOLAC, CEMETERY AT.")		
<b>CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES FOR 1881</b> :—		
Part showing population, laid on Table, 311 ; Order for printing rescinded, 346.		
<b>CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES</b> :—		
Election of Angus Cameron, Esquire, 8.		
Deputy Speaker's Commission, 25.		
Reports Point of Order from Committee of the Whole on the Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 51.		
Do. do. Ringbarking on Crown Lands Regulation Bill (No. 2), 105.		
Do. do. Licensing Bill (No. 2), 395.		
Reports disorder in Committee on Bill, 199.		
J. F. Burns, Esquire, Deputy Chairman for the day only, 210.		
<b>CHALLENGE IN FELONIES AND MISDEMEANOURS AMENDMENT BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Buchanan</i> ) for leave to bring in, 60 ; presented and read, 1 <sup>o</sup> , 60 ; Motion for 2 <sup>o</sup> negatived, 131 ; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 131.		
<b>CHALLENGE IN MISDEMEANOUR BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Buchanan</i> ) for leave to bring in, 15 ; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 15 ; Order of the Day postponed, 19 ; read 2 <sup>o</sup> and committed, 41 ; further considered in Committee, and no report, 54.		
<b>CHARITIES, PUBLIC</b> :—		
Report of Inspector (Fifth Annual), laid on Table, 2 .....		915
<b>CHINESE</b> (See also "INFLUX OF CHINESE RESTRICTION BILL") :—		
Petition from Vegetable Creek and surrounding Tin-mines against influx of, presented, 8 .....	4	803
Despatch respecting Immigration Act, laid on Table, 24 .....		797
Correspondence respecting naturalization of, in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, laid on Table, 33 .....		799
Telegraphic correspondence respecting immigration of, laid on Table, 100 .....		801
<b>CHINESE PROTECTION BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Jacob</i> ) for leave to bring in, 70 ; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 70 ; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 131.		
<b>CHRISTIE T. HOSKINS</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Murray</i> ) for return showing costs in case of, 379.		
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND SCHOOL AT PADDINGTON SALE BILL</b> (See "UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND SCHOOL AT PADDINGTON SALE BILL.")		
<b>CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS DEDICATION BILL</b> :—		
Assent reported to Bill of Session 1879-80, 247.		
<b>CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS IN THE ELECTORATE OF GLOUCESTER</b> :—		
Return respecting, laid on Table, 28 .....	3	427
<b>CIRCULARS TO SHEEP INSPECTORS</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for copies of, issued during the past twelve months, 41.		
Return to Order laid on Table, 60 .....	3	837
<b>CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD</b> :—		
Second annual report of, laid on Table, 215 .....	4	811
<b>CIVIL SERVICE</b> :—		
<b>LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO PUBLIC OFFICERS</b> :—		
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 3 .....		33
Do. do. ( do. ) do. 3 .....		39
Return, Supplementary ( do. ) do. 119 .....		43
<b>MR. MASON, LATE ENGINEER FOR EXISTING RAILWAY LINES</b> :—	2	47
Return to Address ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 7 .....		
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE</b> :—		
Statement in reference to Clerks in Deeds Branch of, laid on Table, 359.....		69
<b>CLARENDON POLICE</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for copies of correspondence, minutes, &c., having reference to the withdrawal of, 271 ; Return to Order, laid on Table, 276 .....	4	763
<b>CLERK OF ASSEMBLY</b> :—		
Reads Proclamation at opening of the Session, 1.		
Produces records at Supreme Court in " <i>Gipps v. McElhone</i> ," 1.		
Reads Address in Reply to Governor's opening Speech, 4.		
Reads Petition, 18, 247, 307, 311.		
Reads Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer the Oath, 25.		
Swears Members of Elections and Qualifications Committee, 34, 45, 51.		
Reads Order of Leave for introduction of Bill, 57, 158.		
Returns documents handed in before Select Committee, 232.		
Reads Report of Royal Commissioner upon the Expenditure of the award to the Milburn Creek Copper-Mining Company, 277, 300.		
Calls over names of Managers of Free Conference on the Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 329.		
Reads Message withdrawing Additional Estimates, 388.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
CLERKS IN DEEDS BRANCH OF REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE:—		
Statement in reference to, laid on Table, 359 .....	2	69
"CLYDE" (See "IMMIGRATION.")		
CLYNE, ALEXANDER, CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF:—		
Return respecting correspondence relative to, laid on Table, 119 .....	3	231
Petition from Inhabitants of County of Gordon respecting, claimed by the Honorable Francis Lord, presented, 312 .....	3	239
CLYNE, SUSAN:—		
Petition from, respecting conditional purchase of her late husband at Burrawong, claimed by the Honorable Francis Lord, presented, 308 .....	3	241
COAL (See also "MINERALS AND MINING"):—		
HAULAGE AND SHIPPING OF, ON GREAT NORTHERN LINE:—		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 3 .....	4	427
TRIALS OF, FROM MINES ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Kidd</i> ) for copies of reports made during the past five years as to, 376.		
COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Proctor</i> ) for return showing the works carried out and in progress under the present Colonial Architect, to the 1st January, 1881, and costs and charges on during the same period, 126; Return to Order, laid on Table, 169 .....	5	835
COLONIAL DEFENCES (See "MILITARY DEFENCES OF THE COLONY.")		
COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY UNDER THE LANDS ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1875:—		
Return respecting, laid on Table, 70 .....	3	129
COMMISSIONS, ROYAL:—		
ON MILITARY DEFENCES OF THE COLONY:—		
Report, laid on Table, 24 .....	4	581
ON MELBOURNE CREEK COPPER-MINING COMPANY:—		
Copy of, appointing Julian Emanuel Salomons, Esquire, Q.C., to inquire into the expenditure and distribution of the sum of £17,199 voted by Parliament, laid on Table, 122 .....	3	511
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) that at least two other persons should have been associated with Mr. Salomons in, and negatived, 126.		
Report laid on Table, 271 .....	3	513
COMMITTEES (See also "SELECT COMMITTEES"):—		
Election of Angus Cameron, Esquire, as Chairman of, 8.		
Deputy Speaker's Commission, 25.		
J. F. Burns, Esquire, as Deputy Chairman for the day only, 210.		
Weekly Report of Divisions in .....	1	435
Appointed during the Session .....	1	575
COMMON, WAGGA WAGGA (See "RESERVES.")		
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
CONFERENCE, FREE, ON INFLUX OF CHINESE RESTRICTION BILL:—		
Message from Assembly to Council requesting, 273; Message from Council agreeing, 315; Conference held in back library, and result reported to the House, 329.		
CONFERENCE, INTERCOLONIAL:—		
Further correspondence respecting proceedings of recent, laid on Table, 24 .....	2	1
Further correspondence respecting resolutions published in Minutes of Proceedings of, having reference to massacres in the South Sea Islands, laid on Table, 388 .....	2	5
CONFERENCE, METEOROLOGICAL:—		
Minutes of Proceedings of Intercolonial, held at Melbourne, in April, 1881, laid on Table, 194 .....	2	9
CONSERVATION OF WATER IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS (See "WATER SUPPLY.")		
CONTRACTS OBTAINED BY MESSRS G. H. ROYCE & CO.:—		
Return showing, laid on Table, 366 .....	5	817
Further return laid on Table and not ordered to be printed, 366.		
CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER SCAB IN SHEEP PREVENTION ACT (See "SCAB IN SHEEP PREVENTION ACT.")		
CONVENTION BETWEEN NEW SOUTH WALES AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA:—		
Relative to the Murray River Customs, laid on Table, 51 .....	2	689
CONVICTIONS UNDER THE PUBLICANS LICENSING ACT:—		
Return of, from 1st January, 1880, to 6th September, 1881, laid on Table, 152 .....	4	1121
COOKBUNDOON SLATE QUARRY TRAMWAY BILL:—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Teere</i> ) for leave to bring in, 326; leave given, 329; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 329; referred to Select Committee, 333; Report brought up, 359; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 380; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 388; returned with amendments, 407; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 413; Assent reported, 423 .....	4	503
COOLAC, CEMETERY AT:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for copies of Surveyor's reports, correspondence, &c., having reference to fencing of, 312		
COOMA RAILWAY (See "RAILWAYS.")		
COONAMBLE GAOL (See "GAOLS.")		
CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (See "SYDNEY CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.")		
COUNTS OUT:—		
Return of Attendances of Members in .....	1	431
COUNTY COURT BILL:—		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 7 .....	2	789
COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS AT WINDEYER:—		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 7 .....	2	857
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Terry</i> ) for copies of papers and correspondence in connection with the re-establishment of, 258; Return to Order, laid on Table, 326 .....	2	893
COURTS MARTIAL:—		
Return showing number of prisoners confined in gaols under sentences of, laid on Table, 358 .....	4	733
CRAWFORD, CHARLES AUGUSTUS BLOM:—		
Petition from, respecting the obtaining in a surreptitious manner by a Government agent, of his discoveries for the protection of ships of war from torpedo attacks, presented, 308 .....	4	735
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for copies of Correspondence, Minutes, &c., having reference to the Petition of, 398.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C.</b>			
CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL:—			
Received from Council and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 170; Order of the Day postponed, 200, 264; Order of the Day discharged, 426.			
CROWN LANDS (See also "RINGBARKING ON CROWN LANDS REGULATION BILL") :—			
TRANSFER OF HUGH MARTIN'S LAND AT DUNGAREE :—			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 3			135
ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES :—			
Abstract of, laid on Table, 3, 143, 209, 271, 354			357-365
ADDITIONAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASES :—			
Regulations under Lands Acts farther Amendment Act of 1880, laid on Table, 3			251
RESERVED FOR WATER SUPPLY :—			
Abstract of, laid on Table, 3, 75, 143, 209, 271, 354, 406			289-319
SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES :—			
Abstract of, laid on Table, 3, 75, 143, 209, 271, 354, 406			321-333
RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES :—			
Abstract of, laid on Table, 33, 93, 143, 199, 209, 271, 354, 406			335-349
PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS :—			
Abstract of, laid on Table, 93, 143, 271			351-355
APPRAISEMENT OF RUNS :—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Loughnan</i> ) for correspondence between the Government and Mr. J. E. Dargin respecting, 25; Return to Order laid on Table, 185			275
Return showing costs of, made by Commissioners of Crown Lands and Appraisers appointed since the passing of the Act of 1861, laid on Table, 276			287
APPRAISEMENT OF, IN THE NEW ENGLAND, CLARENCE, AND MACLEAY DISTRICTS :—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dillon</i> ) for return showing results of, for 1881 and 1882, and giving particulars of, 393.			
ALIENATION OF :—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) with reference to mineral and water frontage reservations, and Debate adjourned, 26; Order of the Day postponed, 65, 84; Debate resumed, and Motion negatived, 147.			
Return respecting, laid on Table, 70			127
CLEARING PINE AND SCRUB FROM LEASED LANDS :—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Douglas</i> ) for copy of the memorial presented to the Minister for Mines, and copies of reports on the subject of, 43; Return to Order, laid on Table, 70			253
PINE AND OTHER SCRUBS :—			
Reports of Surveyors as to spread of, laid on Table, 162; Map showing positions of, laid on Table, 239			259
CARGO GOLD FIELD RESERVE :—			
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for copies of papers, correspondence, &c., in reference to the revocation of part of, and the conditional purchases of Messrs. Wetherill, Livermore, and others, 54; Return to Order, laid on Table, 167			749
PATRICK RYAN'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE :—			
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for copies of papers, correspondence, &c., in reference to, at Moushole Creek, and claimed by Lancelot Smith, 54; Return to Order, laid on Table, 122			145
RUNS IN NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT :—			
Return showing number of reserves on, laid on Table, 65			123
Tracing showing position of Reserves on, laid on Table, 83		3	827
COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY UNDER THE LANDS ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1875 :—			
Return respecting, laid on Table, 70			129
AMENDMENT OF ACTS :—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garvan</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in Bill for, 88; Order of the Day discharged, 116.			
OCCUPATION OF, &c. :—			
Second Annual Report of Department of Mines, for 1880, laid on Table, 100			433
LANDS SOLD TO CONDITIONAL PURCHASERS IN THE COUNTIES OF SELWYN, WYNYARD, AND BUCKLEUCH :—			
Return showing area of, and area unsold, and the areas sold and unsold in the parishes of Yarrara, Coppabella, Currajong, and Jingellie, laid on Table, 104			245
ALEXANDER CLYNE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE :—			
Return respecting correspondence relative to, laid on Table, 119			231
Petition from Susan Clyne, respecting conditional purchase of her late husband, at Burrarong, claimed by the Honorable Francis Lord in virtue of improvements, presented, 308			241
Petition from Inhabitants of the County of Gordon respecting, claimed by the Honorable Francis Lord, presented, 312			239
JAMES BOLAND'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE :—			
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for copies of papers, correspondence, reports, &c., in reference to, 126; Return to Order, laid on Table, 194			181
ROBERT FOSTER'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE :—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. W. J. Watson</i> ) for copies of applications, letters, minutes, &c., relative to, 135; Return to Order, laid on Table, 232			215
SALE OF, BY AUCTION :—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fergusson</i> ) for restricting, within a radius of twenty miles of a town, or unless included in Schedule submitted to Parliament, 195; proposed amendment negatived, and original motion negatived, 195.			
LAND LAWS, THE :—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Reid</i> ) in favour of full and searching inquiry into working of, and debate adjourned, 223; resumed and adjourned, 240; Order of the Day postponed, 251, 309, 359; Order of the Day discharged, 413.			
Petition from Selectors and residents of Yass Plains in favour of amending and consolidating, presented, and read by Clerk, 247			269
Petition from Free Selectors Union of Crookwell, in favour of Royal Commission to inquire into working of, presented, 387			271
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES IN THE COUNTY OF GORDON :—			
Petition from Conditional Purchasers respecting surveys of their land, and the re-opening of the old roads, presented 239			243
JAMES MORRISON'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT RYLSTONE :—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Beyers</i> ) for copies of applications, letters, &c., having reference to, 240.			
LAND IN THE COUNTY OF SELWYN :—			
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) respecting, laid on Table, 246			247

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
<b>CROWN LANDS (continued)—</b>		
<b>GOODWIN v. FUTTER :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for copies of correspondence, minutes, &c., having reference to the case of, respecting a conditional purchase of land, 271.		
<b>LAND JUMPING :—</b>		
Petition from Mr. E. W. Rudder, respecting alleged practice of, presented, 308	3	273
<b>MR. SAMUEL WILSON'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT YASS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i> ) for copies of correspondence having reference to, 308.		
<b>CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hoskins</i> ) for leave to bring in, 90; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 91; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, and report adopted, 158; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 160; Message from Council requesting attendance of James S. Farnell, Esquire, as witness before Select Committee on, 229; Message to Council giving leave, 229; returned with Amendments, 314; Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 401; Assent reported, 423.		
<b>CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION BILL (See "DEDICATED CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION BILL.")</b>		
<b>CROWN-STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL (See "EDUCATION.")</b>		
<b>CUDEGONG TOWN HALL BILL :—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Terry</i> ) for leave to bring in, 185; leave given, 194; presented and read, 1, 201; referred to Select Committee, 267; Report brought up, 329; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 359; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 362	4	821
Petition from Ratepayers of Borough of Cudgong, against, presented, 244	4	829
<b>CUSTOMS CONVENTION BETWEEN NEW SOUTH WALES AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA :—</b>		
Papers relative to, laid on Table, 51	2	689
<b>D</b>		
<b>DARGIN, Mr. J. E. (See "RUNS.")</b>		
<b>DARLEY, THE HONORABLE FREDERICK MATTHEW :—</b>		
Ministerial statement on acceptance of office of Vice-President of the Executive Council by, 305.		
<b>DARLINGHURST GAOL (See "GAOLS.")</b>		
<b>DAWES'S POINT :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Farnell</i> ) for copies of documents and papers relative to the transference of to the Imperial Government, 240.		
<b>DEATH OF GENERAL GARFIELD :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) that Mr. Speaker be requested to communicate to Mrs. Garfield the profound sympathy and sorrow of the Members of the Legislative Assembly on the, 183		
<b>DEATH OF MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, ESQUIRE :—</b>		
Adjournment of House on, 383.		
<b>DEATHS (See "RECORDS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.")</b>		
<b>DEBATES, RIGHT OF REPLY IN :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. W. J. Foster</i> ) that the Standing Orders Committee be instructed to prepare a Standing Order in reference to, 25; Report brought up, 65; Motion made to consider, Report in Committee of the Whole, 91; Order of the Day postponed, 97, 116; House in Committee, now Standing Order reported, Report adopted, and to be presented by Mr. Speaker to the Governor for his approval, 147; presented and approved of, 156	1	579
<b>DEBTS OF DECEASED PERSONS BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Pigott</i> ) for leave to bring in, 25; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 25; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 54; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 57; returned without Amendment, 91; Assent reported, 109.		
<b>DEBTS RECOVERY BILL (See "SMALL DEBTS RECOVERY BILL.")</b>		
<b>DECEASED PERSONS DEBTS BILL (See "DEBTS OF DECEASED PERSONS BILL.")</b>		
<b>DEDICATED CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hoskins</i> ) for leave to bring in, 170; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 170; Order of the Day postponed, 200; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 264; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 267; returned without Amendment, 312; Assent reported, 332.		
<b>DEDICATION BY USER LIMITATION BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hoskins</i> ) for leave to bring in, 199; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 202; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with an Amendment, and Report adopted, 264; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 268; returned with Amendments, 376; Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 396; Assent reported, 423.		
<b>DEEDS BRANCH OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (See "REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.")</b>		
<b>DEFENCES (See "MILITARY DEFENCES OF THE COLONY.")</b>		
<b>DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS (See "EDUCATION.")</b>		
<b>DENTON'S ESTATE LEASING AND MORTGAGING BILL :—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. W. J. Foster</i> ) for leave to bring in, 185; leave given, 188; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 188; referred to Select Committee, 191; Report brought up, 216; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 251; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 255; returned without Amendment, 329; Assent reported, 369	5	877
<b>DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES (See "CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.")</b>		
<b>DESIGNS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES CORRECTING BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hoskins</i> ) for leave to bring in, 201; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 202; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with an Amendment, and Report adopted, 247; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 251; returned without Amendment, 312; Assent reported, 332.		
<b>DESPATCHES :—</b>		
<b>LAI'D ON TABLE :—</b>		
Non-insurance of Silver and Bronze Coin and worn Silver Coin, 3	5	1133
Report on Surtaxes d'Entrepôt, recently presented to the French Senate by the Committee on the General Tariff Bill, 3	2	693
<b>"DEVON" (See "IMMIGRATION.")</b>		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>D</b>			
<b>DIAMOND DRILLS :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. W. J. Watson</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address for sum to be placed on Estimates for 1882 for purchase of, and Debate adjourned, 87; Debate resumed and Motion agreed to, 115; Order of the Day postponed, 131; discharged, 191.			
<b>DIMOND'S LICENSING CASE :—</b>			
List of Magistrates who granted the license, laid on Table, 54			
		4	1119
<b>DISORDER :—</b>			
In Committee on Bill, reported by Chairman, 199.			
<b>DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858 :—</b>			
Returns under 103rd section of, laid on Table, 7			
		2	717
<b>DISTRICT COURTS ACT FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>			
Assent reported to Bill of last Session, 2.			
<b>DISTRICT COURTS :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Pigott</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to, and by leave withdrawn, 45.			
<b>DIVISIONS :—</b>			
<b>IN THE HOUSE :—</b>			
Return showing attendances of Members in			
No Tellers for, 251, 299, 300.			
Casting Vote of Speaker, 70.			
Adjournment of Debate, 83, 84, 87, 135, 167, 219.			
Special adjournment, 143, 146, 262, 263 (?).			
Previous Question, 181.			
Precedence of Government Business on Tuesdays, 272.			
Monday an Additional Sitting Day, 333.			
Abolition of School Fees, 45.			
Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, 48.			
Noxious Trades, 70.			
Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 71.			
Legal Practitioners Bill, 83, 84 (?).			
Diamond Drills, 87, 116.			
Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company, 126.			
Challenge in Felonies and Misdemeanours Amendment Bill, 131.			
Small-pox—Quarantine, 135, 139.			
Ringbarking on Crown Lands Regulation Bill (No. 2), 144 (?), 157 (?).			
Justices Appeal Bill, 163.			
Petition of Mr. E. W. Rudder, 167.			
Conservation of Water in Country Districts, 168.			
Gallery of Arts, 168.			
Licensing Bill (No. 2), 177, 351.			
The Minister for Mines and the Minister of Justice, 181.			
Crown-street Public School, 219.			
Dower Abolition Bill, 219.			
Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company—Expulsion of Ezekiel Alexander Baker, Esquire, 296.			
Do. —Case of Thomas Garrett, Esquire, 300, 302.			
Electoral Act Amendment Bill, 319.			
Metropolitan Magistrates Bill, 340, 346, 351, 352.			
Railway from Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama, 350.			
Railway to connect the Great Southern and Northern lines, 354, 355.			
Mr. Austin Forrest Wilshire, 380.			
Railway from Orange to near Forbes, 399 (?).			
Land in Macquarie-street, Parramatta, 408.			
Land at Ashfield sold by the Government, 409.			
The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, M.L.C., 410.			
<b>IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE :—</b>			
Weekly Reports of, Nos. 1 to 20			
		1	435
Return showing attendances of Members in			
		1	431
Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 435, 436 (?), 437, 438, 461, 491.			
Ringbarking on Crown Lands Regulation Bill (No. 2), 430, 410 (?), 441, 413, 444 (?), 445, 447, 448 (?), 449 (?), 483.			
Parliamentary Evidence Bill, 451.			
Right of Reply in Debates, 452.			
Navigation Law Amendment Bill, 453.			
Justices Appeal Bill, 454.			
Legal Practitioners Bill, 454, 455 (?).			
Licensing Bill (No. 2), 457, 459 (?), 462 (?), 463 (?), 465, 466 (?), 467, 468 (?), 469 (?), 470 (?), 471, 473, 476 (?), 477 (?), 478 (?), 479 (?), 481, 482 (?), 483, 485, 486 (?), 487 (?), 488 (?), 495 (?), 496 (?), 497, 499, 500 (?), 501 (?), 510.			
Mr. Austin Forrest Wilshire, 471.			
Dower Abolition Bill, 472.			
Balmain Cemetery Bill, 484.			
Dedicated Crown Lands Resumption Bill, 489.			
Width of Streets and Lanes Bill, 490, 497, 498, 513.			
Pastures and Stock Protection Act Amendment Bill, 492 (?).			
Animals Protection Bill, 502 (?), 512.			
Metropolitan Magistrates Bill, 503.			
Appropriation Bill, 511.			
Billiard and Bagatelle Licensing Bill, 512.			
<b>IN SUPPLY :—</b>			
<b>GENERAL ESTIMATES FOR 1882 :—</b>			
<i>His Excellency the Governor</i> , 504 (?).			
<i>District Courts—Registrar</i> , Goulburn, 505.			
<i>Petty Sessions—Metropolitan Police Magistrates</i> , 506 (?).			
<i>National Park</i> , 507.			
<i>Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &amp;c.</i> , 507.			
<i>Immigration</i> , 508 (?).			
<b>LOAN ESTIMATE FOR 1882 :—</b>			
<i>Railways—Additional Rolling Stock</i> , 509.			
<i>Harbours and Rivers Navigation—Darling Harbour Railway Wharf</i> , 510.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>D</b>		
DOCKER, MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE :— Correspondence respecting address of, to a Jury at Wilcannia Quarter Sessions, laid on Table, 376	2	703
DOG ACT IN SCONE, ADMINISTRATION OF :— Return to Address ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 14	2	879
DONALDSON (See "JOHNSON v. DONALDSON.")		
DOWER ABOLITION BILL :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Terry</i> ) for leave to bring in, 163; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 181; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported with Amendments, 219; Report adopted, 224; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 228.		
DRAINAGE OF SWAMP LAND ON THE BELMORE RIVER :— Petition from farmers of the Belmore River in favour of, presented, 219	3	971
DUBBO GAS COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL :— Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Cass</i> ) for leave to bring in, 362; leave given, 367; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 367; referred to Select Committee, 372; Report brought up, 399; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 426	5	1119
<b>E</b>		
EAST KEMPSEY (See "FERRY BETWEEN EAST KEMPSEY AND CENTRAL KEMPSEY.")		
EAST SYDNEY (See "ELECTORAL.")		
EDUCATION :—		
ABOLITION OF SCHOOL FEES :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Teece</i> ) in favour of, and negatived, 45.		
SITE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL AT BULLA CREEK :— Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 62		1061
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS :— Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 75		1071
CROWN-STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL—MRS. BARDWELL'S CASE :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for copies of evidence, minutes, reports, &c., having reference to the inquiry into the management of, and copies of minutes, reports, &c., having reference to Mrs. Bardwell, the Mistress of, 111; Return to Order laid on Table, 152; further return laid on Table, 156		929-1049
Further papers laid on Table, 185, 219		
Return in reply to certain questions in reference to, laid on Table, 119		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Roseby</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into management of, and Debate adjourned, 135; Order of the Day postponed, 163; Order of the Day discharged, 219.	2	
LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO TEACHERS :— Rules relating to, laid on Table, 162		1099
TECHNICAL :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Martin</i> ) for copies of Report and Appendices on, in the Mechanics Institute, submitted by the Committee of the Working-men's College, and copies (if any) from the Engineering Association on the same subject, 162; Return to Order, laid on Table, 213		1111
MR. JOHN KEVIN :— Return respecting, laid on Table, 208		1103
PUBLIC SCHOOL AT CARROLL :— Papers in reference to, laid on Table, 250		1101
PUBLIC AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE POLICE DISTRICTS OF CAMDEN AND CAMPBELL-TOWN :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Stuart</i> ) for copies of papers and correspondence relative to the sanitary and moral condition of, 336.		
ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE :— Warrant of Speaker appointing, laid on Table, 14; maturity reported by Speaker, 34; Members sworn by Clerk, 34, 45, 51.		
ELECTIONS EXPENSES LIMITATION BILL (See "EXPENSES IN ELECTIONS LIMITATION BILL.")		
ELECTORAL :—		
ROLLS FOR 1881-82 :— Laid on Table, 57	4	1177
VACANT SEATS :— Dr. Renwick, a Member for East Sydney, 227. William John Foster, Esquire, a Member for Newtown, 236. Ezekiel Alexander Baker, Esquire, a Member for Carcoar, 296. Stephen Campbell Brown, Esquire, a Member for Newtown, 305. Phillip George Myers, Esquire, correspondence read by Speaker respecting death of a Member for Argyle, and Seat declared vacant, 321. Michael Fitzpatrick, Esquire, Member for Yass Plains, 387.		
ISSUE AND RETURN OF WRITS :— East Sydney. Re-election of Dr. Renwick, 241. Newtown. Re-election of William John Foster, Esquire, 253. Newtown. Election of Joseph Mitchell, Esquire, 358. Carcoar. Election of George Campbell, Esquire, 373. Argyle. Election of John Thomas Gannon, Esquire, 397; Sworn, 422.		
ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. R. B. Smith</i> ) for leave to bring in, 14; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 14; Order of the Day postponed, 65, 146, 210, 236; Motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and negatived, 318; Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 319.		
ELECTORATE OF BOOROWA :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Slattery</i> ) for a return of moneys received from, and expended in, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1880, 54. Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order, laid on Table, 329.		1189
Do. do. 424		1191
ELECTORATE OF THE GWYDIR :— Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ( <i>Session 1879-80</i> ), laid on Table, 3	4	1179
Do. do. do., 3		1181
ELECTORATE OF THE MURRUMBIDGEE :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Loughnan</i> ) for return showing moneys voted and expended in, from 1861 to 31st December, 1880, 240.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.		
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>E</b>			
<b>ELECTORATE OF WENTWORTH:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Brodribb</i> ) for return showing moneys voted and spent in, from 1861 to 31st December, 1880, 65; Return to Order laid on Table, 199.....	4	1183-1187	
Do. do. do. 213; Return to Order laid on Table, 307.....			
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) of moneys received from, from all sources, per year, from 1861 to 31st December, 1880, laid on Table, 176.....			
<b>ENDOWMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Renwick</i> ) for copies of correspondence, &c., with regard to the question of increased endowment, 57; Return to Order, laid on Table, 246.....	2	1233	
<b>ERSKINE, ALEXANDER:—</b>			
Petition from, respecting forfeiture of gold-mining lease in the bed of the Macquarie River, presented, 54.....	3	775	
<b>ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBINSON BAIN (See "BAIN, WILLIAM ROBINSON")</b>			
<b>ESTIMATES:—</b>			
Message No. 24, transmitting for 1882, and Supplementary for 1881 and previous years, laid on Table, 275.....	2	71	
Estimates for 1882 and Supplementary for 1881 and previous years, laid on Table, 275.....		73,291	
Schedule to Estimates for 1882, laid on Table, 276.....		211	
Message No. 40, transmitting Additional for 1882, and Loan for 1882, laid on Table, 378.....		305	
Additional, for 1882, and Loan for 1882, laid on Table, 378.....		307, 311	
Message No. 41, withdrawing Additional for 1882, laid on Table, 388.....		315	
Message No. 42, transmitting Additional for 1882, in substitution for those withdrawn, laid on Table, 388.....		317	
Additional for 1882, in substitution for those withdrawn, laid on Table, 388.....		319	
<b>EVIDENCE IN SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BILL:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Pigott</i> ) for leave to bring in, 44; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 45; Order of the Day postponed, 65; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with Amendments and amended title, and Report adopted, 97; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 101; returned with Amendments, 200; Amendments considered, 210; Order of the Day postponed, 220, 236, 267, 309; Amendments further considered, and disagreed to, 336; Message to Council, 346.			
<b>EXHIBITION, INTERNATIONAL, MELBOURNE, 1880-81:—</b>			
Report of New South Wales Commissioners for, laid on Table, 70.....	3	973	
Report of Executive Commissioner on, laid on Table, 70.....	3	1001	
<b>EXHIBITS OF RAILWAY PLANS (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>			
<b>EXPENSES IN ELECTIONS LIMITATION BILL:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Buchanan</i> ) for leave to bring in, 366; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 367; Order of the Day postponed, 380, 413, 424.			
<b>EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS:—</b>			
Of sums estimated and voted.....	2	683	
<b>EXPLORATION OF CAVES:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for copies of minutes and correspondence having reference to the expenditure of public money for, 223.			
<b>EXPULSION OF MEMBER:—</b>			
Ezekiel Alexander Baker, Esquire, 296.			
<b>F</b>			
<b>FARM PRODUCE:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Clarke</i> ) that railway freight on, should not exceed three farthings per ton per mile, and Debate adjourned, 168; Order of the Day discharged, 195.			
<b>FARNELL, JAMES SQUIRE, ESQUIRE:—</b>			
Messages respecting examination of, as witness before Select Committee of the Legislative Council, 229.			
<b>FAY, JAMES:—</b>			
Papers respecting transfer of publican's license to, laid on Table, 350.....	4	1123	
<b>FERRY BETWEEN EAST KEMPSEY AND CENTRAL KEMPSEY:—</b>			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 51.....	4	577	
<b>FINANCE:—</b>			
<b>BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS:—</b>			
For the quarter ended 31st March, 1881, laid on Table, 3.....		677	
Do. 30th June, 1881, do. 110.....		679	
Do. 30th September, 1881, do. 307.....		681	
<b>TRUST MONIES DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:—</b>			
Statement of, from 1st April, 1880, to 31st March, 1881, laid on Table, 3.....	2	675	
<b>ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR 1880:—</b>			
Laid on Table by Speaker, 24.....		533	
<b>APPLICATION OF BALANCES:—</b>			
Copy of Minute authorizing, laid on Table by Speaker, 379.....		673	
<b>SUPPLY:—</b>			
Sessional Order passed, 8.			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. James Watson</i> ) for House to resolve itself into Committee, 253.			
House in Committee, 308, 347, 352, 355, 363, 367, 373, 376, 390.			
Resolutions reported, 308, 390.			
Resolutions agreed to, 308, 394.			
Order of the Day discharged, 426.			
<b>DIVISIONS IN:—</b>			
<i>His Excellency the Governor</i> , 504 (?).			
<i>District Courts—Registrar</i> , Goulburn, 505.			
<i>Petty Sessions—Metropolitan Police Magistrates</i> , 506 (?).			
<i>National Park</i> , 507.			
<i>Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &amp;c.</i> , 507.			
<i>Immigration</i> , 508 (?).			
<i>Railways—Additional Rolling Stock</i> , 509.			
<i>Harbours and Rivers Navigation—Darling Harbour Railway Wharf</i> , 510.			



REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>F</b>		
<b>FINANCE (continued) :—</b>		
<b>WAYS AND MEANS :—</b>		
Sessional Order passed, 9.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. James Watson</i> ) for House to resolve itself into Committee, 258.		
House in Committee ( <i>Mr. James Watson's Financial Statement</i> ), 303, 326, 330, 394.		
Resolutions reported, 330, 394.		
Resolutions agreed to, 330, 395.		
Order of the Day discharged, 426.		
For 1882 ( <i>Mr. James Watson's</i> ), laid on Table, 308 .....		323
Appendix to, laid on Table, 308 .....		435
Explanatory Statement of the Public Accounts as embodied in the Ways and Means, laid on Table, 308 .....		523
<b>ESTIMATES :—</b>		
Message No. 24, transmitting for 1882, and Supplementary for 1881 and previous years, laid on Table, 275 .....		71
Estimates for 1882, and Supplementary for 1881 and previous years, laid on Table, 275 .....		73, 291
Schedule to Estimates for 1882, laid on Table, 276 .....		211
Message No. 40, transmitting Additional for 1882, and Loan for 1882, laid on Table, 378 .....	2	305
Additional, for 1882, and Loan, for 1882, laid on Table, 378 .....		307, 311
Message No. 41, withdrawing Additional Estimates for 1882, laid on Table, 388 .....		315
Message No. 42, transmitting Additional, for 1882, in substitution for those withdrawn, laid on Table, 388 .....		317
Additional, for 1882, in substitution for those withdrawn, laid on Table, 388 .....		319
Accounts showing the position of the Surplus Revenue Account, and the Accounts for 1879 and 1880, laid on Table, and not ordered to be printed, 308.		
Explanatory Abstracts of sums estimated and voted .....		683
<b>FIRE BRIGADES BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 354; Message from Governor, 355; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 362; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 366; Order of the Day postponed, 401; Order of the Day discharged, 426 .....	5	1139
<b>FISHERIES ACT OF 1881 :—</b>		
Regulations laid on Table, 2 .....	4	1109
Do. Oyster-beds, under, laid on Table, 3, 312 .....	4	1115, 1117
<b>FISHERIES BILL :—</b>		
Assent reported to Bill of last Session, 2.		
<b>FISH RIVER ROAD (See "ROADS.")</b>		
<b>FITZPATRICK, MICHAEL, ESQUIRE :—</b>		
Adjournment of House on death of, 383; Seat declared vacant, 387.		
<b>FORBES RAILWAY (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>FORESTS, RANGERS OR INSPECTORS OF :—</b>		
Return showing names of, laid on Table, 78 .....	3	267
<b>FORMAL BUSINESS :—</b>		
Sessional Order passed, 8.		
<b>FORSTER, MR. WILLIAM (See "AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY.")</b>		
<b>FOSTER, ROBERT, CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. W. J. Watson</i> ) for copies of applications, letters, minutes, &c., relative to, 135; Return to Order, laid on Table, 232 .....	3	215
<b>FOSTER, WILLIAM JOHN, ESQUIRE :—</b>		
Seat of, for Newtown, declared vacant on acceptance of office of Minister of Justice, 236; re-elected and sworn, 253.		
<b>FREE CONFERENCE (See "CONFERENCE.")</b>		
<b>FRIENDLY SOCIETIES :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Abigail</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into working and management of, and Debate adjourned, 45; Debate resumed and House counted out, 57; Order of the Day restored, 71; postponed, 88, 101; discharged, 131.		
Petition from Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Society in favour of inquiry, presented, 65 .....	5	1137
<b>G</b>		
<b>GALLERY OF ARTS :—</b>		
Petition from Committee of the Lord's Day Observance Society against opening of, on the Lord's Day, presented, 166 .....	5	1135
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) in favour of opening of, on Sunday, and negatived, 168.		
<b>GANNON, JOHN THOMAS, ESQUIRE :—</b>		
Election of as a Member for Argyle, 397; sworn, 422.		
<b>GAOLS :—</b>		
<b>DARLINGHURST :—</b>		
Correspondence respecting vaccination in, laid on Table, 97; Paper laid on Table in substitution, 100	4	1075
Further correspondence, laid on Table, 122, 125 .....	4	1083, 1087
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Tarrant</i> ) for copies of papers and Executive Minutes in connection with the release of Isabella O'Brien from, 170; Return to Address laid on Table, 222 .....	2	907
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) disapproving of the course taken by the authorities of, in vaccinating from the woman Fisher, and in punishing Mary Ann Thompson for refusing to be vaccinated, and negatived, 255.		
<b>COONAMBLE :—</b>		
Correspondence respecting leg-ironing of prisoners in, laid on Table, 246 .....	2	921
<b>MUDGE :—</b>		
Correspondence, &c., in the case of George Baynham, a prisoner in, laid on Table, 250 .....	2	917
<b>GARFIELD, DEATH OF GENERAL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) that Mr. Speaker be requested to communicate to Mrs. Garfield the profound sympathy and sorrow of the Members of the Legislative Assembly on the, 183.		
<b>GARRETT, MR. THOMAS, AND OTHERS :—</b>		
Return showing Mineral Land held by, under the Mining Act of 1874, laid on Table, 243 .....	3	633

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>G</b>		
<b>GARRETT, THOMAS, ESQUIRE :—</b> Heard in his place with respect to the Report of the Royal Commissioner upon the award to the Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company, 302; Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) That Mr. Garrett had been guilty of conduct unworthy of a Member, and seriously reflecting upon the honor and dignity of Parliament, and negatived, 302.		
<b>GARVAN, JAMES, ESQUIRE :—</b> Summoning of as a Juror—Privilege, 94.		
<b>GAS COMPANY'S BILL (See "AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S BILL.")</b>		
<b>GENERAL BUSINESS :—</b> Sessional Order passed, 8.		
<b>GIPPS V. McELHONÉ (See "CLERK OF ASSEMBLY.")</b>		
<b>GIRDER BRIDGE ACROSS ULTIMO-STREET :—</b> Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 3	4	563
<b>GLOUCESTER ELECTORATE :—</b> Return respecting Church and School Lands in, laid on Table, 28	3	427
<b>GOAT ISLAND POWDER MAGAZINE :—</b> Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 60	5	801
<b>GOLD FIELDS :—</b> <b>TEMORA :—</b> Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 3		647
<b>CARGO GOLD-FIELD RESERVE :—</b> Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for copies of papers, correspondence, &c., in reference to revocation of part of, and the conditional purchases of Messrs. Wetherill, Livermore, and others, 54; Return to Order, laid on Table, 167.		749
<b>ALEXANDER ERSKINE :—</b> Petition from, respecting forfeiture of gold-mining lease in the bed of the Macquarie River, presented, 54		775
<b>BILLABONG :—</b> Motion made ( <i>Mr. Cooke</i> ) for copies of all letters and documents relating to the claim of James Pugh for discovery of, 96; Return to Order laid on Table, 176 Copy of letter from Mr. Richard Arter, respecting discovery of, laid on Table, 192	3	735 745
<b>WILLIAM TOM, JOHN H. A. LISTER, AND JAMES TOM :—</b> Petition from, claiming to have been discoverers of the first payable Gold-field in Australia, and praying for the appointment of a Committee, presented, 122		747
<b>PETITION OF MR. E. W. RUDDER :—</b> Motion made ( <i>Mr. R. B. Smith</i> ) for adoption of Report of Select Committee on ( <i>Session 1879-80</i> ), and negatived, 167.		
<b>ALBERT :—</b> Report upon, together with a description of the geological formation of the country north of the Darling, especially with reference to the existence of artesian water, laid on Table, 276 Further papers, laid on Table, 307		723 733
<b>FORFEITED GOLD MINING AND MINERAL LEASES :—</b> Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fergusson</i> ) respecting re-selection or occupation of, and withdrawn, 381.		
<b>GOODWIN V. FUTTER :—</b> Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for copies of correspondence, minutes, &c., having reference to the case of, respecting a conditional purchase of land, 271.		
<b>GORDON, COUNTY OF (See "CROWN LANDS.")</b>		
<b>GOVERNMENT :—</b> <b>SCALES AND WEIGH-BRIDGES AT RAILWAY STATIONS :—</b> Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 3	4	421
<b>BUSINESS :—</b> Sessional Order passed, 8, 333. Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for precedence of, on Tuesdays, 272.		
<b>PLANS AND LITHOGRAPHS :—</b> Motion made ( <i>Mr. Murray</i> ) in favour of appointment of agencies for sale of, 162.		
<b>TRAMWAYS (See "TRAMWAYS.")</b>		
<b>WORKS OF ART PURCHASED BY :—</b> Statement of cost of, and particulars respecting, laid on Table, 271 Supplementary Return laid on Table, 276		821 827
<b>ADVERTISEMENTS :—</b> Return of amounts paid to the "Sydney Morning Herald," "Echo," "Evening News," "Town and Country Journal," and "Daily Telegraph," from 1st January, 1879, to 30th June, 1881, laid on Table, 271 Return of amounts paid or due to the "Sydney Morning Herald," "Daily Telegraph," "Evening News," and "Echo," from 1st January to 30th September, 1881, laid on Table, 271	5	817 819
<b>LAND AT ASHFIELD SOLD BY :—</b> Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider the circumstances under which seventeen and a half acres were sold to Mr. Jamieson, and negatived, 409.		
<b>GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK BILL :—</b> Motion made ( <i>Mr. James Watson</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 91; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 94.		
<b>GOVERNOR (See also "MESSAGES") :—</b> Proclamation of, on opening Session read by Clerk, 1. Message from, delivered by Usher of Black Rod, 1, 426. Opening Speech of, 3; Address in reply, 4; Reply of, to Address in reply, 7. Prorogation Speech of, 427.		
<b>GRAFTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LAND SALE BILL :—</b> Petition presented ( <i>Mr. See</i> ) for leave to bring in, 250; leave given, 254; read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 255; referred to Select Committee, 267; Report brought up, 333; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 359; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 362; returned without Amendment, 390; Assent reported, 411	5	827
<b>GRAFTON RAILWAY (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SYDNEY :—</b> Report for 1880, laid on Table, 82	2	1241
<b>GRAPE VINES AND GRAPES IMPORTATION PROHIBITION BILL :—</b> Motion made ( <i>Mr. Farnell</i> ) for leave to bring in, 220; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 220; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 251; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 255; returned without Amendment, 273; Assent reported, 305.		
<b>GREGSON, JESSE (See "AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.")</b>		
<b>GUMJLY GUMJLY RUN (See "RUNS.")</b>		
<b>GUNDAGAI RAILWAY (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>		

REFERENCES TO THEIR VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>H</b>			
<b>HALLORAN, MR. HENRY :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Combes</i> ) for copies of letters, plans, &c., relating to a portion of land taken from, by the Borough of Ashfield, 421.			
<b>HARGRAVE, MR. JUSTICE :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Buchanan</i> ) for copies of correspondence bearing upon application of, for leave of absence and his resignation of his office of Judge of the Supreme Court, 329; Return to Address, laid on Table, 315	2		699
<b>HASTINGS AND MANNING ELECTORATE :—</b>			
Return respecting punts in, laid on Table, 246	4		579
<b>HAYNES, JOHN WILLIAM :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Davies</i> ) that the Clerk have leave to return documents to, handed in before Select Committee on "Transfer of Land at North Shore to John William Haynes," 232.			
<b>HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE AUSTRALIAN STATION (See "MAINTENANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE AUSTRALIAN STATION.")</b>			
<b>HILL'S ESTATE BILL :—</b>			
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Jacob</i> ) for leave to bring in, 212; leave given, 216; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 239; referred to Select Committee, 241; Report brought up, 359; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 380; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 388; returned without Amendment, 407; Assent reported, 423	5		883
<b>HOSKINS (See "CHRISTIE F. HOSKINS.")</b>			
<b>HOSPITAL BILL (See "SYDNEY HOSPITAL BILL.")</b>			
<b>HOSPITALS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for leave to bring in, 18; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 19; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 41; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 44; returned with Amendments, 79; Order of the Day postponed, 84; House in Committee and Amendments agreed to and disagreed to, 88; Message to Council, 90; Message from Council not insisting upon Amendments disagreed to by the Assembly, 172; Assent reported, 209.			
<b>HUDSON BROTHERS ESTABLISHMENT :—</b>			
Correspondence respecting blacksmiths out on strike from, laid on Table, 213	5		829
<b>HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT :—</b>			
Schedule of lands resumed for water supply to, laid on Table, 266	3		965
<b>I</b>			
<b>ILLAWARRA RAILWAY (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>			
<b>IMMIGRATION :—</b>			
Further Return to Address ( <i>Session 1876-7</i> ), ship "Devon," laid on Table, 3			777
Do. do. "Blairgowrie," do. 3			773
Do. do. "Clyde," do. 24			781
Do. do. "Peterborough," do. 70			785
Do. do. "Ninerch," do. 246			789
Do. do. "Northampton," do. 339			793
Petition from Vegetable Creek and surrounding Tin Mines, against influx of Chinese, presented, 8			803
Despatch respecting Chinese Immigration Act, laid on Table, 24			797
Telegraphic correspondence respecting Chinese, laid on Table, 100			801
<b>IMPOUNDING LAW AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Byrnes</i> ) for leave to bring in, 202; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 212; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 251; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 255; returned with Amendments, 272; Order of the Day postponed, 309; Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 380; Assent reported, 411.			
<b>INFECTIOUS DISEASE SUPERVISION BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. James Watson</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 366; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 373; Message from Governor, 373; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 396; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 401; returned with Amendments, 414; Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 415; Assent reported, 425	4		1107
<b>INFIRMARY, SYDNEY :—</b>			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 24	4		1013
<b>INFLUX OF CHINESE RESTRICTION BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 8; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 15; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 15; Motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> and Debate adjourned, 29; Message from Governor, 31; read 2 <sup>o</sup> and committed, 35; Order of the Day postponed, 43; further considered in Committee, Chairman reported point of Order, and Committee resumed, 51; House again in Committee, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 60; recommitted, reported 2 <sup>o</sup> with further Amendments, and Report adopted, 62; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 71; returned with Amendments, 185; House in Committee to consider Amendments, 199; Mr. Speaker resumed Chair, and Chairman reported that disorder had taken place in the Committee on the Bill, 199; Committee resumed, 199; Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to, disagreed to, and amended the Council's Amendments, 200; Message to Council, 202; Message from Council insisting upon certain of its Amendments, and not insisting upon the others, 259; House in Committee; Message to Council insisting and not insisting upon Assembly's disagreements from the Council's Amendments, and requesting Free Conference, 273; Message from Council agreeing, 315; Conference held in back library and arrangement reported, 329; House in Committee to consider Report, and Chairman reported that Committee no longer insists upon its disagreements from the Council's Amendments which omit clauses 7 and 13, 329; Message from Council not insisting upon its Amendments proposing the omission of clauses 6 and 8, but insisting upon its amendments proposing the omission of clauses 7 and 13, 330; Message to Council no longer insisting upon disagreements from the Council's Amendments which omit clauses 7 and 13, 330; Assent reported, 365	4		805
Petition from Residents of St. Peter's, Cook's River, in favour of, presented, 33	4		807
<b>INSANE :—</b>			
Report of Inspector General, for 1880, laid on Table, 2	4		951
<b>INSPECTORS OF FORESTS :—</b>			
Return showing names of persons employed as, or Rangers, laid on Table, 78	3		267

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>I</b>		
INSTITUTE OF SURVEYORS INCORPORATION BILL:—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Farnell</i> ) for leave to bring in, 138; leave given, and presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 143; referred to Select Committee, 152; Report brought up, 223; Order of the Day postponed, 309, 319, 380.....		983
Petition from certain Surveyors against the passing of the Bill, presented, 170.....		999
Do. Institute of Surveyors and Surveyors against the passing of the Bill, presented, 239.....		1001
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE (See "EXHIBITION IN MELBOURNE.")	5	
INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE (See "CONFERENCE, INTERCOLONIAL.")		
INTESTATE ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBINSON BAIN (See "BAIN, WILLIAM ROBINSON.")		
INVENTIONS:—		
Letters of Registration of, for 1878, laid on Table, 258.....		629
INVESTMENT SOCIETIES (See "BUILDING, LOAN, AND INVESTMENT SOCIETIES.")		
<b>J</b>		
JAMES, MR. H. KERRISON:—		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) respecting transfer of records of births, marriages, and deaths, laid on Table, 8.....	5	621
JAMIESON, MR. (See "LAND AT ASHFIELD SOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT.")		
JEANNERET'S TRAMWAY BILL:—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Farnell</i> ) for leave to proceed with, under 65th Standing Order, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 33; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 33; returned without Amendment, 75; Assent reported, 85.		
JERILDERIE RAILWAY (See "RAILWAYS.")		
JOHNSON v. DONALDSON:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Pigott</i> ) for copies of information, summons, &c., in case of, 359; Return to Address laid on Table, 376.....	2	899
JUSTICE, MINISTER OF (See "MINISTER OF JUSTICE.")		
JUSTICES APPEAL BILL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for leave to bring in, 18; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 19; Order of the Day postponed, 41, 83; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with an Amendment and Report adopted, 163; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 168; returned without Amendment, 200; Assent reported, 209.		
<b>K</b>		
KANGAROOS (See "MARSUPIALS.")		
KEMPSEY (See "FERRY BETWEEN EAST KEMPSEY AND CENTRAL KEMPSEY.")		
KEVIN, MR. JOHN (See "EDUCATION.")		
KING, THE HONORABLE PHILIP GIDLEY:—		
Messages respecting examination of, before Select Committee of Legislative Assembly, 111, 138.		
<b>L</b>		
LAND ON ROUTE OF TRIAL SURVEY, HOMEBUSH TO WARATAH:—		
Return showing names of original purchasers of, laid on Table, 83.....	4	339
LAND-JUMPING (See "CROWN LANDS.")		
LAND LAWS, THE:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Reid</i> ) in favour of full and searching inquiry into working of, and Debate adjourned, 223; resumed and adjourned, 249; Order of the Day postponed, 251, 309, 359; Order of the Day discharged, 413.		
Petition from selectors and residents of Yass Plains in favour of amending and consolidating, presented and read by Clerk, 247.....	3	269
Do. Free Selectors Union of Crookwell in favour of Royal Commission to inquire into working of, presented, 387.....	3	271
LAND TAKEN FROM MR. HENRY HALLORAN BY THE BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Combes</i> ) for copies of letters, plans, &c., relating to, 424.		
LAND IN MACQUARIE-STREET, PARRAMATTA:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Byrnes</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into and report upon application of the Borough Council of Parramatta for, 408.		
LAND AT ASHFIELD SOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider the circumstances under which seventeen and a half acres were sold to Mr. Jamieson, and negatived, 409.		
LANDS ACTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1875:—		
Return respecting Commissioners of Inquiry under, laid on Table, 70.....	3	129
LANDS ACTS FURTHER AMENDMENT ACT OF 1880:—		
Regulations with respect to additional conditional purchases, laid on Table, 3.....	3	251
LANDS DEPARTMENT:—		
First Annual Report, being for 1880, laid on Table, 3.....	3	1
LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT:—		
Notifications of resumptions of land under, laid on Table, 3, 19, 40, 57, 82, 93, 152, 169 (°), 213, 227, 258 (°), 266 (°), 271 (°), 311 (°), 339, 388 (°).....	2	1245-1285
	3	957-965, 969
	4	441
LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wisdom</i> ) for leave to bring in, 354; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 354; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 401; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 406; returned with Amendments, 415; Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 415; Assent reported, 425.		
LANDS GRANTED TO THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into the necessity of opening roads through, and making reserves on, 19; Report brought up, 387.....	3	369

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>L</b>			
<b>LANDS GRANTED TO THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY (continued):—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) to refer to Committee returns on same subject of former Sessions, 41.			
Petition from Jesse Grogson, General Superintendent, for permission to appear, either in person or by counsel, before the Committee, presented, 71		3	367
Message to Council asking for attendance of the Hon. Philip Gidley King as witness, 111; Message from Council giving leave, 138.			
<b>LANDS SOLD TO CONDITIONAL PURCHASERS IN THE COUNTIES OF SELWYN, WYNYARD, AND BUCCLEUCH:—</b>			
Return showing area of, and unsold; also return showing areas of sold and unsold land in the parishes of Yarrara, Coppabella, Currajong, and Jingellie, laid on Table, 104		3	245
<b>LEAVE OF ABSENCE:—</b>			
<b>To PUBLIC OFFICERS:—</b>			
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 3			33
Do. do. do. 3			39
Return (supplementary) do. do. 119		2	43
<b>To TEACHERS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:—</b>			
Rules relating to, laid on Table, 162			1099
<b>LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for leave to bring in, 18; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 19; Motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and Debate adjourned, 65; Motion made for adjournment of Debate and negatived, 83, 84; read 2 <sup>o</sup> and committed, 84; further considered in Committee, 163; Order of the Day postponed, 210; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 309.			
<b>LEICHHARDT, DR. LUDWIG:—</b>			
Copy of application for pecuniary assistance to Mrs. Schulfuss, sister of the late, laid on Table, 176.		5	849
<b>LETTERS OF REGISTRATION OF INVENTIONS FOR 1878:—</b>			
Laid on Table, 258		5	629
<b>LIBRARY COMMITTEE:—</b>			
Sessional Order passed, 9.			
<b>LICENSE TO PATRICK DIMOND (See "DIMOND'S LICENSING CASE.")</b>			
<b>LICENSED SURVEYORS:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Murray</i> ) for return showing names of those to whom the Government were indebted on 30th June last, 44; Return to Order, laid on Table, 266		2	53
<b>LICENSES, PUBLICANS:—</b>			
Statement showing number of, in force for the past licensing year in certain districts, laid on Table, 87		4	1125
Papers respecting transfer of license to James Fay, laid on Table, 350		4	1123
<b>LICENSING ACT, PUBLICANS:—</b>			
Return of number of convictions under, from 1st January, 1880, to 6th September, 1881, laid on Table, 152		4	1121
<b>LICENSING BILL:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 8; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 14; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 15; Message from Governor, 31; Order of the Day postponed, 91; Order of the Day discharged, 158.		4	1129
<b>LICENSING BILL (No. 2):—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 153; Order of the Day discharged, 156; Resolution agreed to, on 7th July last, on which the Licensing Bill had been founded, read by Clerk, 158; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 158; Motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> and Debate adjourned, 160; debate resumed and adjourned, 170, 172; read 2 <sup>o</sup> and committed, 177; further considered in Committee, 186, 188; Order of the Day postponed, 200; further considered in Committee, 202, 213, 216, 228, 233, 244, 247, 258; Order of the Day postponed, 264, 273; further considered in Committee, 312, 315; reported with Amendments, 315; recommitted and reported 2 <sup>o</sup> , with further Amendments, 315; recommitted and reported 3 <sup>o</sup> with further Amendments, 333; recommitted and reported 4 <sup>o</sup> with further Amendments, 340; Report adopted, 345; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 351; returned with Amendments, 377; Amendments considered, 395; Speaker resumed the Chair, and Chairman reported point of order, respecting a proposed amendment on an amendment of the Council, 395; Committee resumed 395; Amendments agreed to, report adopted, and message to Council, 395; Assent reported, 422.			
Petition from Rev. William M. Cowper, President of the Church of England Synod, complaining of evils arising from licensing public-houses, presented, 28			1127
Do. President and Vice-Presidents of the Licensed Victuallers Association, against certain clauses, and suggesting amendments in the Bill, presented, 47			1131
Do. do. do. 180			1133
Do. Rev. William M. Cowper, Acting President of the New South Wales Church of England Temperance Society, suggesting certain Amendments, presented, 70			1135
Do. Thomas Clark, Chairman of public meeting at Mudgee, in favour of passing of, presented, 216			1155
Do. Brewers in the country districts, respecting the inequality of the license fee, presented, 222			1163
Do. Wives, Mothers, and Daughters of Sydney, in favour of closing all public-houses on the Sabbath Day, presented, 228			1159
Do. Residents of Mudgee, in favour of the legitimate sale of colonial wine, presented, 247			1167
Do. Residents of Manly, respecting closing of public-houses on Sundays at a distance of seven miles from Sydney, presented, 271		4	1169
Do. Residents of the Hunter, Paterson, and Williams Rivers, against the repeal of the Acts regulating the sale of Australian Wines, presented and read by the Clerk, 307			1171
Do. do. do. 311			1171
Do. Wine-producers of Port Macquarie and Hastings River, in favour of reconsidering the clauses relating to the sale of Colonial Wines, presented, 307			1173
Do. Residents of Woolloomooloo, in favour of the Bill, but suggesting certain amendments, presented, 78			
Do. Residents of Paddington, do. do. do., 78			
Do. Residents of Manning River District, do. do. do., 78			
Do. Hearts of Oak Division Sons of Temperance, do. do. do., 78			1135
Do. Matrons and Spinsters of Morpeth, do. do. do., 78			
Do. Residents of Morpeth, do. do. do., 78			
Do. Matrons and Spinsters of the Manning River, do. do. do., 78			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.				PAPERS.	
				VOL.	PAGE.
<b>L</b>					
<b>LICENSING BILL (No. 2) (continued) :—</b>					
Petition from Matrons and Spinsters of Barrington, in favour of the Bill, but suggesting certain amendments, presented, 78 .....					1135
Do.	Residents of Barrington,	do.	do.	do.,	78
Do.	Residents of Redfern,	do.	do.	do.,	78
Do.	Residents of Chippendale,	do.	do.	do.,	78
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Chippendale,	do.	do.	do.,	78
Do.	Residents of Chippendale, in public meeting assembled at the Mission Hall,	do.	do.	do.,	78
Do.	Residents of Sydney, in public meeting assembled at the Sailors Reading-room,	do.	do.	do.,	78
Do.	Residents of the Parading Ground, Newcastle,	do.	do.	do.,	78
Do.	Residents of Molong,	do.	do.	do.,	78
Do.	Residents of South Sydney,	do.	do.	do.,	78
Do.	Residents of Sydney, in public meeting assembled at the Haymarket,	do.	do.	do.,	78
Do.	Residents of Woollahra,	do.	do.	do.,	83
Do.	Residents of Paterson,	do.	do.	do.,	83
Do.	Residents of Dungog,	do.	do.	do.,	83
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Paterson,	do.	do.	do.,	83
Do.	Residents of Hinton,	do.	do.	do.,	83
Do.	Residents of Bathurst,	do.	do.	do.,	83
Do.	Residents of Palmer's Island,	do.	do.	do.,	83
Do.	Residents of Vegetable Creek,	do.	do.	do.,	83
Do.	Residents of Parramatta,	do.	do.	do.,	90
Do.	Residents of Monaro,	do.	do.	do.,	90
Do.	Residents of Maclean,	do.	do.	do.,	93
Do.	Residents of West Sydney,	do.	do.	do.,	93
Do.	Citizens of Newcastle,	do.	do.	do.,	100
Do.	Residents of Waratah,	do.	do.	do.,	100
Do.	Residents of Redbank,	do.	do.	do.,	100
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters in the District of Macleay,	do.	do.	do.,	100
Do.	Residents of the Macleay,	do.	do.	do.,	100
Do.	Residents of Sydney,	do.	do.	do.,	100
Do.	Residents of Mudgee,	do.	do.	do.,	100
Do.	Members of Bega Band of Hope,	do.	do.	do.,	105
Do.	Residents of Wallabadah,	do.	do.	do.,	105
Do.	Residents of Oberon,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of the Glebe,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Sydney,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Ulladulla,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	No. 1 Grand Division, Sons of Temperance,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Morpeth,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Morpeth,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Morpeth,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Largs,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Mudgee,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Mudgee,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Darlington,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Bungendore,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Bungendore,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Taree,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Bega,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Brogo,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Brogo,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Judd's Creek,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Bundanoon,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Manning River,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Kimbriki,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Kimbriki,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Residents of Manning River,	do.	do.	do.,	110
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters, Sussex-street North,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Residents of Pyrmont,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Residents of Kiama,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Redfern,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Residents of Darlington,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Residents of Redfern,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Darlington,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Residents of Rockley,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Residents of Bathurst,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Residents of Bathurst,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Springside and Cadia,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Congregational Union of New South Wales,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Residents of Orange,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Residents of Hill End,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of George-street West, Sydney,	do.	do.	do.,	111
Do.	Residents of Bega,	do.	do.	do.,	115
Do.	Residents of Bega,	do.	do.	do.,	115
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Bega,	do.	do.	do.,	115
Do.	Residents of Eden,	do.	do.	do.,	115
Do.	Residents of Glen Innes,	do.	do.	do.,	115
Do.	Residents of Lambton,	do.	do.	do.,	115
Do.	Residents of Miller's Point,	do.	do.	do.,	115
Do.	Residents of The Hawkesbury,	do.	do.	do.,	115
Do.	Residents of West Maitland,	do.	do.	do.,	115
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of St. Marys,	do.	do.	do.,	115
Do.	Residents of Chatsworth,	do.	do.	do.,	119
Do.	Residents of Chatsworth Island,	do.	do.	do.,	119
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Chatsworth Island,	do.	do.	do.,	119
Do.	Residents of Ulmarra,	do.	do.	do.,	119
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Balmain,	do.	do.	do.,	119

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>L</b>			
<b>LICENSING BILL (No. 2) (continued):—</b>			
Petition from Residents of Coonamble, in favour of the Bill, but suggesting certain amendments, presented, 119 .....			
Do.	Public Meeting,	do.	do.
Do.	Citizens of Grafton,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of East Maitland,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Orange,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Springside,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Newtown,	do.	do.
Do.	Church of England Temperance Society, Cobbity and Camden,	do.	do.
Do.	Members of Church of England, Uralla,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Newtown,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Newtown,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Wallsend,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Richmond River,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Newtown,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of St. Marys,	do.	do.
Do.	Municipal Council of Paddington,	do.	do.
Do.	South Sydney,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Tamworth,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of New Lambton,	do.	do.
Do.	Municipal Council of Wickham,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Bombala,	do.	do.
Do.	Borough of Balmain,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Port Macquarie,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Port Macquarie,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Bellinger River,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Balmain,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Crookwell,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Crookwell,	do.	do.
Do.	Borough of Singleton,	do.	do.
Do.	Public Meeting, Hamilton,	do.	do.
Do.	Justices of the Peace, Sydney,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Waverley,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Paddington and Woollahra,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Pymont,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Forest Lodge,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Raymond Terrace,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Raymond Terrace,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Raymond Terrace,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Ennis, Hastings River,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Ennis, Hastings River,	do.	do.
Do.	"Australia's Hope," Degree Temple, I.O.G.T.,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Barrington,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Molong,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Manly,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of North Willoughby,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of North Willoughby,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of North Willoughby,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Patricks Plains,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Branxton,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Branxton,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Bathurst,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Bathurst,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Vegetable Creek,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Vegetable Creek,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Wardell,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Bega,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Bega,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Petersham,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Inverell,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Shoalhaven,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Morimbula,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Maclean,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Nambucca,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Judd's Creek,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Balmain,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of The Hawkesbury,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of The Hawkesbury,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Glen Innes,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Glen Innes,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Glen Innes,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Bulli,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Milton,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Milton,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Milton,	do.	do.
Do.	Members of the Church of England,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of West Maitland,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of West Maitland,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Maitland,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Maitland,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Orange,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Orange,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Orange,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Orange,	do.	do.
Do.	Residents of Spring Hill,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Orange,	do.	do.
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Eden,	do.	do.

1141

1142

1143

1144

4

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.					PAPERS.	
					VOL.	PAGE.
<b>L</b>						
<b>LICENSING BILL (No. 2) (continued):—</b>						
Petition from Residents of Eden, in favour of the Bill, but suggesting certain amendments, presented, 146						
Do.	Residents of Goulburn,	do.	do.	do.,	146	1144
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Sydney,	do.	do.	do.,	146	
Do.	Residents of Sydney,	do.	do.	do.,	151	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Bolwarra,	do.	do.	do.,	151	
Do.	Residents of Bolwarra,	do.	do.	do.,	151	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Hinton,	do.	do.	do.,	151	
Do.	Residents of Hinton,	do.	do.	do.,	151	
Do.	Matrons of East Maitland,	do.	do.	do.,	151	
Do.	Residents of East Maitland,	do.	do.	do.,	151	
Do.	Municipal Council of Kiama,	do.	do.	do.,	151	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Coonamble,	do.	do.	do.,	156	1145
Do.	Residents of Coonamble and Walgett,	do.	do.	do.,	156	
Do.	Residents of Richmond and Kurrajong,	do.	do.	do.,	156	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Bathurst,	do.	do.	do.,	156	
Do.	Residents of Bathurst,	do.	do.	do.,	156	
Do.	Residents of Cooma,	do.	do.	do.,	156	
Do.	Residents of Monaro,	do.	do.	do.,	156	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Monaro,	do.	do.	do.,	156	
Do.	Residents of Oberon,	do.	do.	do.,	156	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Oberon,	do.	do.	do.,	156	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Hill End,	do.	do.	do.,	156	1147
Do.	Francis Abigail, Chairman of Public Meeting, Sydney,	do.	do.	do.,	160	
Do.	Residents of Penrith,	do.	do.	do.,	162	
Do.	Residents of the Hunter River,	do.	do.	do.,	162	
Do.	Residents of Largs,	do.	do.	do.,	162	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Largs,	do.	do.	do.,	162	
Do.	Residents of Macleay District,	do.	do.	do.,	166	
Do.	Committee of the Lord's Day Observance Society,	do.	do.	do.,	166	
Do.	Robert Boyd, Mayor of Broughton Vale,	do.	do.	do.,	166	
Do.	Residents of Wollongong,	do.	do.	do.,	166	
Do.	Residents of Molong,	do.	do.	do.,	166	1148
Do.	Residents of Gullen,	do.	do.	do.,	166	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Gullen,	do.	do.	do.,	166	
Do.	Members of the Church of England,	do.	do.	do.,	166	
Do.	Municipal Council of Waverley,	do.	do.	do.,	170	
Do.	Residents of Merimbula,	do.	do.	do.,	170	
Do.	Residents of Cope's Creek,	do.	do.	do.,	170	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Cope's Creek,	do.	do.	do.,	170	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Goulburn,	do.	do.	do.,	170	
Do.	Residents of Parkes,	do.	do.	do.,	170	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Parkes,	do.	do.	do.,	170	1149
Do.	Residents of Woodford Island,	do.	do.	do.,	170	
Do.	Residents of Chatsworth Island,	do.	do.	do.,	170	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of O'Connell Plains,	do.	do.	do.,	172	
Do.	Residents of O'Connell Plains,	do.	do.	do.,	172	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Macleay River,	do.	do.	do.,	172	
Do.	Residents of Macleay River,	do.	do.	do.,	172	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Balmain,	do.	do.	do.,	172	
Do.	Residents of the Manning River District,	do.	do.	do.,	172	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters, Manning River District,	do.	do.	do.,	172	
Do.	Residents of Marrickville,	do.	do.	do.,	172	1151
Do.	Residents of Sydney West,	do.	do.	do.,	172	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Waterloo and Botany Road,	do.	do.	do.,	172	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Burwood,	do.	do.	do.,	176	
Do.	Residents of Hartley,	do.	do.	do.,	180	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Waverley,	do.	do.	do.,	184	
Do.	Residents of Wyrallah,	do.	do.	do.,	184	
Do.	Residents of Liverpool Plains,	do.	do.	do.,	184	
Do.	Residents of Dungowan Creek,	do.	do.	do.,	184	
Do.	Pyrnont and Ultimo Congregational Church,	do.	do.	do.,	184	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Paddington,	do.	do.	do.,	184	1153
Do.	Residents of Paddington, Surrey Hills, and Sydney,	do.	do.	do.,	184	
Do.	Inhabitants of Woollahra, Paddington, and Oxford-street,	do.	do.	do.,	188	
Do.	Meyor of Nowra,	do.	do.	do.,	188	
Do.	Residents of Nambucca,	do.	do.	do.,	188	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Nambucca,	do.	do.	do.,	188	
Do.	Residents of Tenterfield,	do.	do.	do.,	194	
Do.	St. Stephen's Temperance Society,	do.	do.	do.,	194	
Do.	Residents of Randwick,	do.	do.	do.,	194	
Do.	Members of the Church of England,	do.	do.	do.,	194	
Do.	Residents of Paterson,	do.	do.	do.,	199	1157
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Copeland,	do.	do.	do.,	199	
Do.	Residents of District of Gloucester,	do.	do.	do.,	199	
Do.	Residents of Port Stephens,	do.	do.	do.,	199	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Port Stephens,	do.	do.	do.,	199	
Do.	William Brookes, J.P.,	do.	do.	do.,	199	
Do.	Residents of Orange,	do.	do.	do.,	201	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Spring Cove,	do.	do.	do.,	201	
Do.	Members of Church of England, Turalga,	do.	do.	do.,	216	
Do.	Residents of the Parading Ground,	do.	do.	do.,	236	
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of the Parading Ground,	do.	do.	do.,	236	1161
Do.	Matrons and Spinsters of Dubbo,	do.	do.	do.,	239	
<b>LIQUOR LICENSES SUSPENSORY ACT CONTINUATION BILL:—</b>						
Assent reported to Bill of last Session, 2.						



REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>L</b>		
LISTER, JOHN H. A. (See "GOLD-FIELDS.")		
LITHOGRAPHS AND PLANS (See "PLANS AND LITHOGRAPHS, GOVERNMENT.")		
LOAN BILL (See "PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL.")		
LOAN SOCIETIES (See "BUILDING, LOAN, AND INVESTMENT SOCIETIES.")		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 8; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 14; Message from Governor, 31; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 122; Order of the Day postponed, 157, 264; Order of the Day discharged, 426.....	4	809
LUNACY ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for leave to bring in, 185; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 186; Order of the Day postponed, 264; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 341; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 345; returned with Amendments, 372; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 396; Assent reported, 423.		
LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Byrnes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address respecting pay of attendants at, 192; Order of the Day postponed, 210, 220, 309, 336, 413; Order of the Day discharged, 426.		
<b>M</b>		
MACLEAY RIVER:—		
Petition from Farmers of, in favour of draining swamp lands on the Belmore River, presented, 219.....	3	971
MAGISTRATES:—		
IN DIMOND'S LICENSING CASE:—		
List of, who granted the license, laid on Table, 54 .....	4	1119
STIPENDIARY:—		
Petition from Licensed Victuallers Association in favour of appointment of, presented, 87 .....	2	903
Do. Trades and Labour Council, do. presented, 191 .....	2	905
MAGISTRATES BILL (See "METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES BILL.")		
MAINTENANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE AUSTRALIAN STATION:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, to consider Resolutions in favour of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand bearing ratable cost of, 153; Mr. Speaker ruled that the second Resolution was out of order, as it appropriated a part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund without the recommendation of the Crown, 153; remaining Resolutions negatived, 153.		
MANLY RECREATION RESERVE:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for surveyor's report and other papers in connection with Mr. Jones's offer of land to the Government, 29.		
MARGULES, MR. II.:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for copies of papers and minutes relating to the dismissal of, as Mining Registrar at Temora, 232; Return to Order laid on Table, 362 .....		667
MARRIAGES (See "RECORDS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.")		
MARSUPIALS:—		
Petition from Hargraves and District, complaining of destruction of crops and grass by, presented, 162 .....	3	847
MARSUPIALS AND RABBITS, INCREASE OF:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Brodribb</i> ) for copies of reports of Inspectors under the Pastures and Stock Protection Act in regard to, 87; Return to Order laid on Table, 311 .....		840
MARTIN, HUGH:—		
Return to Order, respecting transfer of land at Dungaree ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 3.....		135
MASON, MR., LATE ENGINEER FOR EXISTING RAILWAY LINES:—		
Return to Address ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 7.....	2	47
MASSACRES IN SOUTH SEA ISLANDS (See "CONFERENCE, INTERCOLONIAL.")		
MASTER IN EQUITY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for copies of correspondence between Francis James Plomley, John Parkinson, the Department of the Minister of Justice, and the Master in Equity, touching certain complaints against the Master in Equity, 308; Return to Address laid on Table, 333 .....	2	705
MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—		
Assent reported to reserved Bill of last Session, 199.		
MAXWELL, MRS. (See "STOCKS, MR. J., J.P.")		
McGLADE, G.:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for copies of correspondence, minutes &c., having reference to the claim of, for compensation for loss incurred by the seizure of his premises by bush-rangers, 329; Return to Order laid on Table, 424 .....	5	1120
MEETING OF THE HOUSE:—		
Sessional Order passed, 9.		
MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION (See "EXHIBITION.")		
MELVILLE FORD (See "BRIDGE, LOW-LEVEL, AT MELVILLE FORD.")		
MESSAGES:—		
TRANSMISSION OF, BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES:—		
Sessional Order passed, 9.		
FROM THE GOVERNOR:—		
Summoning Assembly to Council, 1, 426.		
No. 1. Assenting to Liquor Licenses Suspensory Act Continuation Bill, 2.		
2. Do. District Courts Act Further Amendment Bill, 2.		
3. Do. Appropriation Bill, 2.		
4. Do. Fisheries Bill, 2.		
5. Do. Public Works Loan Bill, 2.		
6. Licensing Bill, 31.....	4	1129
7. Local Government Bill, 31.....	4	809
8. Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 31 .....	4	805
9. Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, 31 .....	2	697
10. Assenting to Jeanneret's Tramway Bill, 85		
11. Do. Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, 85.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>			
<b>MESSAGES (continued) :—</b>			
<b>FROM THE GOVERNOR (continued) :—</b>			
12. Assenting to Debts of Deceased Persons Bill, 100.			
13. Do. Bates's Estate Bill, 110.			
14. Parliamentary Evidence Bill, 110	1		583
15. Billiard and Bagatelle Licensing Bill, 167	4		1175
16. Assenting to Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill ( <i>reserved Bill of last Session</i> ), 199.			
17. Do. Hospitals Acts Amendment Bill, 209.			
18. Do. Parliamentary Evidence Bill, 209.			
19. Do. Justices Appeal Bill, 209.			
20. Do. Vale of Clwydd Company's Incorporation Bill, 209.			
21. Do. Osborne's Leasing Bill, 209.			
22. Do. Navigation Law Amendment Bill, 239.			
23. Do. Church and School Lands Dedication Bill ( <i>reserved Bill of former Session</i> ), 247.			
24. Transmitting Estimates for 1882, and Supplementary Estimates for 1881 and previous years, 275	2		71
25. Assenting to Presbyterian Church Property Management Bill, 296.			
26. Do. United Church of England and Ireland School at Paddington Sale Bill, 297.			
27. Do. Grape-vines and Grapes Importation Prohibition Bill, 305.			
28. Do. Sydney Hospital Bill, 305.			
29. Do. Designs of Towns and Villages Correcting Bill, 332.			
30. Do. Ring-barking on Crown Lands Regulation Bill (No. 2), 332.			
31. Do. Dedicated Crown Lands Resumption Bill, 332.			
32. Do. Armidale Roman Catholic Church School and Presbytery Land Sale Bill, 332.			
33. Metropolitan Magistrates Bill, 334	2		901
34. Fire Brigades Bill, 355	5		1139
35. Assenting to Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 365.			
36. Do. Rogers's Estate Bill, 369.			
37. Do. Moffitt's Estate Enabling Bill, 369.			
38. Do. Denton's Estate Leasing Bill, 369.			
39. Infectious Disease Supervision Bill, 373	4		1107
40. Transmitting Additional Estimates for 1882, and Loan Estimate for 1882, 378.	2		305
41. Withdrawing Additional Estimates, 388	2		315
42. Transmitting Additional Estimates in substitution, 388.	2		317
43. Assenting to Trade Union Bill, 411.			
44. Do. Impounding Law Amendment Bill, 411.			
45. Do. Royal Society of New South Wales Incorporation Bill, 411.			
46. Do. Grafton Presbyterian Church Land Sale Bill, 411.			
47. Do. Balmain Cemetery Bill, 412.			
48. Do. Borough of Newcastle Leasing and Improving Bill, 412.			
49. Do. Licensing Bill (No. 2), 422.			
50. Do. Metropolitan Magistrates Bill, 422.			
51. Do. Cattle Sale Yards Additional Loan Bill, 422.			
52. Do. Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, 423.			
53. Do. Dedication by User Limitation Bill, 423.			
54. Do. Lunacy Act Amendment Bill, 423.			
55. Do. Cookbundoon Slate Quarry Tramway Bill, 423.			
56. Do. Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill, 423.			
57. Do. Hill's Estate Bill, 423.			
58. Do. Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act Amendment Bill, 425.			
59. Do. Small Debts Recovery Bill, 425.			
60. Do. Infectious Disease Supervision Bill, 425.			
61. Do. Billiard and Bagatelle Licensing Bill, 425.			
62. Do. Width of Streets and Lanes Bill, 426.			
63. Do. Pastures and Stock Protection Act Amendment Bill, 426.			
<b>FROM ASSEMBLY TO COUNCIL :—</b>			
Transmitting Jeanneret's Tramway Bill, 33.			
Do. Bates's Estate Bill, 34.			
Do. Sydney Hospital Bill, 41.			
Do. Hospitals Acts Amendment Bill, 44.			
Do. Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, 51.			
Do. Debts of Deceased Persons Bill, 57.			
Do. Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 71.			
Do. Evidence in Summary Convictions Bill, 101.			
Do. Vale of Clwydd Company's Incorporation Bill, 126.			
Do. Osborne's Leasing Bill, 152.			
Do. Parliamentary Evidence Bill, 156.			
Do. Ring-barking on Crown Lands Regulation Bill (No. 2), 158.			
Do. Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, 160.			
Do. Navigation Law Amendment Bill, 164.			
Do. Justices Appeal Bill, 168.			
Do. Armidale Roman Catholic Church School and Presbytery Land Sale Bill, 194.			
Do. United Church of England and Ireland School at Paddington Sale Bill, 195.			
Do. Presbyterian Church Property Management Bill, 223.			
Do. Rogers's Estate Bill, 223.			
Do. Dower Abolition Bill, 228.			
Do. Designs of Towns and Villages Correcting Bill, 252.			
Do. Impounding Law Amendment Bill, 255.			
Do. Denton's Estate Leasing and Mortgaging Bill, 255.			
Do. Grape-vines and Grapes Importation Prohibition Bill, 255.			
Do. Moffitt's Estate Enabling Bill, 255.			
Do. Balmain Cemetery Bill, 266.			
Do. Dedicated Crown Lands Resumption Bill, 267.			
Do. Dedication by User Limitation Bill, 268.			
Do. Royal Society of New South Wales Incorporation Bill, 272.			
Do. Pastures and Stock Protection Act Amendment Bill, 308.			
Do. Small Debts Recovery Bill, 326.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>		
<b>MESSAGES (continued) :—</b>		
<b>FROM ASSEMBLY TO COUNCIL (continued) :—</b>		
Transmitting Borough of Newcastle Leasing and Improving Bill, 326.		
Do. Lunacy Act Amendment Bill, 345.		
Do. Cattle Sale-Yards Additional Loan Bill, 345.		
Do. Animals Protection Bill, 345.		
Do. Licensing Bill (No. 2), 351.		
Do. Metropolitan Magistrates Bill, 352.		
Do. Cudgegong Town Hall Bill, 362.		
Do. Grafton Presbyterian Church Land Sale Bill, 362.		
Do. Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill, 362.		
Do. Width of Streets and Lanes Bill, 381.		
Do. Hill's Estate Bill, 388.		
Do. Cookbundoon Slate Quarry Tramway Bill, 388.		
Do. Appropriation Bill, 400.		
Do. Infectious Disease Supervision Bill, 401.		
Do. Public Works Loan Bill, 406.		
Do. Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act Amendment Bill, 406.		
Do. Billiard and Bagatelle Licensing Bill, 407.		
<b>Agreeing to Amendments in—</b>		
Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, 79.		
Osborne's Leasing Bill, 191.		
Vale of Clywdd Company's Incorporation Bill, 192.		
Parliamentary Evidence Bill, 200.		
Navigation Law Amendment Bill, 213.		
United Church of England and Ireland School at Paddington Sale Bill, 251.		
Sydney Hospital Bill, 267.		
Armidale Roman Catholic Church School and Presbytery Land Sale Bill, 309.		
Moffitt's Estate Enabling Bill, 319.		
Rogers's Estate Bill, 320.		
Impounding Law Amendment Bill, 380.		
Balmain Cemetery Bill, 381.		
Licensing Bill (No. 2), 396.		
Dedication by User Limitation Bill, 396.		
Lunacy Act Amendment Bill, 396.		
Metropolitan Magistrates Bill, 400.		
Cattle Sale Yards Additional Loan Bill, 400.		
Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, 401.		
Cookbundoon Slate Quarry Tramway Bill, 413.		
Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill, 413.		
Width of Streets and Lanes Bill, 424.		
Small Debts Recovery Bill, 419.		
Billiard and Bagatelle Licensing Bill, 414.		
Infectious Disease Supervision Bill, 415.		
Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act Amendment Bill, 415.		
<b>Agreeing and disagreeing to Amendments in—</b>		
Hospitals Acts Amendment Bill, 90.		
Ringbarking on Crown Lands Regulation Bill (No. 2), 250.		
<b>Agreeing to, disagreeing to, and amending Amendments in—</b>		
Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 202.		
Pastures and Stock Protection Act Amendment Bill, 405.		
Birds (Animals) Protection Bill, 424.		
<b>Returning Trade Union Bill, with Amendments, 340.</b>		
<b>Disagreeing to Amendments in Evidence in Summary Convictions Bill, 346.</b>		
<b>Insisting upon certain of its disagreements from the Council's Amendments, and not insisting upon a disagreement from another of the Council's Amendments in the Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, and requesting a free Conference, 273.</b>		
<b>No longer insisting upon its disagreements from the Council's Amendments which omit clauses 7 and 13 in the Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 330.</b>		
<b>Requesting attendance of the Hon. Philip Gidley King as a witness before the Select Committee on "Lands granted to the Australian Agricultural Company," 111.</b>		
<b>Giving leave to Dr. Renwick to attend as a witness before the Select Committee on "Prince Alfred Hospital," 213.</b>		
<b>Giving leave to James Squire Farnell, Esq., to attend as a witness before the Select Committee on "Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill," 229.</b>		
<b>FROM COUNCIL TO ASSEMBLY :—</b>		
Returning Jeanneret's Tramway Bill, without Amendment, 75.		
Do. Supreme Court (Additional Judge) Bill, with an Amendment, 75.		
Do. Hospitals Acts Amendment Bill, with Amendments, 79.		
Do. Bates's Estate Bill, without Amendment, 91.		
Do. Debts of Deceased Persons Bill, without Amendment, 91.		
Do. Vale of Clywdd Company's Incorporation Bill, with Amendments, 158.		
Do. Parliamentary Evidence Bill, with Amendments, 172.		
Do. Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, with Amendments, 185.		
Do. Osborne's Leasing Bill, with Amendments, 186.		
Do. Justices Appeal Bill, without Amendment, 200.		
Do. Evidence in Summary Convictions Bill, with Amendments, 200.		
Do. Navigation Law Amendment Bill, with Amendments, 202.		
Do. Sydney Hospital Bill, with Amendments, 228.		
Do. United Church of England and Ireland School at Paddington Sale Bill, with Amendments, 229.		
Do. Ringbarking on Crown Lands Regulation Bill (No. 2), with Amendments, 232.		
Do. Presbyterian Church Property Management Bill, without Amendment, 258.		
Do. Armidale Roman Catholic Church School and Presbytery Land Sale Bill, with Amendments, 263.		
Do. Impounding Law Amendment Bill, with Amendments, 272.		
Do. Grape-vines and Grapes Importation Prohibition Bill, without Amendment, 273.		
Do. Moffitt's Estate Enabling Bill, with an Amendment, 302.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>M</b>			
<b>MESSAGES (continued):—</b>			
<b>FROM COUNCIL TO ASSEMBLY (continued):—</b>			
Returning Rogers's Estate Bill, with Amendments, 303.			
Do. Designs of Towns and Villages Correcting Bill, without Amendment, 312.			
Do. Dedicated Crown Lands Resumption Bill, without Amendment, 312.			
Do. Royal Society of New South Wales Incorporation Bill, without Amendment, 314.			
Do. Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, with Amendments, 314.			
Do. Denton's Estate Leasing and Mortgaging Bill, without Amendment, 320.			
Do. Borough of Newcastle Leasing and Improving Bill, without Amendment, 367.			
Do. Balmain Cemetery Bill, with Amendments, 367.			
Do. Lunacy Act Amendment Bill, with Amendments, 372.			
Do. Dedication by User Limitation Bill, with Amendments, 376.			
Do. Licensing Bill (No. 2), with Amendments, 377.			
Do. Metropolitan Magistrates Bill, with an Amendment, 389.			
Do. Pastures and Stock Protection Act Amendment Bill, with Amendments, 389.			
Do. Grafton Presbyterian Church Land Sale Bill, without Amendment, 390.			
Do. Cattle Sale Yards Additional Loan Bill, with Amendments, 395.			
Do. Hill's Estate Bill, without Amendment, 407.			
Do. Cookbundoon Slate Quarry Tramway Bill, with Amendments, 407.			
Do. Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill, with Amendments, 407.			
Do. Animals Protection Bill, with Amendments, 409.			
Do. Appropriation Bill, without Amendment, 413.			
Do. Public Works Loan Bill, without Amendment, 413.			
Do. Billiard and Bagatelle Licensing Bill, with Amendments, 414.			
Do. Infectious Disease Supervision Bill, with Amendments, 414.			
Do. Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act Amendment Bill, with Amendments, 415.			
Do. Width of Streets and Lanes Bill, with Amendments, 415.			
Do. Small Debts Recovery Bill, with Amendments, 416.			
Transmitting Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 170.			
Do. Trade Union Bill, 303.			
Agreeing to Amendments in Trade Union Bill, 355.			
Not insisting upon Amendments disagreed to by the Assembly in the Hospitals Acts Amendment Bill, 172.			
Insisting upon certain of its Amendments, and not upon the others, in the Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 259.			
Giving leave to the Honorable Philip Gidley King to attend as a Witness before the Select Committee on "Lands granted to the Australian Agricultural Company," 138.			
Requesting attendance of Dr. Renwick as a Witness before the Select Committee on "Prince Alfred Hospital," 213.			
Requesting attendance of James Squire Farnell, Esq., as a Witness before the Select Committee on "Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill," 229.			
Agreeing to Assembly's Amendment upon Council's Amendment in the Ringbarking on Crown Lands Regulation Bill (No. 2), 303.			
Agreeing to Free Conference on the Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 315.			
Not insisting upon its Amendments which propose the omission of clauses G and S, but insisting upon its Amendments which propose the omission of clauses 7 and 13 in the Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 330.			
Not insisting upon its Amendments disagreed to by the Assembly, and agreeing to the Assembly's Amendments upon the Council's Amendments, in the Pastures and Stock Protection Act Amendment Bill, 414.			
Do. do. Birds (Animals) Protection Bill, 426.			
<b>METEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE, INTERCOLONIAL:—</b>			
Minutes of Proceedings of, held at Melbourne, in April, 1881, laid on Table, 194.....	2		9
<b>METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES BILL:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wisdom</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 188; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 200; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 318; Message from Governor, 334; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, and reported with Amendments, 340; report adopted, 346; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , 351; passed and sent to Council, 352; returned with an Amendment, 389; Amendment agreed to, and Message to Council, 400; assent reported, 422.....	2		901
<b>MIDNIGHT:—</b>			
Sittings after, 35, 60, 79, 94, 127, 163, 177, 202, 213, 216, 228, 244, 258, 296, 302, 312, 333, 352, 355, 363, 367, 373, 376, 390, 401, 419.			
<b>MILBURN CREEK COPPER-MINING COMPANY—PRIVILEGE (See "MINERALS AND MINING.")</b>			
<b>MILITARY DEFENCES OF THE COLONY:—</b>			
Report of Royal Commission, laid on Table, 24.....	4		581
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for copies of minutes, memoranda, or correspondence, upon the subject of Colonial Defences, between the Agent General and the Government and any other persons, 101.			
<b>MINERALS AND MINING (See also "GOLD FIELDS"):—</b>			
<b>LEASES AT WINGEN HELD BY MESSRS. MOORE &amp; CO.:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) for copies of documents relating to an application made by Mr. W. T. Muston for cancellation of, 79; Return to Order laid on Table, 90.....			621
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) for copies of further documents relating to, 170; Return to Order laid on Table, 180; Supplementary Return to Order, laid on Table, 250.....			627, 631
<b>MILBURN CREEK COPPER-MINING COMPANY:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for inquiry into certain statements made at a meeting of the Company, respecting Members of Parliament and Government Officers, and by leave withdrawn, 85.			
Copy of case submitted for Attorney General's Opinion in the matter of the arbitration case, laid on Table, 115.....	3		615
Copy of Commission appointing Julian Emanuel Salomons, Esquire, Q.C., to inquire into the expenditure and distribution of the sum of £17,199 voted by Parliament, laid on Table, 122			511
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) that at least two other persons should have been associated with Mr. Salomons in the Royal Commission, and negatived, 126.			
Report brought up, 271.....			513

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>		
<b>MINERALS AND MINING (continued) :—</b>		
<b>MILBURN CREEK COPPER-MINING COMPANY (continued) :—</b>		
Ministerial Statement, 276; Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) that House proceed to consider Report, 277; Clerk reads Report, 277; Mr. Baker heard in his place, 296; Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) that Mr. Baker had been guilty of conduct unworthy of a Member, and seriously reflecting upon the honor and dignity of Parliament, 296; Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for the expulsion of Mr. Baker, 296; Mr. Baker's Seat declared vacant, 296; further consideration of Report postponed, 296; Report further considered, 299; passages of the Report relating to Mr. Garrett read by Clerk, 300; Mr. Garrett heard in his place, 302; Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) that Mr. Garrett had been guilty of conduct unworthy of a Member, and seriously reflecting upon the honor and dignity of Parliament, and negatived, 302; Ministerial Statement, 302.		
<b>DIAMOND DRILLS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. W. J. Watson</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address for sum to be placed on Estimates for 1882 for purchase of, and Debate adjourned, 87; Debate resumed and Motion agreed to, 115; Order of the Day postponed, 131; discharged, 191.		
<b>OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS, &amp;c. :—</b>		
Second Annual Report, for 1880, from the Department of Mines, laid on Table, 100.....		433
<b>WILLIAM TOM, JOHN H. A. LISTER, AND JAMES TOM :—</b>		
Petition from, claiming to have been discoverers of the first payable Gold-field in Australia, and praying for the appointment of a Committee, presented, 122.....		747
<b>HENRY PYRMONT :—</b>		
Petition from, respecting water-race and water-right at Hill End, presented, 166.....		777
<b>APPLICATIONS FOR RIGHT TO MINE FOR COAL, SHALE, AND MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD :—</b>		
Return of, under the 28th section of the Mining Act, laid on Table, 176.....		617
<b>MR. H. MARGULES :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for copies of papers and minutes relating to the dismissal of, as Mining Registrar at Temora, 232; Return to Order laid on Table, 362.....	3	667
<b>LAND HELD BY MR. THOMAS GARRETT AND OTHERS :—</b>		
Return showing, held under the Mining Act of 1874, laid on Table, 243.....		633
<b>APPLICATIONS TO MINE UNDER RESERVES :—</b>		
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order (Session 1880-81), laid on Table, 276.....		637
<b>MINERAL LEASES OF TIN LANDS :—</b>		
Return to Order (Session 1880-81), laid on Table, 307.....		635
<b>FORFEITED GOLD-MINING AND MINERAL LEASES :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fergusson</i> ) respecting re-selection or occupation of, and withdrawn, 381.		
<b>MINES DEPARTMENT (See also "MINISTER FOR MINES") :—</b>		
Report for 1880, laid on Table, 14; order for printing rescinded, 130.		
Second Annual Report being for 1880, on Occupation of Crown Lands, Stock and Brands, Roads and Streets, and Gates Branches, laid on Table, 100.....	3	433
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Buchanan</i> ) that the office should be abolished, and be absorbed in the Attorney General's Department, 180; Previous Question moved, and resolved in the affirmative, 181; original Motion negatived, 181.		
<b>MINISTER FOR MINES :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Buchanan</i> ) that the office should be abolished, and be attached to the Lands Department, 180; Previous Question moved, and resolved in the affirmative, 181; original Motion negatived, 181.		
<b>MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS :—</b>		
276, 302, 305.		
<b>MITCHELL, JOSEPH, ESQUIRE :—</b>		
Election of, as a Member for Newtown, and sworn, 353.		
<b>MOFFITT'S ESTATE ENABLING BILL :—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. W. J. Foster</i> ) for leave to bring in, 134; leave given and Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 138; referred to Select Committee, 152; Report brought up, 213; Order of the Day postponed, 236; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 251; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 255; returned with an Amendment, 302; Order of the Day postponed, 309; Amendment agreed to and Message to Council, 319; Assent reported, 369.....	5	871
<b>MONDAY SITTINGS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for, and that Government business take precedence, 333.		
<b>MOORE &amp; CO., MINERAL LEASES HELD BY, AT WINGEN :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) for copies of documents relating to an application made by W. T. Muston for cancellation of, 79; Return to Order laid on Table, 90.....	3	621
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) for further documents relating to, 170; Return to Order laid on Table, 180; Supplementary Return to Order laid on Table, 250.....	3	627, 631
<b>MORRISON, JAMES :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Beyers</i> ) for copies of applications, letters, &c., having reference to the conditional purchase of, at Rylstone, 240.		
<b>MUDGE (See "RAILWAYS," also "GAOLS.")</b>		
<b>MULQUINN, CONSTABLE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Levien</i> ) for copies of papers connected with the inquiry into the conduct of, towards Sir George Innes, 177; Return to Order laid on Table, 188.....	4	769
<b>MUNFORD AND BLOMFIELD, MESSRS. :—</b>		
Petition from, respecting contracts entered into with the Government for making certain roads, presented, 105.....	4	561
<b>MUNICIPAL BATHS SITE ACQUISITION BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) for leave to bring in, 48; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 51; Order of the Day postponed, 97; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 163.		
<b>MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, VOTING AT :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for return showing the number of ratepayers and number of votes recorded for last year in the County of Cumberland, 62.		
<b>MURRUMBIDGEE ELECTORATE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Loughnan</i> ) for return showing moneys voted and expended in, from 1861 to 31st December, 1880, 240.		
<b>MURRUMBURKHAM AND BLAYNEY RAILWAY (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>MUSTON, W. T. (See "MINERALS AND MINING.")</b>		
<b>MYERS, PHILLIP GEORGE, ESQUIRE :—</b>		
Correspondence read by Speaker respecting death of, and Seat of as a Member for Argyle declared vacant, 321.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>N</b>		
NAMOI ELECTORATE :— Tracing showing Timber Reserves in, laid on Table, and not ordered to be printed, 358.		
NATURALIZATION OF CHINESE :— Correspondence respecting, in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements, laid on Table, 33.....	4	790
NAVIGATION LAW AMENDMENT BILL :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. James Watson</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 91; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 94; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 116; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , and committed, 158; further considered in Committee, and Report adopted, 160; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 163; returned with Amendments, 202; Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 213; Assent reported, 239.		
NEWCASTLE LEASING AND IMPROVING BILL (See "BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE LEASING AND IMPROVING BILL.")		
NEW ENGLAND :— Return showing number of reserves, &c., on runs in district of, laid on Table, 65 .....	3	823
Tracing showing position of Reserves on runs, laid on Table, 83.....	3	827
NEWSPAPERS (See "POSTAL.")		
NEWTOWN (See "ELECTORAL.")		
"NINEVEH" (See "IMMIGRATION.")		
NO QUORUM :— After commencement of business, 57, 181, 381. Before commencement of business, 205.		
NO REPORT FROM COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE :— On Challenge in Misdemeanour Bill, 54.		
"NORTHAMPTON" (See "IMMIGRATION.")		
NORTHERN RAILWAY (See "RAILWAYS.")		
NOXIOUS TRADES :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fremlin</i> ) that lands should be set apart for sale to persons engaged in, and that a Bill should be introduced for the purpose, and negatived on the casting vote of the Speaker, 70.		
NUISANCES (See "NOXIOUS TRADES.")		
<b>O</b>		
O'BRIEN, ISABELLA :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Tarrant</i> ) for copies of papers and Executive Minutes in connection with the release of, from Darlinghurst Gaol, 170; Return to Address laid on Table, 222.....	2	907
OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS, &c. :— Second Annual Report for 1880 from the Department of Mines, laid on Table, 100.....	3	433
O'MEARA, FRANCIS :— Petition from, formerly a member of the Police Force, presented, 45.....	4	771
OPENING SPEECH :— Delivered by Governor in Council Chamber, 3.		
ORDERS OF THE DAY :— DISCHARGED :— Birds Protection Bill, 54. Ring-barking on Crown Lands Regulation Bill, 62. Birds Protection Bill (No. 2), 115. Amendment of Crown Lands Acts, 116. Challenge in Felonies and Misdemeanours Amendment Bill, 131. Chinese Protection Bill, 131. Friendly Societies, 131. Licensing Bill (No. 2), 156. Licensing Bill, 158. Municipal Baths Site Acquisition Bill, 163. Diamond Drills, 191. Railway freight on farm produce, 195. Crown-street Public School, 219. Legal Practitioners Bill, 309. Electoral Act Amendment Bill, 319. Australian Gas Light Company's Bill, 319. Government Tramways, 337. Press Bill, 359. Singleton Gas Bill, 380. Railway Debt Reduction Bill, 413. Scrub Destruction on Crown Lands Bill, 413. The Land Laws, 413. Local Government Bill, 426. Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 426. Supply, 426. Ways and Means, 426. Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill (No. 2), 426. Fire Brigades Bill, 426. Dubbo Gas Company's Incorporation Bill, 426. Attendants at Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, 426.		
RESTORED :— Friendly Societies, 71.		
DROPPED :— Barristers Admission Bill, 337.		
ORDERS AND ADDRESSES :— Alphabetical Register of .....	1	569
ORDERS OF THE SUPREME COURT (See "RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.")		
ORDNANCE LANDS TRANSFER BILL :— Presented ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) and read 1 <sup>o</sup> <i>pro forma</i> , 3.		
OSBORNE'S LEASING BILL :— Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Reid</i> ) praying for leave to proceed with, this Session, under the 66th Standing Order, 29; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> and referred to Select Committee, 41; Report brought up, 83; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , 146; committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 147; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 152; returned with Amendments, 186; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 191; Assent reported, 209 .....		
OYSTER-BED LEASES :— Regulations under Fisheries Act of 1881 laid on Table, 3, 312 .....		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.		
		VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>P</b>				
PADDINGTON SCHOOL SALE BILL (See "UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND SCHOOL AT PADDINGTON SALE BILL.")				
PARKINSON, JOHN (See "MASTER IN EQUITY.")				
PARLIAMENT (See also "ASSEMBLY"; also "ELECTORAL") :—				
Proclamation calling together, read by Clerk, 1.				
Message delivered by Usher of Black Rod, 1.				
Announcement as to date of Prorogation of, 412.				
PARLIAMENTARY EVIDENCE BILL :—				
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wisdom</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 97; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 105; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 105; Message from Governor, 110; read 2 <sup>o</sup> and committed, 112; further considered in Committee, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 144; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 156; returned with Amendments, 172; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 200; Assent reported, 209.....				1 583
PARRAMATTA, LAND IN MACQUARIE-STREET :—				
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Byrnes</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into and report upon application of the Borough Council of Parramatta for, 408.				
PARRAMATTA LUNATIC ASYLUM :—				
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Byrnes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address respecting pay of attendants at, 192; Order of the Day postponed, 210, 220, 309, 336, 413; discharged, 426.				
PARROT, SURVEYOR :—				
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for copies of papers in connection with claim of, for alignment of streets at Waverley, 223.				
PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT :—				
Notice cancelling regulation No. 53 under, laid on Table, 125 .....				3 831
Returns in connection with, laid on Table, 176.....				3 833
PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—				
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Suttor</i> ) for leave to bring in, 199; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 227; Motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> and Debate adjourned, 264; resumed, read 2 <sup>o</sup> , reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 273; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 308; returned with Amendments, 389; Amendments agreed to, disagreed to, and amended, 400; Message to Council, 405; Council does not insist, 414; Assent reported, 426.				
Petition from Inhabitants of Oberon, praying that certain Amendments may be made in the Bill, presented, 413 .....				3 835
PATENTS (See "INVENTIONS")				
"PETERBOROUGH" (See "IMMIGRATION.")				
PETITIONS :—				
Sessional Order for printing of, passed, 9.				
Weekly Abstracts of.....				1 515
PINE AND SCRUB ON LEASED LANDS :—				
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Douglas</i> ) for copy of the memorial presented to the Minister for Mines, and copies of reports on the subject of clearing of, 48; Return to Order laid on Table, 70 .....				3 253
PINE AND OTHER SCRUBS :—				
Reports of Surveyors as to spread of, laid on Table, 162; Map showing positions of, laid on Table, 239.....				3 259
PLANS AND LITHOGRAPHS, GOVERNMENT :—				
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Murray</i> ) in favour of appointment of agencies for sale of, 162.				
PLANS, RAILWAY (See "RAILWAYS.")				
PLANTS AND SEEDS DISTRIBUTED AND RECEIVED BY THE CURATOR OF THE BOTANICAL GARDENS :—				
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Farnell</i> ) for return showing, during the last five years, 336.				
PLOMLEY, FRANCIS JAMES (See "MASTER IN EQUITY.")				
PLUNKETT, Mr. J. F., J.P. :—				
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Terry</i> ) for copy of the Petition and other papers received by the Government in reference to, at Gulgong, 406.				
POINTS OF ORDER :—				
Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill, 51.				
Ringbarking on Crown Lands Regulation Bill, 62.				
Do. do. (No. 2), 105.				
Maintenance of Her Majesty's ships on the Australian station, 153.				
Licensing Bill (No. 2), 395.				
POLICE :—				
FRANCIS O'MEARA :—				
Petition from, formerly a member of the Force, presented, 45.....				771
QUARTERS, WOODBURN :—				
Return to Order ( <i>Session</i> 1880-81), laid on Table, 93 .....				743
CONSTABLE MULQUINN :—				
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Levien</i> ) for copies of papers connected with the inquiry into the conduct of, towards Sir George Innes, 177; Return to Order, laid on Table, 188 .....				4 769
CLARENDON :—				
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for copies of correspondence, minutes, &c., having reference to the withdrawal of, 271; Return to Order, laid on Table, 276 .....				763
DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON 31ST OCTOBER, 1881 :—				
Return showing, laid on Table, 350 .....				737
POLSON, MR. H. (See "ROADS.")				
POPULATION OF THE COLONY :—				
Part of Census showing, for 1881, laid on Table, 311; order for printing rescinded, 346.				
POSTAL :—				
POST OFFICE :—				
Report for 1880, laid on Table, 8.....				855
POSTAL SERVICES :—				
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ( <i>Session</i> 1880-81), laid on Table, 75.....				3 923
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for returns having reference to newspapers, 191; Return to Order, laid on Table, 266.....				933
POWDER MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND :—				
Return to Order ( <i>Session</i> 1880-81), laid on Table, 60.....				5 801

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>P</b>			
PRECEDENCE OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ON TUESDAYS (See "GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.")			
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PROPERTY MANAGEMENT BILL:—			
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Kerr</i> ) for leave to bring in, 125; leave given, 130; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 130; referred to Select Committee, 135; Report brought up, 194; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 219; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 223; returned without Amendment, 258; Assent reported, 296	5	911	
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (See "GARFIELD, DEATH OF GENERAL.")			
PRESS BILL:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) for leave to bring in, 41; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 45; Order of the Day postponed, 83, 97, 192, 236, 309, 336; Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 359.			
PREVIOUS QUESTION:—			
Resolved in the affirmative, 181.			
PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL:—			
Message from Council requesting attendance of Dr. Renwick as witness before Select Committee on, 213; Message to Council giving leave, 213.			
PRISONERS, LEG-IRONING OF, IN COONAMBLE GAOL (See "GAOLS.")			
PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCES OF COURTS MARTIAL (See "COURTS MARTIAL.")			
PRISONS:—			
Report on, for 1880, laid on Table, 7	2	923	
Regulation under Act, laid on Table, 326	2	927	
PRIVILEGE:—			
MILBURN CREEK COPPER-MINING COMPANY (See also "MINERALS AND MINING"):—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for inquiry into certain statements made at a meeting of the Company respecting Members of Parliament and Government Officers, and by leave withdrawn, 85.			
Expulsion of Ezekiel Alexander Baker, Esquire, 277, 296.			
Case of Thomas Garrett, Esq., 299.			
SUMMONING OF MEMBER AS JUROR:—			
Mr. Garvan informed the House that he had been summoned as a Juror at the Criminal Court, and that he had been fined for non-attendance, 94; Motion made ( <i>Mr. Buchanan</i> ), That the House direct that Mr. Garvan should refuse to pay the fine, and that the Speaker should adopt steps to protect Members, and by leave withdrawn, 94; Motion made ( <i>Dr. Renwick</i> ), That Mr. Speaker take the necessary steps to protect the privilege of Mr. Garvan, and by leave withdrawn, 94.			
PROCLAMATION:—			
Read by Clerk on opening the Session, 1.			
PROCLAMATIONS (See "LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.")			
PRODUCE, CARRIAGE OF, AND STOCK BY RAILWAY:—			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 105	4	379	
PRODUCTION OF RECORDS IN A COURT OF LAW:—			
By the Clerk, in case of <i>Gipps v. McElhone</i> , reported, 1.			
PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT:—			
Announcement as to date of, 412.			
PROROGATION SPEECH:—			
Delivered by Governor, in Council Chamber, 427.			
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (See "FINANCE.")			
PUBLIC CHARITIES (See "CHARITIES, PUBLIC.")			
PUBLIC-HOUSES, LICENSING OF (See "LICENSING BILL No. 2.")			
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880 (See also "EDUCATION"):—			
Regulations under, laid on Table, 3 (3)	2	1105-1109	
PUBLIC SCHOOLS (See "EDUCATION.")			
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL:—			
Assent reported to Bill of last Session, 2.			
Presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 395; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 400; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 406; returned without Amendment, 413; assented to in Council Chamber, 427.			
PUBLIC WORKS PERFORMED WITHOUT BEING TENDERED FOR:—			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ), laid on Table, 24	5	831	
PUBLICANS BILL (See "LICENSING BILL No. 2.")			
PUBLICANS LICENSES:—			
Statement showing number of, in force for the past licensing year in certain districts, laid on Table, 87			
Papers respecting transfer of license to James Fay, laid on Table, 350	4	1125	
PUBLICANS LICENSING ACT:—			
Return of number of convictions under, from 1st January, 1880, to 6th September, 1881, laid on Table, 152			
PUGH, JAMES (See "GOLD-FIELDS.")			
PUNTS IN THE HASTINGS AND MANNING ELECTORATE:—			
Return respecting, laid on Table, 246	4	579	
PYEMONT, HENRY:—			
Petition from, respecting water-race and water-right at Hill End, presented, 166	3	777	
<b>Q</b>			
QUARANTINE (See "SMALL-POX.")			
QUESTIONS:—			
Sessional Order passed, 9.			



## Q

## QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- ABATTOIRS** :—Road to, from Glebe Island Bridge, 386.  
**ABORIGINALS** :—Clothing for, 208.  
**ACTS OF PARLIAMENT** :—Punctuation of, 40.  
**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE** :—  
 Case against Henry Chivers, 13.  
 Business of the Supreme and Divorce Courts, 18, 121, 137.  
 Mr. E. T. Penfold, 24.  
 Inquest on Tom Hayes, 64.  
 Rope-stealing case at Bathurst, 82.  
 Mr. Justice Hargrave, 108.  
 Case of Thomas Clancy, 118.  
 Supreme Court Causes undisposed of, 121.  
 Case of Mrs Preston, 142.  
 Case of William McGowan, 150, 328.  
 Case of George Tucker, *alias* Osborne, 169.  
 Case of George Baynham, 243, 328.  
 Prisoners James Finn and Thomas Rochfort, 269.  
 Mr. District Court Judge Docker, 313, 366.  
 Case of John Jones, *alias* Lewis, 328.  
 Mr. Plunkett, J.P., Gulgong, 339, 371 (?).  
 Buckley v. Woods, 371.  
 Mr. A. B. Rae, 375.  
 Mr. J. Stocks, J.P., 386.  
 Appointment of a Magistrate unable to read and write, 412.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS, GOVERNMENT** :—In the Newspapers, 227, 239.  
**AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY** :—Duties of, 121, 183.  
**AGRICULTURE** :—  
 Railway charges on produce, 11, 236.  
 Schools and Model Farms, 23.  
 Compilation of Returns, 142.  
 Returns, 366.  
**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES** :—Vote and grounds for, 250, 404.  
**AMENDING LAND BILL** :—Introduction of, 21.  
**AMOS BROTHERS** :—Contracts of, on Northern Railway, 190.  
**APPLE-TREE FLAT** :—Public School, 311.  
**APPRAISEMENT OF RUNS** :—Particulars of, 55, 245, 265.  
**APPROACHES FROM NARRABRI CREEK** :—To Railway Station, 344.  
**ARCHITECT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION** :—Work done by, 73, 95, 149.  
**ARDILL, MR. JOHN ROCHE** :—Charges made by, against Lands Department, 176.  
**ART GALLERY** :—Site for, 307.  
**ART WORKS** :—Purchased by the Government, 32, 74, 160, 225, 257, 270.  
**ARTER, MR. RICHARD** :—Discovery of Gold at Billabong by, 190.  
**ARTICLES MADE IN GAOLS** :—Use of, in Government Departments, 405.  
**ARTILLERY** :—  
 Cows kept in Victoria Barracks by Sergeant-Major of, 258.  
 Quarters of Officers, 426.  
**ASHFIELD** :—Land sold by Government, 12, 23, 27.  
**ASYLUM, HYDE PARK** :—Restriction on egress of inmates, 246.  
**AUSTRIAN BAND CONCERTS** :—Distribution of proceeds of, to Public Charities, 37.  
**"BALLINA"** :—Removal of wreck of, from Port Macquarie Harbour, 37.  
**BALMAIN** :—  
 Public School, 86, 193.  
 Bridge to Glebe Point, 96.  
**BARADINE** :—Recreation Reserve, 404.  
**BARCOM GLEN ESTATE** :—Nuisance on, 69.  
**BARDWELL, MRS.** (See "EDUCATION.")  
**BARRABA** :—Post and Telegraph Office, 49.  
**BARWIN RIVER** :—  
 Bridge over, 221.  
 Snagging of, 325.  
 Crossing at Brewarrina, 357.  
**BATHS IN THE DOMAIN** :—Compensation to Mr. E. T. Foley, 43.  
**BATHURST** :—  
 Post Office, complaints against, 50.  
 Burr, 82.  
 Rope-stealing case, 82.  
 Hospital, 123.  
**BAYNHAM, GEORGE** :—Flogging of, in Mudgee Gaol, 243, 328.  
**BELL, MR.** :—Contract of, South Wagga, 376.  
**BELL RIVER** :—  
 Reserve, 253.  
 Road to, from Wright's Hotel, 254.  
**BENEREE GOLD-FIELD** :—Land applied for on, by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, 254.  
**BRNEVOLENT ASYLUM** :—Case of Susan Nixon, 23, 28.  
**BERMAGUI MYSTERY** :—Disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and party, 27.  
**BERRIMA GAOL** (See "GAOLS.")  
**"BHERING"** :—Storage of explosives on, 193.  
**BIG RIVER** :—Bridges over, 221 (?).  
**BILLABONG** :—  
 Discovery of Gold at, by Mr. Richard Arter, 190.  
 Bridge over, 357.  
**BINGERA CREEK** :—Bridge over, 221.  
**BISHOP OF SYDNEY** :—Absence of, from the Colony, 314.  
**BLACK JACK** :—Public School, 61.  
**BLACK STUMP** :—Road from, to Mellaly, 81.  
**BLAND CREEK** :—Bridge, 22.  
**BLAYNEY** :—Road from, to Grenfell, 151.  
**BLUE MOUNTAINS** :—Reserves, 23, 69.  
**BLUE'S POINT** :—Reclamation of land by Mr. Stevens, 40.  
**BLUETT, MARY AND CATHERINE** :—Conditional purchases of, 124.  
**BOARD OF HEALTH** :—Appointments to, 159, 184, 387.  
**BOB'S CREEK** :—School tents for children, 96, 258.  
**BOGAN RIVER** :—Bridge over, 405.  
**BOGGABRI** :—  
 Common, 44, 246.  
 Railway to, 63.  
 Bridge, 189.  
**BOILERS** :—Inspection of, 12, 96, 222.  
**BONDED STORES** :—Particulars of, 68.  
**BONDI** :—Tramway, 89.  
**BONNER, MRS.** (See "SMALL-POX.")  
**BOOLIGAL** :—Tanks on Road to Wilcannia, 150.  
**BORA CREEK** :—Road from, to Quirindi, 325.  
**BORDER DUTIES** :—On the Murray, 108.  
**BOTANICAL GARDENS** :—Petition from labourers for eight hours work a day, 358.  
**BOURKE** :—Bridge over Billabong at, 357.  
**BOUNDARY BETWEEN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND** :—Survey of, 339.  
**BOW BOW CREEK** :—Provisional School, 232.  
**BRANDY DISTILLED FROM GRAPES** :—Quantity of, 225, 237.  
**BRIDGES** :—  
 Parramatta River, 13, 332.  
 Iron Cove, 21, 49.  
 Bland Creek, 22.  
 Moama and Echuca, 22.  
 Shoalhaven, 59.  
 South Creek, at Luddenham, 64.  
 Croydon, 68, 327.  
 Glebe Point to Balmain, 96.  
 Over the Namoi at Gunnedah, 103, 227, 344.  
 Tumberumba Creek, 99.  
 At Wagga Wagga, 145.  
 Ghinni Ghinni Creek, 171.  
 Over Wee Waa Lagoon and Dubbo Creek, 180.  
 Over the Namoi at Boggabri, 189.  
 Melville Ford, 193.  
 Pymont, 201.  
 Tarriraro, 215.  
 Over the Big River, 221 (?).  
 Over the Barwin River, 221.  
 Severn River, 242.  
 Houlaghan's Creek, 242.  
 Over Darling Harbour Railway, 306.  
 Bundarra, 321.  
 Dangar, 325.  
 Manilla, 325.  
 Over the Billabong, Town of Bourke, 357.  
 Tamworth, 356.  
 Across the Hunter, on road from Denman to Muswellbrook, 404.  
 Over the Bogan at Gongolgon and Tarrion Creek, 405.  
**"BRISBANE" S.S.** :—Quarantining of, 38, 145, 311.  
**BROOKONG RUN** :—Ringbarking on, 32, 44.  
**BUCKLEY v. WOODS** :—Bailiffs fees in case of, 371.  
**BUCKLEY'S CROSSING** :—Sale of land at, 198.  
**BULLA CREEK** :—Site for Public School, 50.  
**BULAHDELAH** :—  
 Ferry, 90, 242.  
 Wharf, 90.  
**BUNDALLA** :—Cemetery, 63.  
**BUNDARRA** :—Bridge, 321.  
**BURWOOD** :—Public Park, 386.  
**BUSINESS OF THE SUPREME COURT** :—Particulars of, 18, 121, 137.  
**CAFFYN, DR.** :—Detention of, in Quarantine, 108.  
**CAMPERDOWN** :—  
 Compensation to Borough of, 18, 231.  
 Temporary Public School, 50.  
**CANOWINDRA** :—Court-house, 28.  
**CANTERBURY** :—Alignment of Streets in Municipality, 44.  
**CAPERTEE CAMP** :—Permanent Station at, 222.  
**CARGO** :—Water Supply, 250, 372.  
**CARRIAGE OF FRUIT FROM PARRAMATTA TO SYDNEY** :—  
 Alleged delay in, 331.  
**CARROLL** :—Public School, 249.  
**CATTLE SALE YARDS BILL** :—Introduction of, 159.  
**CATTLE SALE YARDS** :—Cost of, and dues to be charged, 176.  
**CAVES** :—Money voted for exploration of, 176.  
**CEMETERY** :—  
 At Bundalla, 63.  
 Devonshire-street, 74.

## Q

- QUESTIONS (*continued*):—
- CEMETERY (*continued*):—  
Rookwood, 74.
- CENSUS:—  
Payment of Collectors, New England, 62.  
Do. Monaro, 96.  
Do. Warialda, 212.  
Do. Gunmedah, 328.  
Do. Murrumbidgee District, 371.  
Compilation of Returns, 142.
- CHEESEMAN'S CREEK:—School tents for children, 96, 258.
- CHINA:—  
Vessels from, liable to Quarantine, 78.  
Tea, importation of, 270.
- CHINESE:—Insane, in Hospitals, 33.
- CHIVERS, HENRY:—Case against, 13.
- CHRISTIE, MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR:—Employment of shorthand-writer in arbitration case, 115.
- CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS:—  
In the Electorate of Gloucester, 27.  
Mining on, at Copeland, 404.
- CIRCULAR QUAY:—  
Underground Railway to, 60, 366.  
Railway to Redfern, 379.
- CIRCULARS TO SHEEP INSPECTORS:—Respecting Kangaroos, 189.
- CIRCUIT COURT:—At Forbes, 129.
- CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT ACT:—  
Bill to amend, 24.  
Report of Board, 215.
- CIVIL SERVICE:—  
Bill to regulate, 21.  
Department of Lands, 39.  
Mr. Hope, late Postmaster at Wagga Wagga, 82.  
Mr. W. H. K. Reynolds, 134.  
Clerks in Deeds Branch of Registrar General's Office, 357.  
Claim of Louis Dettman, 386.  
Defalcations of H. V. Harris, 422.
- CLANCY, THOMAS:—Imprisonment of, 118.
- CLARENDON:—Police at, 257.
- CLOCK:—At Post Office, Orange, 64.
- CLUNE, DR.:—Detention of, in Quarantine, 77.
- CLYNE, MRS.:—Compensation to, 64.
- COAL:—  
Mining for, under Reserves, 254.  
Permits to mine for, 353.
- COAL FIELDS REGULATION ACT:—Bill to amend, 246.
- COBRAN RUN:—Ringbarking on, 32, 44.
- COLONIAL SUGAR-REFINING COMPANY:—Duty paid by, for 1880, 331.
- COMMISSIONERS UNDER LAND ACT OF 1875:—Particulars respecting, 67.
- COMMON:—  
Field of Mars, 27.  
Boggabri, 44, 246.  
Temora, 155.
- COMPENSATION:—  
To Borough of Camperdown, 18, 231.  
Payment of, to Mrs. Mary Roberts, 33.
- CONDITIONAL PURCHASES LEGALIZING BILL:—Introduction of, 39.
- CONDITIONAL PURCHASES (See "CROWN LANDS.")
- CONSOLIDATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW:—Bill for, 21.
- CONTRACTS:—Obtained by Messrs. G. H. Royce & Co., 28, 166.
- CONVICTIONS UNDER THE PUBLICANS LICENSING ACT.—  
Number of, 150.
- COOGEZ:—Tramway, 69, 89, 187.
- COOK'S RIVER:—  
Lock-up and Policeman's Quarters, 53.  
Bridge at Croydon, 68, 327.
- COOMA:—Land Office, 197.
- COONABARABRAN:—  
Trustees for Racecourse, 237.  
Police Quarters, 270.  
Pastoral and Agricultural Association, 404.
- COONAMBLE:—  
Court-house, 13.  
Treatment of prisoners in gaol, 218, 243.  
Road to Warren, 335.  
Road to Walgett, 371.
- COPELAND:—  
Post and Telegraph Office, 130.  
Mining on Church and School Lands, 404.
- CORONERS INQUESTS:—  
On Tom Hayes, 64.  
Appointment of a Public Pathologist, 189.
- COUNTRY DISTRICTS:—Penny postage in, 23, 344.
- COURT-HOUSE:—  
Coonamble, 13.  
Moama, 22.  
Orange, 23.  
Canowindra, 23.  
Quirindi, 33.  
Cowra, 56.
- COURT-HOUSE (*continued*):—  
Redfern, 107.  
Forbes, 129.  
Deniliquin, 161.  
Inverell, 169.  
Parramatta, 172.  
Pilliga, 176.  
Tingha, 198.
- COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS:—For the Eastern Suburbs, 344.
- COURTS MARTIAL:—Prisoners in gaols under sentences from, 357.
- COWRA:—Court-house, 56.
- COX, MR. G. H.:—  
Application of, to purchase improved lands, 306.  
Conditional purchases of, 344.
- CRIMINAL LAW:—Bill for Consolidation of, 21, 96.
- CROWN GRANTS:—Re-survey of, 349.
- CROWN LANDS:—  
Auction Sales, 23.  
Introduction of Conditional Purchases Legalizing Bill, 39.  
Near Railway Lines, 43.  
Forest Ranger Wilson, 50.  
Particulars of Conditional Purchases from 1875 to 1880, 55.  
The Case of Mrs. Clyne, 64.  
Quantity of land alienated, 67.  
Conditional purchases of Minors, 86.  
Area of land in Counties of Selwyn, Wynyard, and Buccleuch, 103.  
Land sale at Urana, 113.  
James Leonard's conditional purchase, 124.  
Bluett's conditional purchase, 124.  
Compensation to Mr. J. J. Thompson, of Bukkulla, 161.  
Petition of James Morrison, 194.  
Sale at Dalgety, Buckland's Crossing, 198.  
Circular respecting purchase of, 201.  
Sold by auction and applied for in virtue of improvements, 207.  
Land Sale at Walgett, 217.  
Land in the County of Selwyn, 221.  
Conditional purchase of land held under mineral lease, 232, 237.  
Goodwin v. Futter, 257.  
Conditional Purchases in the District of Mudgee, 306.  
George Rayner's conditional purchase, 306.  
Survey of conditional purchases, 306.  
Mr. G. H. Cox's application to purchase improved lands, 306.  
Mr. G. H. Cox's conditional purchases, 344.  
"Dummying," 306.  
Roberts's Conditional Purchases at Lawson, 385 (?).
- CROWN RIDGE:—Explosion of dynamite, 113.
- CROWN-STREET:—  
Pitch-paving of, 69.  
Paving in front of Public School, 77.
- CROWN-STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL:—(Sec "EDUCATION.")
- CROYDON:—Bridge, 68, 327.
- CURRABUBULA:—Public School, 49.
- CUSTOMS:—  
Bonded Stores, 68.  
Border Duties on the Murray, 108.  
House at Wentworth, 150.  
Tidewaiters, 254, 370.
- DALTON, MR. FREDERICK, P.M.:—Disappearance of, 358.
- DAMS:—  
Hand-rail on, Parramatta, 28, 358.  
Bill respecting construction of, 265.
- DANGAR BRIDGE:—Approaches to, 325.
- DARLING HARBOUR:—  
Land resumed for Railway, 212, 314, 322, 323, 325 (?), 343.  
Protection of woolshed from fire, 218.  
Bridge over Railway, 306.
- DARLINGHURST GAOL:—Vaccination in, 95, 118, 155.
- DARLINGTON:—Annexation of Golden Grove to, 231.
- DAWES'S POINT:—Reservation of, for the Public, 133.
- DEANE, CONSTABLE FRANCIS:—Conduct of, 318.
- DEFENCES:—  
Cost of Commission, 55.  
Reports of Commanders of Regiments or Corps, 129.  
Officers Quarters, 426.
- DENILIQUIN:—Court-house, 161.
- DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS:—(See "EDUCATION")
- DETTMAN, LOUIS:—Claim of, 386.
- DEVONSHIRE-STREET:—Cemetery, 74.
- DIAMOND DRILLS:—Purchase of, by Government, 56.
- DIMOND'S LICENSING CASE:—Further papers, 24, 53 (?), 118.
- DIRECTORY FOR GOVERNMENT BRANCH OFFICES:—Publication of, 218.
- DISTRICT COURT JUDGE DOCKER:—Address of, to Jury at Wilcannia, 313, 366.

## Q

## QUESTIONS (continued):—

- DISTRICT COURT :—Merriwa, 365.  
 DIVORCE COURT :—Business of, 18.  
 DOCKER, MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE:—Address of, to Jury at Wilcannia, 313, 366.  
 DOMAIN, OUTER :—Permission to children to play cricket in, 397.  
 DOUBLE BAY :—Public School, 137.  
 DREDGE :—  
   Contract for, Manning River, 38, 212, 305.  
   Windsor, 239.  
 DUBBO CREEK :—Bridge over, 180.  
 DUMMYING ON CROWN LANDS :—Prosecutions for, 306.  
 DYNAMITE EXPLOSION :—At Crown Ridge, 118.  
 EASTERN SUBURBS :—Court of Petty Sessions for, 344.  
 ECHUCA BRIDGE :—Lighting of, 22.  
 EDUCATION :—  
   Public School at Currabubula, 49.  
   Do. Werris Creek, 49.  
   Do. Camperdown, 50.  
   Do. Macdonald Town, 50.  
   Religious Instruction in Public and Denominational Schools, 50.  
   Site for Public School at Bulla Creek, 50.  
   Public School at St. Peters, 53.  
   Do. Black Jack, 61.  
   Do. Tambar Springs, 61.  
   Do. Hall's Creek, 61.  
   School Books in Public and Denominational Schools, 63.  
   Architect to Department, 73, 95, 149.  
   Paving in front of Public School, Crown-street, 77.  
   Public School at Balmain, 86.  
   Schools at Bob's Creek and Checseman's Creek, 96, 258.  
   Mrs. Bardwell, Crown-street Public School, 100, 103, 117, 142, 161, 165, 218.  
   Public School at Splitters Creek, 118.  
   Remuneration to Teachers for loss of fees and salary 119, 149, 159, 222.  
   Public School at Norway, 125.  
   Technical, 133.  
   Public School, Double Bay, 137.  
   Allowance for provident purposes to Teachers, 149.  
   Mr. Rooney, Crown-street Public School, 184, 187.  
   Public School Buildings at Forster, 190.  
   Public School Buildings at West Balmain, 193.  
   Certificates gained by Public School Teachers, 198.  
   Public School, Mandurama Ponds, 207.  
   Mr. John Kevin, 207.  
   Public Schools at Eulah Creek, and Molly, 208.  
   Stationery and Stamps for Teachers, 222.  
   Disrating of Schools, 222.  
   Appointments of Teachers who hold certificates of good service, 222.  
   Provisional School at Bow Bow Creek, 232.  
   Examination of Teachers, 245.  
   Public School at Carroll, 249.  
   Superior Public School, Maitland, 269.  
   Public School, Apple-tree Flat, 311.  
   Do. Waybridge, 325.  
   Do. The Wilderness, 349.  
   Inspectors of Schools, 349.  
   Schools at Ophir and Pretty Plains, 365.  
   Public School, Katoomba, 366.  
   School Attendance Officers, 370.  
   School Board Districts, 386.  
   Public School, Forbes, 404.  
 EDWARD RIVER :—Snagging of, 270.  
 EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM OF LABOUR :—  
   On Railways, 11, 162, 397.  
   In Botanical Gardens, 358.  
 ELECTORATE OF GRENFELL :—Revenue from, 328.  
 ELECTORATE OF WENTWORTH :—Return of moneys received from and spent in, 53, 125, 130, 175, 176<sup>(2)</sup>.  
 EMPLOYMENT OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS :—As domestic servants, 262.  
 ENDOWMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES :—Sum on Estimates for, 344.  
 ENGINES AND MARINE BOILERS :—Pay and duties of Inspectors, 60.  
 ENGINEERS FOR WORKS DEPARTMENT :—Employment of, 47.  
 EQUITY BRANCH OF THE SUPREME COURT :—Business of, 74, 307.  
 ESCORT FROM WILCANNIA :—Charge of, 113.  
 ESTIMATES FOR 1882 :—Laying of, upon the Table, 254.  
 EUGOWRA :—State of Roads in, 372.  
 EULAH CREEK :—Public School, 208.  
 EVELHIGH ESTATE :—Railway Workshops on, 64, 89.  
 "EVENING NEWS" :—Government advertisements in, 227, 239.  
 EXHIBITION BUILDINGS :—Value and public purpose of, 241.  
 EXPLORATION OF CAVES :—Money voted for, 176.  
 FAIRY BOWER :—Land at, near Manly, 18.  
 "FARAWAY" HULK :—Cost of, 38.  
 FAY, JAMES :—Transfer of publican's license to, 335.  
 FERRIES :—  
   Bulahdelah, 90, 242.  
   Maclay, and Hastings and Manning Electorates, 222, 242.  
 FIELD OF MARS :—  
   Sale of Common, 27.  
   Traffic from district, 421.  
 FINN, JAMES :—Case of, 269.  
 FIRE BRIGADES BILL :—Introduction of, 137, 327.  
 FISHERIES ACT :—Administration of, 104.  
 FLOGGING :—In Mudjee Gaol, 243.  
 FLOUR FOR LIVERPOOL ASYLUM :—Tenders for, 50.  
 FOLEY, MR. E. T. :—Compensation to, as lessee of the Corporation Baths, 43.  
 FORBES :—  
   Court-house, 129.  
   Circuit Court, 129.  
   Gaol, 171.  
   Public School, 404.  
 FOREST RANGERS :—  
   Wilson's case against Robert McCoy, 50.  
   Particulars respecting, 73.  
 FORESTRY BILL :—Introduction of, 249  
 FOUNDATION STONE OF QUEEN'S STATUE :—  
   Omission to invite Mayor to laying of, 96.  
   Arrangements for laying, 107.  
 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES :—Commission to inquire into state of, 104.  
 FROST, ENGINE-DRIVER :—Dismissal of, 104, 114.  
 FRUIT :—Alleged delay in carriage of, from Parramatta to Sydney, 331.  
 FUMIGATION OF LETTER-BAGS :—Provision for, 192.  
 GAOLS :—  
   Vaccination of prisoners, 78, 86, 95, 118, 155.  
   Wagga Wagga, 137.  
   Forbes, 171.  
   Treatment of prisoners, Coonamble, 218, 243.  
   Flogging prisoner, Mudjee, 243.  
   Wellington, 253.  
   Prisoners under sentences from Courts-Martial, 357.  
   F. A. Taylor, Berrima, 375.  
   Articles made in, 405.  
 GARDENERS IN BOTANICAL GARDENS :—Petition for eight hours work, 358.  
 GARRETT, MR. THOMAS, AND OTHERS :—Mineral leases held by, 241.  
 GAS :—Bill to regulate price, quality, and measurement of, 245<sup>(2)</sup>.  
 GHINNI GHINNI CREEK :—Bridge over, 171.  
 GLEBE ISLAND BRIDGE :—Road from, to the Abattoirs, 386.  
 GLEBE POINT :—Bridge to Balmain, 96.  
 GLEN INNES :—  
   Road from, to Vegetable Creek, 61.  
   Streets of, 275.  
   Post and Telegraph Office, 328.  
 GLOUCESTER :—Church and School Lands in Electorate of, 27.  
 GOAT ISLAND :—Storage of powder, &c., 12, 39, 166, 198.  
 GOLD :—  
   Labour conditions in leases and mineral leases, 17, 265.  
   Claim of Messrs. Gillies and Murphy, as discoverers of Deep Creek, or Little River Diggings, 63.  
   Escort from Wilcannia, 113.  
   Trustee for Common, Temora, 155.  
   Discovery of, at Billabong, by Mr. Richard Arter, 190.  
   Field, Temora, 231.  
   Reward for discovery of, 237.  
   Field, Benerec, 254.  
   Mining leases on Hill End Common, 250.  
 GOLDEN GROVE :—Annexation of, to Darlington, 231.  
 GONGOLGON :—Bridge, 405.  
 GOODWIN v. FUTTER :—Case of, 257.  
 GOULBURN :—Reserves for teamsters on road, 89.  
 GOULBURN-STREET :—Extension of, 242.  
 GOVERNMENT :—  
   Land sold at Ashfield, 12, 23, 27.  
   Vaccination of Officers in Institutions, 24, 78.  
   Works of Art purchased by, 32, 74, 160, 225, 257, 270.  
   Drainage of Establishments at Parramatta, 33.  
   Insurance business, 74.  
   Directory for Branch Offices, 218.  
   Picture purchased by, 225, 257, 270.  
   Advertisements, 227, 239.  
   Tarpaulins, 306.  
 GRAFTON :—  
   Land Office, 124.  
   And New England Railway, 114, 187, 375, 404, 421.  
 GRENFELL :—  
   Post and Telegraph Office, 109.  
   Road to Forbes and Young, 151.  
   Revenue from District, 328.  
 GRETA :—  
   Colliery under Great Northern Railway, 59.  
   Road from, to Maitland, 249.  
 GUILFORD, MRS. (See "SMALL-POX.")

## Q

## QUESTIONS (continued) :—

GULGONG :—Petition from inhabitants against Mr. Plunkett, 339, 371 (?).  
 GUNNEDAH :—  
 Recreation Reserve, 63.  
 Hospital, 63.  
 Bridge over the Namoi, 103, 227, 344.  
 Pay of Census-collectors, 328.  
 GUNNING :—Road to Queanbeyan, 12, 69.  
 GUNPOWDER :—Storage of, 12, 39, 166, 198.  
 HALL'S CREEK :—Public School, 61.  
 HARGRAVE, MR. JUSTICE :—  
 Attendance of, in Court, 108.  
 Leave of absence to, 246.  
 HARRIS, H. V. :—Defalcations of, 422.  
 HASTINGS AND MANNING ELECTORATE :—  
 Punts in, 190.  
 Tolls and Ferries in, 222, 242.  
 HAYES, TOM :—Inquest on, 64.  
 HEALTH BOARD :—Appointments to, 159, 184, 387.  
 HELMETS :—For the Police Force, 78.  
 HIGGS, MR. CHARLES PEARSON :—Government Vaccinator for Dungog, 405.  
 HIGH-STREET, ST. LEONARDS :—Opening of, 198.  
 HILL END :—Gold-mining leases on Common, 250.  
 HOPE, MR. :—Late Postmaster at Wagga Wagga, 82.  
 HOSPITAL :—  
 Gunnedah, 63.  
 Prince Alfred, 96, 171.  
 Bathurst, 123.  
 Little Bay, 129, 218, 270.  
 HOULAGHAN'S CREEK :—Bridge, 242.  
 HOWELL, MR. :—Market cases of, 81.  
 HUDSON BROTHERS :—Employment of late employes of, by Railway Department, 193.  
 HUGHES :—Stay of, on the "Paraway," 197.  
 HUNTER RIVER :—Bridge over, 404.  
 HYDE PARK ASYLUM :—Restriction on egress of inmates, 246.  
 ILLICIT SALE OF COLONIAL DISTILLED SPIRITS :—Convictions and fines for, 245.  
 IMMIGRATION :—  
 Cost of immigrants per head, 50.  
 Regulations, 107, 184.  
 Nominations of Mr. James Quin, 119.  
 Deposits, 124.  
 Immigrants per "Nineveh," 218, 227.  
 Do. "Northampton," 405.  
 INNES, SIR GEORGE :—Attendance of, in office, 60.  
 INQUESTS, CORONERS :—  
 On Tom Hayes, 64.  
 Appointment of Public Pathologist, 189.  
 INSOLVENCY :—  
 Accommodation for Department, 24, 266.  
 Amendment of Act, 32.  
 INSPECTION OF LAND BOILERS AND MACHINERY :—Introduction of Bill to provide for, 12, 96, 222.  
 INSPECTORS OF MARINE BOILERS AND ENGINES :—Pay and Duties of, 60.  
 INSURANCE BUSINESS :—Of the Government, 74.  
 INTESTATES, REAL ESTATE OF :—Administration of, 217, 306.  
 INVERELL :—Court-house, 169.  
 IRON COVE :—  
 State of Bridge, 21, 49.  
 Road, 331.  
 JOHNSTON'S BAY :—Dredging of, 421.  
 JONES, JOHN, *alias* LEWIS :—Case of, 328.  
 JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT :—  
 Increase of Salaries of, 53, 404.  
 Removal from office of, 56.  
 KANGAROOS :—  
 Destruction of, 81, 87, 421.  
 Circulars to Sheep Inspectors respecting, 189.  
 KATOomba :—Public School, 366.  
 KEELTY, SERGEANT OF POLICE :—Promotion of, 150.  
 KELLY, THE REV. MR. :—Land applied for by, at Benerece Gold Field, 254.  
 KEVIN, MR. JOHN :—Appointment of, as Inspector of Public Schools, 207.  
 KILRUSH :—Road near, 258.  
 LABOUR CONDITIONS IN GOLD AND MINERAL LEASES :—Particulars of, 17, 265.  
 LABOURERS IN BOTANICAL GARDENS :—Petition for eight hours work, 358.  
 LANDS :—  
 Sold by the Government at Ashfield, 12, 23, 27.  
 At Manly, near Fairy Bower, 18.  
 Introduction of Amending Bill, 21.  
 Church and School, Electorate of Gloucester, 27.  
 Department, 39.  
 Reclamation of, by Mr. Stevens, at Blue's Point, 40.  
 Agents, 77.  
 Office, Tumberumba, 99.

## LANDS (continued) :—

Area of, in counties of Selwyn, Wynyard, and Buccleuch, 103.  
 Office, Grafton, 124.  
 For Railway Buildings at Elgin-street, West Maitland 151, 166.  
 Charges against department by Mr. John R. Ardill, 176  
 At Narrabri, for Church of England, 187.  
 Office, Cooma, 197.  
 Office, Narrabri, 208.  
 Sale at Walgett, 217.  
 Applied for by Rev. Mr. Kelly, at Benerece Gold-field, 254.  
 Resumed for Railway purposes, Darling Harbour, 212, 314, 322, 323, 325 (?), 343.  
 Held under mineral lease, 317.  
 In Macquarie-street, Parramatta, 371.  
 Near Railway terminus at Narrabri, 387.  
 Storage of documents in department, 422.  
 Defalcations of H. V. Harris in department, 422.  
 LAND ACT OF 1875 :—Particulars respecting Commissioners under, 67.  
 LAND BOILERS AND MACHINERY :—Inspection of, 12, 96, 222.  
 LAUNCHES, STEAM :—Employment of, on Sunday, 180.  
 LAY, MR. C. H. :—  
 Reporting of Mrs. Newell by, 306.  
 Complaints of, against Station-masters, 307, 344.  
 LEASES OF TIN LANDS :—Returns of rent for, 115.  
 LEICHHARDT :—Letters delivered in Municipality of, 232.  
 LEICHHARDT, DR. :—Grant to Mrs. Schmalfuss, sister of, 198.  
 LEONARD, JAMES :—Conditional purchase of, 124.  
 LICENSES :—  
 Dimond's case, 24, 53(?), 118.  
 Packet, in Port Jackson, 28, 40.  
 For Railway Refreshment Rooms, 43.  
 Timber, 69.  
 Publicans, 86.  
 LITTLE BAY :—Small-pox Hospital, 129, 218, 270.  
 LITTLE RIVER GOLD FIELD :—Discovery of, by Messrs. Gillies & Murphy, 63.  
 LIVERPOOL ASYLUM :—Tenders for supply of flour, 50.  
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL :—Introduction of, 118.  
 LOCK-UP AND POLICEMAN'S QUARTERS, COOK'S RIVER :—Erection of, 53.  
 LUNATIC ASYLUMS :—  
 Pay of attendants, Parramatta, 96.  
 Dr. Tucker's, Cook's River. Case of Mrs. Harriet Nash, 242.  
 MACDONALD TOWN :—  
 Public School, 50.  
 Recreation Ground, 62, 176.  
 MACHINERY AND LAND BOILERS :—Inspection of, 12, 96, 222.  
 MACKENZIE, WILLIAM :—Road through land of, at Waa Waa, 215.  
 MACLEAY, THE :—Tolls and Ferries in, 222, 242.  
 MACQUARIE-STREET, PARRAMATTA :—Dedication of land in, 371.  
 MAGISTRATES :—  
 Introduction of Bill for Stipendiary, 314.  
 Disappearance of Mr. Frederick Dalton, 358.  
 Appointment of, unable to read and write, 412.  
 MAILS :—(See "POSTAL.")  
 MAITLAND :—  
 Road from, to Greta, 249.  
 Superior Public School, 269.  
 MANDURAMA PONDS :—Public School, 207.  
 MANILLA :—Bridge, 325.  
 MANLY :—Land at, near Fairy Bower, 18.  
 MANNING RIVER :—  
 Dredge for, 38, 212, 305.  
 Punts for, 38, 190.  
 Improvements to entrance, 375.  
 MARINE BOILERS AND ENGINES :—Pay and duties of Inspectors, 60.  
 MARGULES, MR. :—Suspension of, as Mining Registrar, 114.  
 MARKET CASES :—Of Mr. Howell, 81.  
 MARSUPIALS :—  
 Destruction of Kangaroos, 81, 87, 189.  
 Payment for scalps of, 421.  
 MARTIN, SIR JAMES :—Leave of absence to, 246.  
 MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—Assent to, 235.  
 MCGOWAN, WILLIAM :—Case of, 150, 328.  
 MELLALY :—Road from, to Black Stump, 81.  
 MELVILLE FORD :—Bridge, 193.  
 MERRIWA :—  
 Sheep Directors for District, 67.  
 Road to Boggabilla, 217.  
 District Court, 365.  
 "METARIS" :—Foundering of, 93.  
 MEYER, MR. OSCAR :—Appointment of, to represent the Colony at Venice, 129.

## QUESTIONS (continued) :—

## MILBURN CREEK COPPER-MINING COMPANY :—

Opinion of Attorney General on certain proceedings respecting, 114.

Report of Commission, 235.

Prosecution of Messrs. Baker, Waddell, and Mathison, 345.

Prosecution of Mr. Baker, 354.

## MILITARY DEFENCES COMMISSION :—

Cost of, 55.

Reports of Commanders of Regiments, 123.

## MILLIE :—Police Station at, 232.

## MINING :—(See also "GOLD") :—

Labour conditions in gold and mineral leases, 17, 265.

Under roads, 68.

Amendment of Act, 75.

Registrar Margules, 114.

Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company, 114, 235, 345, 354.

Leases of tin lands, 115.

Applications for mineral leases, 165.

Introduction of Bill, 187.

Applications for leases at Nana Creek, 198.

Conditional purchase of land held under mineral lease, 232, 237.

Mineral leases held by Mr. Thomas Garrett and others, 241.

Arrears of rent on mineral leases, 253.

For coal under reserves, 254.

Bill to protect mineral lease applications, 257.

Under reserves, 275.

Lands held under mineral lease, 317.

Application of Roguine and party, to mine under a road, 339.

Permits to mine for coal and shale, 353.

On Church and School Lands, Copeland, 404.

## MINISTER OF JUSTICE :—Attendance of, in Office, 60.

## MINORS :—Conditional purchases of, 86.

## MOAMA :—

Lighting of Bridge, 22.

Court-house, 22.

## MODEL FARMS :—Establishment of, 23.

## MOGIL MOGIL :—Telegraph Station, 235.

## MOLLY :—Public School, 208.

## MOLONG :—

Surveyor for District, 28.

Police Magistrate, 28.

## MONARO :—Payment of Census-collectors, 96.

## MONEY ORDERS :—Duty stamps on, 78.

## MONEY ORDER OFFICE :—At Mount Vincent, 56.

## MOONBI RANGES :—Railway Cuttings, 343.

## MOORE PARK :—

Fencing of Tramway Line, 73.

Tramway waiting-rooms, 69.

## MORETON'S CREEK :—Wharf at, 171.

## MORRISON, JAMES :—Petition of, 194.

## MORROW, MISS :—Teacher in Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta, 125.

## MOUNT VINCENT :—Money Order Office, 56.

## MUDGE :—

Flogging of prisoner in gaol, 243.

Conditional purchases in district, 306.

## MULBRING :—Police Quarters, 317.

## MUNDOORAN :—Telegraph line to, 372.

## MUNICIPALITIES :—

Particulars of constitution of, 13.

Compensation to the Borough of Camperdown, 18, 231.

Particulars of voting at Municipal Elections, 56.

Aldermen for Sydenham Ward, Petersham, 68.

Cattle Sale Yards, 176.

Endowment of, 344.

Bill for erection of Public Works in the City of Sydney, 349.

## MURRAY DISTRICT :—Expenditure in, 86.

## MURRAY, THE :—Border Duties on, 108.

## MURRUMBIDGE :—

Clearing of River, 32.

Pay of Census-collectors in district, 371.

## MUSEUM :—Site for, 307.

## MUSWELLBROOK :—Road to Recreation Ground, 39.

## M'COY, ROBERT :—Case against, by Forest Ranger Wilson, 50.

## M'KEOWN, CHARLES :—Case against, for driving sheep without a permit, 22.

## NAMOI :—

Bridge over, 103, 189, 215, 227, 344.

Timber reserves, 354.

Tanks on road from, 379.

## NANA CREEK :—Applications for mining leases at, 198.

## NARRABRI :—

Land at, for Church of England, 187.

Land Office, 208.

Approaches from Creek to Railway Station, 344.

Land near Railway terminus, 387.

## NASH, MRS. HARRIET :—Detention of, in Dr. Tucker's Reception House, 242.

## NEPEAN WATERWORKS :—Road to, 107.

## NEWCASTLE :—

Departure from, of unseaworthy ships, 93.

Wharfage Rates, 318.

## NEW ENGLAND :—

Payment of Census-collectors, 62.

Reserve on runs in district, 63.

Railway, 114, 187, 375, 404, 421.

## NEW SOUTH HEAD ROAD :—Alignment of, 39.

## NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND :—Survey of boundary between, 339.

## "NINEVEH" :—Immigrants by, 218, 227.

## NIXON, SUSAN :—Case of, 23, 28.

## "NORTHAMPTON" :—Composition of Board of Inquiry on arrival of, 405.

## NORWAY :—Public School, 125.

## NUISANCE ON BARCOM GLEN ESTATE :—Abatement of, 69.

## "OCEAN" :—Condition of, in Quarantine, 17.

## OPHIR :—School at, 365.

## ORANGE :—

Court-house, 23.

Clock at Post Office, 64.

## ORMAN, DANIEL :—Compensation to, for damage to crop, 104.

## OUTER DOMAIN :—Permission to children to play cricket in, 397.

## OXFORD-STREET :—

Widening of, 69, 73.

Metalling of, 69.

## PACKET LICENSES :—For vessels plying in Port Jackson, 28, 40.

## PARK, PUBLIC :—Burwood, 386.

## PARLIAMENTARY REFRESHMENT ROOM :—Management of, 366.

## PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN :—Duties of, 211.

## PARNELL, MISS CATHERINE :—Compensation to, for road taken through her conditional purchase, 60.

## PARRAMATTA :—

Bridge, 13, 332.

Hand-rail on dam, 23, 353.

Drainage of Government Establishments, 33.

Pay of attendants in Lunatic Asylum, 96.

Miss Morrow, Teacher in Protestant Orphan School, 125.

Court-house, 172.

Road to Ryde, 331.

Dedication of land in Macquarie-street, 371.

Public Works, 375.

## PASTORAL SOCIETIES :—Vote and grounds for, 250, 404.

## PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT :—

Introduction of Bill to amend, 87.

Money raised and expended under, 175.

## PATENTS :—Particulars of Board and fees, 331.

## PAUPERS FROM OTHER COLONIES :—Provision for, 64.

## PEARCE, THOMAS :—Railway Porter, 159, 201.

## PENFOLD, MR. E. T. :—Attendances as a Magistrate, 24.

## PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM :—Throughout the Colony, 23, 344.

## PERMANENT WORKS IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY :—Bill for constructing, 349.

## PETERSHAM :—

Alderman for Sydenham Ward, 68.

Alignments of streets, 275, 412.

Recreation ground, 358.

## PICTURE PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT :—Particulars of, 225, 257, 270.

## PILLIGA :—Tanks and Police Buildings, 176.

## PINE AND SCRUB :—Spread of, 156.

## PLUNKETT, MR., J.P., GULGONG :—Petition from Gulgong against, 339, 371 (?).

## POLICE :—

Magistrate, Molong, 28.

Quarters, Quirindi, 33.

Helmets, 78.

Sergeant Keelty, 150.

Buildings, Pilliga, 176.

Station, Millie, 232.

At Clarendon, 257.

Quarters, Coonabarabran, 270.

Mulbring, 317.

Constable Deane, 318.

Mr. Frederick Dalton, 358.

## PORT MACQUARIE HARBOUR :—Removal of wreck of "Ballina," 37.

## POSTAL :—

Penny Postage System, 23, 344.

Post and Telegraph Office, Barraba, 49.

Complaints against Bathurst Post Office, 50.

Post and Telegraph Office, St. Leonards, 61.

Do. South Creek, 64.

Clock at Post Office, Orange, 64.

Money Orders, 78.

Mr. Hope, late Postmaster at Wagga Wagga, 82.

Post and Telegraph Office, Redfern, 107.

Do. Grenfell, 109.

Do. Copeland, 130.

Do. Walcha, 231.

## Q

## QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- POSTAL (continued) :—  
 Fumigation of letter-bags, 162.  
 Letters delivered in Municipality of Leichhardt, 232.  
 English Mails *via* Suva, 262.  
 Post and Telegraph Office, Glen Innes, 328.
- POWDER :—Storage of, at Goat Island, and Spectacle Island, and on the "Bhering," 12, 39, 166, 198.
- PRESTON, MRS. :—Case of, 142.
- PRETTY PLAINS :—School at, 365.
- PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL :—  
 Delay in opening of, 96.  
 Cost of Sewer, 171.
- PRISONERS :—  
 Vaccination of, 78, 86, 95, 118, 155.  
 Treatment of, in Coonamble Gaol, 218, 243.  
 In gaols under sentences from Courts-Martial, 357.
- PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA :—Miss MORTON, Teacher in, 125.
- PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE :—Accommodation in, 23, 121.
- PUBLIC :—  
 Introduction of Health Bill, 13.  
 Charities—Austrian Band Concerts, 37.  
 Works, Parramatta, 375.  
 Storage of documents, 422.
- PUBLIC INSTRUCTION :—(See "EDUCATION.")
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS :—(See "EDUCATION.")
- PUBLICANS :—  
 Packet in Port Jackson, 28, 40.  
 For Railway refreshment rooms, 43.  
 Licenses for Railway refreshment rooms, 43.  
 Licenses in force, 86.  
 Number of licenses in certain towns, 86.  
 Dimond's case, 24, 53 (?) 118.  
 Convictions under Act, 150.  
 Transfer of license to James Fay, 335.
- PUNCTUATION :—Of Acts of Parliament, 40.
- PUNTS FOR THE MANNING RIVER :—Contract for, 38, 190.
- PURCHASE OF WORKS OF ART :—By the Government, 32, 74, 160, 225, 257, 270.
- PYRMONT :—  
 Tramway, 82.  
 Road from, to Glebe Island, 190.  
 Bridge, 201.
- QUARANTINE :—(See also "SMALL-POX") :—  
 Condition of the "Ocean," 17.  
 S.S. "Brisbane," 38, 145, 311.  
 Detention of Dr. Clune, 77.  
 Vessels from China liable to, 78.  
 Detention of Dr. Caffyn, 108.  
 Commission to inquire into management of, 311.
- QUEANBEYAN :—Road from, to Gunning, 12, 69.
- QUEENSLAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES :—Survey of boundary between, 339.
- QUEEN'S STATUE :—  
 Omission to invite Mayor to laying of foundation-stone of, 96.  
 Arrangements for laying foundation-stone of, 107.
- QUIN, MR. JAMES :—Nomination of immigrants by, 119.
- QUIRINDI :—  
 Court-house and Police quarters, 33.  
 Road to Yarraman, 39.  
 Road from Bora Creek, 325.
- RACECOURSE :—Coonabarabran, 237.
- RAE, MR. A. B. :—Case of, in the Water Police Court, 375.
- RAILS :—(See "RAILWAYS.")
- RAILWAYS :—  
 Charges on agricultural produce, 11, 236.  
 Eight-hour system of labour, 11, 162, 397.  
 Passes, 12, 141.  
 Season tickets, 12.  
 Between Gundagai and Cootamundra, 12, 68, 329, 397.  
 Surveyors employed on new lines, 22, 64.  
 Macdonald Town platform, 23, 113.  
 Bridge over the Macquarie River, 32.  
 Wallerawang to Mudgee, 32, 93, 201, 325.  
 Murrumburrah and Blayney, 38, 231, 355.  
 Expenditure on stations, sidings, and buildings, 38.  
 Rolling stock, 38, 56.  
 Sale of Crown Lands near lines, 43.  
 Licenses for refreshment-rooms, 43.  
 From Homebush to Waratah and East Maitland, 44, 82 (?) 261.  
 Passenger accommodation on Western line, 47.  
 Wharfage accommodation and trucking yards at Tarana, 53.  
 Rolling stock on Great Northern Line, 56.  
 Great Northern at Greta, 59.  
 Underground to Circular Quay, 60, 366.  
 Branch line to North Shore, 61.  
 To Boggabri, 63.  
 Goods-sheds at Granville, 64.  
 Work-shops on Eveleigh Estate, 64, 89.  
 Timber for, 67, 73.  
 Over Canterbury Road, 60.

## RAILWAYS (continued) :—

- Accommodation for second-class passengers, 69.  
 Salaries of Traffic Managers and Station-masters, 73.  
 Buffers, 82.  
 Platform, Allandale, 85, 266.  
 Suspension of an engine-driver, 89.  
 Duplication of Illawarra line, 93.  
 Morpeth Station receipts, 95.  
 Works at Redfern Station, 99, 117, 133.  
 Tenders for carriage bogies, 99.  
 Compensation to Daniel Orman, 104.  
 Dismissal of engine-driver Frost, 104, 114.  
 From the Clarence River to New England, 114, 187, 375, 404, 421.  
 Wages of gangers and fottlers, 115, 123, 222, 350.  
 Accommodation at Singleton Show, 124.  
 Gas on Northern line, 124.  
 Glen Innes to Inverell, 134, 249.  
 Special trains for carriage of stock, 138.  
 Statistics of traffic, 141.  
 Notices under Act, 145.  
 Communication with engine-driver to prevent accidents, 145, 151.  
 Landing steps and locked doors, 151.  
 From Hay to Wentworth, and from Forbes to Wilcannia, 150.  
 Rails, 151, 171, 207, 275.  
 Land for buildings at Elgin-street, West Maitland, 151, 166.  
 Nyngan to Bourke, 155.  
 Sunday goods trains between Bathurst and Dubbo, 155  
 Trial Survey Reports, 155.  
 Thomas Pearce, porter, 159, 201.  
 Blacksmiths employed in the Department, 166.  
 Over-head Bridge, Parramatta, 169.  
 Surveyors on Illawarra Line, 184.  
 Contracts of Amos Brothers, 190.  
 Sunday goods trains on the Western line, 190.  
 Employment of late employes of Hudson Brothers, 193.  
 Goulburn to Cooma, 197, 332, 385.  
 Cash deposits with tenders, 198, 208.  
 Between Albury and Wodonga, 208.  
 Land resumed for, at Darling Harbour, 212, 314, 322, 323, 325 (?), 343.  
 Work on Sundays, 235.  
 New Station House, Windsor, 239.  
 Station-house and goods shed, Emu Plains, 239.  
 Glen Innes to Tenterfield, 242, 397.  
 Trucking yards, South Wagga Wagga, 242.  
 From Young to Grenfell and Forbes, 243, 405.  
 From Orange to Forbes, 262, 335.  
 Bridge over Darling Harbour line, 306.  
 Mr. C. H. Lay, 306, 307, 344.  
 From Gunnedah to Narrabri, 318.  
 From Narrabri to the Queensland Border, 325.  
 Extension from Narrabri to Walgett, 325.  
 Inspection of passengers to Victoria for small-pox, 327.  
 Carriage of fruit from Parramatta to Sydney, 331.  
 Cuttings at Moonbi Ranges, 343.  
 Roadway under, between Ashfield and Croydon, 344.  
 Approaches from Narrabri Creek to Station, 344.  
 Girilambone to Cobar, 357.  
 Mr. Riches, late Clerk, Orange, 361.  
 Underground, into the City, 366.  
 Grafton and New England, 114, 187, 375, 404, 421.  
 Redfern to the Circular Quay, 379.  
 Roberts's conditional purchases at Lawson, 385 (?).  
 Accident on Western Line, 386.  
 Land near terminus at Narrabri, 387.  
 Revenue from Wagga Wagga, Bathurst, and Orange Stations, 403.  
 Residence for Station-master at Orange, 404.  
 English carriages now running, 404.  
 Station-buildings at Armidale, 405.  
 Report of Rates Board, 405.  
 Armidale to Glen Innes, 426.
- RAYMOND TERRACE :—  
 Recreation Ground, 343.  
 Steam Punt, 349.
- RAYNER, GEORGE :—Conditional purchase of, 306.
- REAL ESTATE OF INTERESTS DISTRIBUTION ACT :—  
 Rules under, 217, 306.
- REAL PROPERTY ACT OFFICE :—Appointment of more Clerks, 249.
- RECREATION GROUND :—  
 Waterloo, 24, 358.  
 Macdonald Town, 62, 176.  
 Gunnedah, 63.  
 Walgett, 217.  
 Raymond Terrace, 343.  
 West Sydney, 306.  
 Petersham, 358.  
 Singleton, 365.  
 Baradine, 404.  
 West Maitland, 405.

## Q

## QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- REDFERN** :—  
Post and Telegraph Office, 107.  
Court-house, 107.
- REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE** :—Pay of Clerks in, 357.
- REGULATIONS** :—Immigration, 107, 184.
- RENTS OF RUNS** :—Particulars of, 246.
- RENT ON MINERAL LEASES** :—Arrears of, 253.
- RESERVES** :—  
Blue Mountains, 23, 69.  
Waterloo, 24, 358.  
On Runs in New England District, 63.  
Gunnedah, 63.  
Hospital, Gunnedah, 63.  
For teamsters on Goulburn Road, 89.  
For travelling stock from Galathera to the Namoi River, 208.  
Water, near the road to Taloona from Merriwa, 217.  
Bell River, 253.  
Mining for coal under, 254.  
Mining under, 275.  
West Sydney, 306.  
Timber, Namoi, 354.  
Baradine, 404.  
West Maitland, 405.
- RE-SURVEYING CROWN GRANTS** :—Intention of, 349.
- REWARD FOR THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD** :—Sum on Estimates for, 237.
- REYNOLDS, MR. W. H. K.** :—Appointment of, in the Mines Department, 134.
- RICHES, Mr.** :—Late Railway Clerk, Orange, 361.
- RINGBARKING** :—  
Intention of Government by way of legislation, 11, 12.  
On Brookong and Cobran runs, 32, 44.  
Permission for, since introduction of Bill, 249.
- ROADS** :—  
Gunning to Queanbeyan, 12, 69.  
Whaling, at North Shore, 13.  
Quirindi to Yarraman, 39.  
To recreation ground, Muswellbrook, 39.  
New South Head, 39.  
Alignment of Streets in Municipality of Canterbury, 44.  
Compensation to Miss Catherine Parnell, 60.  
From Glen Innes to Vegetable Creek, 61.  
Mining under, 68.  
Pitch-paving Crown-street, 69.  
Oxford-street, 69 (2), 73.  
Paving in front of Crown-street School, 77.  
Mellaly to Black Stump, 81.  
Welaregang to Tumberumba, 86.  
Approach road to Stroud Road, 90.  
To Nepean Waterworks, 107.  
From Blayney to Grenfell, and from Grenfell to Forbes and Young, 151.  
From Pymont Bridge to Glebe Island, 190.  
High-street, St. Leonards, 198.  
Through William Mackenzie's land at Wee Waa, 215.  
Cook's River, 215.  
From Merriwa West to Boggabilla, 217.  
Extension of Goulburn-street, 242.  
Greta to West Maitland, 249.  
Wright's Hotel to the Bell River, 254.  
Near Kilrush, 258.  
Expenditure of Road Vote, 318.  
Bora Creek to Quirindi, 325.  
Between Parramatta and Ryde, 331.  
Between Iron Cove and Parramatta River Bridges, 331.  
Coonamble to Warren, 335.  
Application of Rognine and Party to mine under, 339.  
Stony Creek to Wollar, 344.  
Roadway under Railway between Ashfield and Croydon, 344.  
From Main Northern Road to Warkworth, 353.  
Walgett to Coonamble, 371.  
Eugowra, 372.  
From Glebe Island Bridge to the Abattoirs, 386.
- ROBERTS, MRS. MARY** :—Compensation to, 33.
- ROBERTS** :—Conditional purchases of, at Lawson, 385 (2).
- ROCHFORD, THOMAS** :—Case of, 269.
- ROGNINE AND PARTY** :—Application of, to mine under a Road, 339.
- ROOKWOOD** :—Cemetery, 74.
- ROONEY MR.** :—(See "EDUCATION.")
- ROPE** :—Persons fined for stealing, at Bathurst, 82.
- ROSSELLE BAY** :—Reclamation of, 421.
- ROYCE, G. H. & Co.** :—Contracts obtained by, 28, 166.
- RULES** :—  
Supreme Court, 21.  
Framing of, under Real Estate of Intestates Distribution Act, 217, 306.
- RULINGS OF SPEAKER** :—Index to, 184.
- RUNS** :—  
Appraisement of, 55, 245, 265.  
Reserves on, in New England District, 63.
- RUNS (continued)** :—  
Rents of, 246.  
Fencing of, 265.
- RUSHCUTTERS BAY** :—Sewer into, 134.
- SALARIES OF JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT** :—Increase of, 53, 404.
- SCAB ACT** :—Amount to the credit of the Sheep Account, &c., 81, 87.
- SCALPS OF MARSUPIALS** :—Payment for, 421.
- SCHMALFUSS, MRS., SISTER OF DR. LEICHHARDT** :—Grant to, 198.
- SCHOOLS** :—(See "EDUCATION.")
- SCHOOL BOOKS** :—In Public and Denominational schools, 63.
- SCOTCH THISTLE** :—Check to growth of, 82.
- SCRUB AND PINE** :—Spread of, 156.
- SELWYN** :—Land in County of, 221.
- SEVERN RIVER** :—Bridge, 242.
- SEWER** :—  
Into Rushcutters Bay, 134.  
Prince Alfred Hospital, 171.
- SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY BOARD** :—Appointment of, 134.
- SEWERAGE** :—Of Sydney and Suburbs, 22, 82, 179 (2), 235, 242.
- SHALE** :—Permits to mine for, 353.
- SHEEP** :—  
Case against Charles McKeown, for driving without a permit, 22.  
Directors for Merriwa District, 67.  
Amount to credit of account, &c., 81, 87.  
Circulars to Inspectors respecting kangaroos, 189.
- SHOALHAVEN BRIDGE** :—Security of, 59.
- SINGLETON** :—Recreation ground, 365.
- SLAUGHTERING IN THE CITY** :—By-law of Corporation, 47.
- SMALL-POX** :—(See also "QUARANTINE") :—  
Introduction of Public Health Bill, 13.  
Cases of On Chong and Rout, 17.  
Vaccination of Officers in Government Institutions, 24.  
Steam-ship "Brisbane," 38, 145, 311.  
Hulk "Faraway," 38.  
Origin of, in Sydney, 40.  
Premises of On Chong and Co., and Sun Kum Tiy, 47.  
Compulsory Vaccination, 59.  
Disinfecting of dwellings, &c., 62.  
Number of cases and persons vaccinated, 77.  
Detention of Dr. Clune in Quarantine, 77.  
Vaccination of prisoners and officials, 78, 86, 95, 118, 155.  
Detention of Dr. Caffyn in Quarantine, 108.  
Mrs. Bonner's case, 114 (2), 121.  
Particulars of quarantining infected houses, 118.  
Hospital at Little Bay, 129, 218, 270.  
Spread of, 156.  
Supply of vaccine lymph, 156.  
Fumigation of letter-bags, 162.  
Deaths of vaccinated and unvaccinated patients, 165.  
Quarantining of houses, 175.  
Mrs. Guilford's case, 190.  
Miss Wailes's case, 193.  
Hughes's case, 197.  
Conveyance of convalescents from Quarantine to their respective residences, 197.  
Hyde Park Asylum, 246.  
Suspected cases of, 266.  
Inspection of passengers for Victoria, 327.  
Mr. F. J. Smith—Claim of, for goods destroyed by disinfecting corps, 361.  
Watch-house, Erskine and Clarence Streets, 361.  
Board of Health, 159, 184, 337.  
Mr. Charles Pearson Higgs, 405.
- SOUTH CREEK** :—  
Bridge at Luddenham, 64.  
Post and Telegraph Office, 64.
- SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS** :—Employment of, as domestic servants, 262.
- SOUTH WAGGA WAGGA** :—  
Trucking yards, 242.  
Mr. Bell's contract, 376.
- SPEAKER'S RULINGS** :—Index to, 184.
- SPECTACLE ISLAND** :—Storage of powder, &c., 12, 39.
- SPIRITS** :—Fines and convictions for illicit sale of, 245.
- SPLITTERS CREEK** :—Public School, 118.
- ST. LEONARDS** :—  
Post and Telegraph Office, 61.  
Opening of High-street, 198.
- ST. PETERS** :—Public School, 53.
- STABBING WOMEN** :—In the streets of Sydney, 313.
- STEAM LAUNCHES** :—Employment of, on Sunday, 180.
- STEAM PUNT** :—Raymond Terrace, 349.
- STEVENS, MR.** :—Reclamation of land by, at Blue's Point, 40.
- STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES** :—Introduction of Bill for appointment of, 314.
- STOCKS, MR. J., J.P.** :—Complaint made against, to Police Department, 386.

## Q

QUESTIONS (*continued*) :—

## STOCK PROTECTION ACT :—

- Introduction of Bill to amend, 87.
- Money raised and expended under, 175.

## STOCK :—

- Special trains for carriage of, 138.
- Reserve for travelling, 208.
- And Agricultural Returns, 366.

## STONY CREEK :—Road from, to Wollar, 344.

## STORAGE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS :—In the Lands Department, 422.

## STREETS :—

- Of Glen Innes, 275.
- Of Petersham, 275, 412.

## STROUD :—Approach road to Stroud road, 90.

## SUGAR-REFINING COMPANY :—Duty paid by, 331.

## SUPREME COURT :—

- Business of, 18, 121, 137.
- Rules, 21.
- Salaries of Judges, 53.
- Removal of Judges, 56.
- Equity Branch of, 74, 307.

## SURVEYORS :—

- On new lines of Railway, 22, 64.
- For Molong district, 28.
- Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Christie, 115.
- Accounts, 149, 249.
- Resurveying of Crown Grants, 349.

## SYDNEY :—

- Sewerage, 22, 82, 179 (?), 235, 242.
- Improvement Act, 24.
- Water Supply, 54, 107, 134 (?), 403.
- Improvement Board, 215.
- Permanent Works in city of, 349.

## TAMBAR SPRINGS :—Public School, 61.

## TAMWORTH :—Bridge, 386.

## TANKS :—

- On Road from Wilcannia to Milparinka, 150.
- Between Booligal and Wilcannia, 150.
- For Court-house and Police Buildings at Pilliga, 176.
- On Road from Namoi to the Castlereagh River, 379.

## TARANA :—Wharfage accommodation, and trucking yards, 53.

## TARPAULINS :—Hire of, from Government, 306.

## TARRION CREEK :—Bridge, 405.

## TARRIARO :—Bridge, 215.

## TAYLOR, F. A. :—Resignation of, as warder, Berrima Gaol, 375.

## TEA :—Importation of, from China, 270.

## TEACHERS :—(See "EDUCATION.")

## TEAMSTERS :—Reserves for, on Goulburn Road, 89.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION :—Recommendation of the Inspector of Public Charities, 133.

## TELEGRAPHS :—

- Tenterfield Office, 190.
- Station, Mogil Mogil, 235.
- Mr. C. H. Lay, 306, 307, 344.
- Offices on the guarantee principle, 307.
- Line to Mundooran, 372.

## TELEPHONE EXCHANGE :—Formation of, in Sydney, 156.

## TEMORA :—

- Common, 155.
- Gold-field, 231.

## TENTERFIELD :—Telegraph Office, 190.

## THE WILDERNESS :—Site for Public School for, 349.

## THOMPSON, MR. J. J. :—Compensation to, 161.

## TIDE-WAITERS :—

- Pay of, 254.
- Duties and pay of, 370.

## TIMBER :—

- Ringbarking, 11, 12, 32, 44.
- For railway purposes, 67, 73.
- Licenses, 69.
- Reserves, Namoi, 354.

## TIN LANDS :—Leases of, 115.

## TINGHA :—Court-house and Lock-up, 198.

## TOLLS :—

- Bulahdelah Ferry, 90, 242.
- In the Macleay and Hastings and Manning Electorates, 222, 242.

## TRAMWAYS :—

- Between Campbelltown and Camden, 11, 68.
- In Oxford-street, 18.
- Extension to the Circular Quay, 54.
- Waiting-rooms at Moore Park, 69.
- Randwick to Coogee Bay, 69, 89, 187.
- Fencing of line, Moore Park, 73.
- Pymont, 82.
- Accidents, 86, 114, 145.
- Coogee and Bondi, 89.
- Importation of motors, 117.
- For goods traffic, 133.
- In Parramatta-street, 180.
- Various extensions of, 184.
- Watering of lines, 212.
- In Elizabeth-street, 249, 327.

TRAMWAYS (*continued*) :—

- Forest Lodge, 261.
- Woollahra, 270.
- Waverley, 270.
- George-street West, 318.
- Gladesville and Hunter's Hill, 332.
- Breadalbane to Crookwell, 358.
- Canterbury, 366, 379.
- To Ryde, 336.
- Marrickville and Cook's River, 387.
- Glebe Point, 412.
- Field of Mars, 421.

## TRANSFER OF LICENSE TO JAMES FAY :—Particulars of, 335.

## TRAVELLING STOCK RESERVES :—From Galathera to the Namoi River, 208.

TUCKER, GEORGE, *alias* OSBORNE :—Case of, 169.

## TUCKER, DR. :—Case of Mrs. Harriet Nash, patient in reception house of, 242.

## TUMBERUMBA :—

- Road from, to Welaregang, 86.
- Bridge over creek, 99.
- Land Office, 99.

## UNDERGROUND RAILWAY :—Into the City, 60, 366, 379.

## UNIVERSITY :—Endowment of, 193.

## UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS :—Departure of, from Newcastle, 93.

## UPPER MURRAY DISTRICT :—Expenditure in, 86.

## URANA :—Land sale at, 113.

## VACCINATION :—(See "SMALL-POX;" also "QUARANTINE.")

## VEGETABLE CREEK :—

- Road from, to Glen Innes, 61.
- Water supply for, 245.

## VENICE :—Appointment of Mr. Oscar Meyer to represent the Colony at, 129.

## VESSELS FROM CHINA :—Liable to Quarantine, 78.

## VICTORIA BARRACKS :—Keeping of cows in, 258.

## VIGNERONS :—Names and addresses of, 225, 238.

## VOLUNTEERS :—

- Competition of "old" Volunteers at Prize Meeting, 150.
- Particulars of Force, 370.

## VOTING AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS :—Particulars of, 56.

## WAGGA WAGGA :—

- Gaol, 137.
- Bridge, 145.
- Trucking yards, 242.
- Contract of Mr. Bell, 376.

## WALLES, MISS :—(See "SMALL-POX.")

## WALCHIA :—Post and Telegraph office, 231.

## WALGETT :—

- Land sale at, 217.
- Recreation Ground, 217.
- Road from, to Coonamble, 371.

## WARIALDA :—Payment of Census-collectors, 212.

## WARKWORTH :—Road from, to Main Northern Road, 353.

## WATCH-HOUSE, ERSKINE AND CLARENCE STREETS :—

- Lodging Small-pox patients in, 361.
- WATER :—
- Sydney Supply, 54, 107, 134 (?), 403.
- Reserves near the road to Talooma from Merriwa, 217.
- Vegetable Creek, 245.
- Cargo, 250, 372.
- Conservation of, 265.

## WATERLOO :—Recreation ground, 24, 358.

## WAYBRIDGE :—Public School, 325.

## WEE WAA LAGOON :—Bridge over, 180.

## WELAREGANG :—Road from, to Tumberumba, 86.

## WELLINGTON :—Gaol, 253.

## WENTWORTH :—

- Return of moneys received and spent in Electorate, 53, 125, 130, 175, 176 (?).
- Customs-house, 150.

## WERRIS CREEK :—Public School, 49.

## WEST MAITLAND :—Recreation Reserve, 405.

## WEST SYDNEY :—Reserves, 306.

## WHALING ROAD, NORTH SHORE :—Opening of, 13.

## WHARF :—

- Bulahdelah, 90.
- Moreton's Creek, 171.

## WHARFAGE RATES :—Newcastle, 318.

## WHITE'S BAY :—Reclamation of, 421.

## WILCANNIA :—

- Escort from, 113.
- Tanks on Road to Milparinka, 150.

## WILSON, FOREST RANGER :—Case of, against Robert M'Coy, 50.

## WINDSOR :—Dredge and station-house for, 239.

## WOLLAR :—Road from, to Stony Creek, 344.

## WOMEN :—Stabbing of, in Streets of Sydney, 313.

## WOOLSHED, DARLING HARBOUR :—Protection of, from fire, 218.

## WORKS IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY :—Bill for erection of, 349.

## WORKS OF ART :—Purchased by the Government, 32, 74, 160, 225, 237, 270.

## WORKS DEPARTMENT :—Employment of engineers, 47.

## YARRAMAN :—Road to Quirindi, 39.

## YOUNG, MR. LAMONT :—Mysterious disappearance of, and party, 27.



REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>			
QUORUM (See "NO QUORUM.")			
<b>R</b>			
RABBITS AND MARSUPIALS:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Brodribb</i> ) for copies of reports of Inspectors under Pastures and Stock Protection Act, in regard to increase of, 87; Return to Order laid on Table, 311	3		849
RAILS (See "TRAMWAYS.")			
RAILWAY DEBT REDUCTION BILL:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Reid</i> ) for leave to bring in, 25; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 25; Order of the Day postponed, 97, 177, 251, 309; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 413.			
RAILWAYS:—			
SPRINGS FOR ENGINES AND CARRIAGES:—			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 3			423
HAULAGE AND SHIPPING OF COAL ON GREAT NORTHERN LINE:—			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 3			427
GOVERNMENT SCALES AND WEIGHTBRIDGES:—		4	
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 3			421
REBATE ON CARRIAGE OF STOCK:—			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 7			371
MR. MASON, LATE ENGINEER FOR EXISTING LINES:—			
Return to Address ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 7	2		47
TRIAL SURVEYS:—			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1878-9</i> ) laid on Table, 7	4		163
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS:—			
Report of Commissioner on, for 1880, laid on Table, 44	4		1
REPORTS OF TRIAL SURVEYORS:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fergusson</i> ) for copies of, not already published, 44.			
OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for return showing, due by Members of the Government, Members of Parliament, the Judges, and officials in the employ of the Government, during 1880 and 1881, 45.			
BRANCH RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Myers</i> ) in favour of construction of, where practicable, and negatived, 57.			
WALLERAWANG TO MUDGEE:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for copies of papers, letters, minutes, &c., bearing on the estimated cost of, 71; Return to Order, laid on Table, 194			343
LINE FROM HOMEBUSH TO WARATAH:—			
Return showing names of original purchasers of land upon route of, laid on Table, 83			339
RATES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE:—			
Petition from Farmers, &c., of Orange and District, in favour of reduction of, presented, 87			415
Do. do. Blayney, do. 87			415
Do. do. Bathurst, do. 100			417
Do. do. Wellington, do. 111			417
Do. do. Tumut, do. 135			419
Do. do. Cargo, do. 138			419
CARRIAGE OF PRODUCE AND STOCK:—			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 105	4		379
FREE PASSES:—			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 138			349
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) for return of, granted to members of the Press, Members, and others, 180.			
WERRIS CREEK TO GUNNEDAH:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for return showing cost of construction of, and to Tamworth North, the cost of maintenance, and revenue derived from, 152.			
CONNECTION OF NORTHERN WITH SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LINE:—			
Petition from residents of Patrick's Plains, the Upper Hunter, Liverpool Plains, and other parts of the Northern and North-western Districts, in favour of a route in preference to the Homebush-Waratah route, presented, 160			341
SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Abigail</i> ) for copies of minutes, papers, &c., having reference to the case where the Locomotive Engineer is said to have disobeyed the order of the Commissioner in not reinstating an engine-driver, and also copies of minutes, papers, &c., having reference to the suspension of the Locomotive Overseer, 167.			
FREIGHT ON FARM PRODUCE:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Clarke</i> ) that freight should not exceed three farthings per ton per mile, and Debate adjourned, 168; Order of the Day discharged, 195.			
LINE FROM SYDNEY TO WOLLONGONG AND KIAMA:—			
Plans, Sections, and Book of Reference, laid on Table ( <i>as exhibits only</i> ), 307; approved of by House, 350.			
JUNCTION OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND GREAT NORTHERN LINES:—			
Plans, Sections, and Book of Reference, laid on Table ( <i>as exhibits only</i> ), 307; approved of by House, 354.			
LINE FROM GOULBURN TO COOMA:—			
Plans, Sections, and Book of Reference, laid on Table ( <i>as exhibits only</i> ), 359; approved of by House, 390.			
LINE FROM MURRUMBURDAH TO BLAYNEY:—			
Plans, Sections, and Book of Reference, laid on Table ( <i>as exhibits only</i> ), 359; approved of by House, 398.			
LINE FROM COOTAMUNDRA TO GUNDAGAI:—			
Plans, Sections, and Book of Reference, laid on Table ( <i>as exhibits only</i> ), 387; approved of by House, 398.			
LINE FROM NARRANDERA TO JERRILDERRIE:—			
Plans, Sections, and Book of Reference, laid on Table ( <i>as exhibits only</i> ), 387; approved of by House, 398.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>		
<b>RAILWAYS (continued) :—</b>		
<b>LINE FROM ORANGE TO NEAR FORBES :—</b>		
Plans, Sections, and Book of Reference, laid on Table ( <i>as exhibits only</i> ), 387; Amendment moved to postpone approval of House till next Session, and negatived, 393; approved of by House, 399.		
<b>GRAFTON, VIA GLEN INNES, TO INVERELL :—</b>		
Petition from Residents of Inverell and District, in favour of, presented, 423		439
<b>EXTENSION TO FORBES :—</b>		
Petition from Canowindra, respecting, laid on Table, 387		435
Do. Goolagong, do. do. 387	4	435
Do. Forbes, do. do. 387		435
Do. Forbes, do. do. 387		437
Do. Eugowra, do. do. 398		436
<b>RANGERS OF FORESTS :—</b>		
Return showing names of persons employed as, or Inspectors, laid on Table, 78	3	267
<b>REAL PROPERTY ACT :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Proctor</i> ) for return showing particulars of applications under, 240; Return to Order laid on Table, 312	5	1125
<b>REBATE ON CARRIAGE OF STOCK BY RAILWAY :—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 7	4	371
<b>RECOMMITAL OF BILLS :—</b>		
62, 315, 333.		
<b>RECORDS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS :—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 8	5	621
<b>REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE :—</b>		
Sessional Order passed, 9.		
<b>REGISTERS :—</b>		
Of Bills	1	567
Of Addresses and Orders	1	569
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE :—</b>		
Statement in reference to Clerks in Deeds Branch of, laid on Table, 359	2	69
<b>REGULATIONS :—</b>		
<b>LAI D ON TABLE :—</b>		
Fisheries Act of 1881, 2	4	1109
Oyster-bed Leases under Fisheries Act of 1881, 3, 312	4	1115, 1117
Public Instruction Act of 1880, 3 (*)	2	1105-1109
Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880, with respect to Additional Conditional Purchases, 3	3	251
Notice cancelling Regulation No. 53, under the Pastures and Stock Protection Act, 125	3	831
State Children Relief Act of 1881, 152	4	1005
Prisons Act of 1874, 326	2	927
<b>RELIGION (See "STATE AID TO RELIGION FINAL ABOLITION BILL.")</b>		
<b>RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS (See "EDUCATION.")</b>		
<b>RENWICK, DR. :—</b>		
Messages respecting examination of, as a witness before Select Committee of Legislative Council on "Prince Alfred Hospital," 213; Sent of, for East Sydney declared vacant on acceptance of office of Secretary for Mines, 227; re-elected and sworn, 241.		
<b>REPLY IN DEBATES (See "RIGHT OF REPLY IN DEBATES.")</b>		
<b>REPORTS :—</b>		
<b>LAI D ON TABLE :—</b>		
Inspector General of the Insane, for 1880, 2	4	951
Inspector of Public Charities, 2	4	915
Vaccination, for 1880, 2	4	1015
Department of Lands, for 1880, 3	3	1
Prisons, for 1880, 7	2	923
Postmaster General, for 1880, 8	3	855
Department of Mines, for 1880, 14; order for printing rescinded, 130.		
Royal Commission on the Military Defences of the Colony, 24	4	581
University, for 1880, 44	2	1229
Railways and Tramways, for 1880, 44	4	1
Of New South Wales Commissioners for the Melbourne International Exhibition for 1880-81, 70	3	973
Of the Executive Commissioner on the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-81, 70	3	7001
Sydney Grammar School, for 1880, 82	2	1241
Occupation of Crown Lands, Stock and Brands, Roads, Streets, and Gates Branches of the Department of Mines, for 1880 (second annual), 100	3	433
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, on the Sydney Water Supply Works (Progress), with ten plans, 156	3	939
Spread of Pine and other scrubs, 162	3	259
"Vernon," for 1881, 169	4	995
Vital Statistics, 185	5	563
City of Sydney Improvement Board (second annual), 215	4	811
Milburn Creek Copper-mining Company (Royal Commission), 271	3	513
Upon the Albert Gold Field, and the Geological Formation of the country north of the Darling, especially with reference to the existence of Artesian Water, 276; Further Papers, 307	3	723, 733
<b>STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE :—</b>		
Right of Reply in Debates, 65	1	579
<b>SELECT COMMITTEES :—</b>		
Vale of Clwydd Company's Incorporation Bill, 70		949
Osborne's Leasing Bill, 83		851
Balmain Cemetery Bill, 87		933
Rogers's Estate Bill, 138		861
United Church of England and Ireland School at Paddington Sale Bill, 143		897
Armidale Roman Catholic Church School and Presbytery Land Sale Bill, 160		903
Australian Gas-light Company's Bill, 191	5	1003
Presbyterian Church Property Management Bill, 194		911
Royal Society of New South Wales Incorporation Bill, 194		921
Moffitt's Estate Enabling Bill, 213		871
Denton's Estate Leasing and Mortgaging Bill, 216		877
Institute of Surveyors Incorporation Bill, 223		983
Width of Streets and Lanes Bill, 250		955

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>			
<b>REPORTS (continued):—</b>			
<b>SELECT COMMITTEES (continued):—</b>			
Borough of Newcastle Leasing and Improving Bill, 266.....		4	813
Cudgegong Town Hall Bill, 329.....		4	821
Grafton Presbyterian Church Land Sale Bill, 333.....		5	927
Singleton Gas Bill, 340.....		5	1103
Hill's Estate Bill, 359.....		5	883
Cookbundoon Slate Quarry Tramway Bill, 359.....		4	503
Tamworth Gas and Coke Company's Bill, 377.....		5	1111
Lands granted to the Australian Agricultural Company, 387.....		3	369
Burtoft's Estate Bill, 398.....		5	891
Dubbo Gas Company's Incorporation Bill, 399.....		5	1119
<b>RESCISSON OF ORDER FOR PRINTING:—</b>			
Motion made for, 130, 346.			
<b>RESERVES:—</b>			
<b>BANKS'S MEADOW:—</b>			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 14; ordered to be printed, 111.....			779
<b>RECREATION, MANY:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for Surveyor's report and other papers in connection with Mr. Jones's offer of land to the Government, 29.			
<b>CARGO GOLD-FIELD:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for copies of papers, correspondence, &c., in reference to revocation of part of, and the conditional purchases of Messrs. Wotherill, Livermore, and others, 54; Return to Order, laid on Table, 167.....			749
<b>ON RUNS IN NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT:—</b>			
Return showing number of, &c., laid on Table, 65.....		3	823
Tracing showing position of, laid on Table, 83.....			827
<b>FOR TEAMSTERS, ON ROADS FROM GOULBURN TO BRAIDWOOD, WINDRELLAMA, AND CROOKWELL:—</b>			
Return showing number, area, and situation of, laid on Table, 90.....			820
<b>ON GUMLY GUMLY RUN FOR COMMON:—</b>			
Petition from residents and commoners of the town and neighbourhood of Wagga Wagga, respecting resumption of common on, presented, 254.....			821
<b>APPLICATIONS TO MINE UNDER:—</b>			
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 276.....			637
<b>TIMBER IN NAMOI ELECTORATE:—</b>			
Tracing showing, laid on Table, and not ordered to be printed, 358.			
<b>RESOLUTIONS:—</b>			
<b>FROM COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:—</b>			
Reported, 14 (°), 15, 34, 94, 105, 157, 191, 200, 219, 362, 373.			
Agreed to, 14 (°), 15, 34, 94, 105, 157, 191, 200, 362, 373.			
Reception of, negatived, 380.			
<b>FROM COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY:—</b>			
Reported, 308, 390.			
Agreed to, 308, 394.			
<b>FROM COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS:—</b>			
Reported, 330, 394.			
Agreed to, 330, 395.			
<b>RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES:—</b>			
Notifications of, laid on Table, 3, 19, 40, 57, 82, 93, 152, 169 (°), 213, 227, 258 (°), 266 (°), 271 (°), 311 (°), 339, 388 (°).....		2	1245-1285
		3	957-965, 969
		4	441
<b>RIGHT OF REPLY IN DEBATES:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. W. J. Foster</i> ) that the Standing Orders Committee be instructed to prepare a Standing Order in reference to, 25; Report brought up, 65; Motion made to consider Report in Committee of the Whole, 91; Order of the Day postponed, 97, 116; House in Committee, new Standing Order reported, Report adopted, and to be presented by Mr. Speaker to the Governor for his approval, 147; presented and approved of, 156.....		1	579
<b>RINGBARKING ON CROWN LANDS REGULATION BILL:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Baker</i> ) for leave to bring in, 48; presented and read 1°, 54; Motion made for 2°, and a Point of Order being raised, and sustained by the Speaker, that the Bill had not been prepared according to the order of leave, the Order of the Day was discharged and the Bill withdrawn, 62.			
<b>RINGBARKING ON CROWN LANDS REGULATION BILL (No. 2):—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Baker</i> ) for leave to bring in, 70; presented and read 1°, 70; read 2° and committed, 75; further considered in Committee, 79 (°), 91, 94 (°), 105; point of order raised as to an amendment substantially the same as one already negatived, being admissible, 105; House again in Committee, and Bill reported with Amendments, 111; Motion for recommittal negatived, 143; Report adopted, 144; Motion made to fix day for 3°, 144, amendment to read Bill 3° this day six months negatived, 144; Motion to recommit Bill negatived, 157; read 3° and sent to Council, 157; returned with Amendments, 232; Amendments agreed to with an Amendment, 247; Message to Council, 250; Message from Council agreeing to Assembly's Amendment on Council's Amendment, 303; Assent reported, 332.			
<b>ROADS:—</b>			
<b>TRUST ACCOUNTS:—</b>			
For half-years ended 30th June, and 31st December, 1890, laid on Table, 3.....			527
<b>FROM GUNNEDAH TO BARRABA:—</b>			
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 3.....		4	541
<b>BETWEEN GLEN INNES AND GRAFTON:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. H. H. Brown</i> ) for return showing amount expended on, during the last fifteen years, 57; Return to Order laid on Table, 90.....			555
<b>FROM YARRAMAN TO QUIRINDI:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fullford</i> ) for copies of papers, reports, correspondence, &c., having reference to, which passes the Parnell Estate, 71; Return to Order laid on Table, and not ordered to be printed, 152.			
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MINES:—</b>			
Second Annual Report of, on Roads, laid on Table, 100.....		3	433
<b>MESSRS. BLOMFIELD AND MUFORD:—</b>			
Petition from, respecting contracts entered into with the Government for making, presented, 105.		4	561
<b>BINDA AND FISH RIVER:—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Teece</i> ) for copies of correspondence having reference to, 167; return to Order laid on Table, 412.....		4	533

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>		
<b>ROADS (continued):—</b>		
BLAYNEY TO GRENFELL, AND GRENFELL TO FORBES AND YOUNG:—		
Return of amounts voted for, during the last five years, laid on Table, 169.....		557
<b>BETWEEN ROUND SWAMP AND THE TURON RIVER:—</b>		
Petition from Residents of Sofala, Turon River District, &c., respecting reforming of, presented, 350.....	4	559
<b>SUBORDINATE, UNDER DEPARTMENT:—</b>		
Schedule showing classification, and distribution of Vote for, laid on Table, 372.....		500
<b>SUBORDINATE, UNDER TRUSTEES:—</b>		
Schedule showing classification, and distribution of Vote for, laid on Table, 372.....		521
<b>THROUGH THE WHEEO ESTATE TOWARDS THE FISH RIVER:—</b>		
Plan of, laid on Table as exhibit only, 412.		
<b>THROUGH MR. H. POLSON'S LAND:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for copies of correspondence in reference to right of road, 424.		
<b>ROGERS'S ESTATE BILL:—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Pilcher</i> ) for leave to bring in, 48; leave given, and Bill presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 51; referred to Select Committee, 54; Report brought up, 138; Order of the Day postponed, 192, 210; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 220; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 223; returned with Amendments, 303; Order of the Day postponed, 309; Amendments agreed to, 319; Message to Council, 320; Assent reported, 369.....	5	861
<b>ROYAL COMMISSION:—</b>		
<b>ON THE MILITARY DEFENCES OF THE COLONY:—</b>		
Report laid on Table, 24.....	4	581
<b>MILBURN CREEK COPPER-MINING COMPANY (See also MINERALS AND MINING):—</b>		
Copy of, appointing Julian Emanuel Salomons, Esquire, Q.C., to inquire into the expenditure and distribution of the sum of £17,199 voted by Parliament, laid on Table, 122.....	3	511
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) that at least two other persons should have been associated with Mr. Salomons, and negatived, 126.		
Report laid on Table, 271.....	3	513
<b>ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES INCORPORATION BILL:—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Reid</i> ) for leave to bring in, 166; leave given, 170; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 170; referred to Select Committee, 177; Report brought up, 194; Order of the Day postponed, 220, 236; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 267; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 272; returned without Amendment, 314; Assent reported, 411.....	5	921
<b>ROYCE, &amp; CO., MESSRS:—</b>		
Return showing contracts obtained by, laid on Table, 366.....	5	847
Further return laid on Table, and not ordered to be printed, 366.		
<b>RUDDER, MR. E. W.:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. R. B. Smith</i> ) for adoption of Report of Select Committee of Session 1879-80, on Petition of, and negatived, 167.		
Petition from, respecting alleged practice of land-jumping, presented, 308.....		273
<b>RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SUPREME COURT:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for copies of, made since the 10th May, 1856, 272.		
<b>RULINGS OF SPEAKER (See "SPEAKER.")</b>		
<b>RUNS:—</b>		
<b>APPRAISEMENT OF, BY MR. DARGIN:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Loughnan</i> ) for correspondence between the Government and Mr. J. E. Dargin respecting, 25; Return to Order, laid on Table, 185.....		275
Returns showing costs of, made by Commissioners of Crown Lands and Appraisers appointed since the passing of the Act of 1861, laid on Table, 276.....		287
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dillon</i> ) for return showing results of, in the New England, Clarence, and Macleay Districts, for 1881 and 1882, and giving particulars of, 398.		
<b>CLEARING PINE AND SCRUB FROM LEASED LANDS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Douglas</i> ) for copy of the memorial presented to the Minister for Mines, and copies of reports on the subject of, 48.	3	
<b>IN NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT:—</b>		
Return showing number of reserves on, &c., laid on table, 65.....		823
Tracing showing position of Reserves on, laid on Table, 83.....		827
<b>GUMLY GUMLY, RESERVES ON:—</b>		
Petition from Residents and Commoners of town and neighbourhood of Wagga Wagga respecting resumption of common, presented, 254.....		821
<b>RUSHCUTTERS BAY:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Tarrant</i> ) for copies of papers, reports, and correspondence relating to reclamation of land in the neighbourhood of, 177.		
<b>RYAN, PATRICK, CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for copies of papers, correspondence, &c., in reference to, at Mousehole Creek, and claimed by Lanclot Smith, 54; Return to Order laid on Table, 122.....		145
<b>S</b>		
<b>SALOMONS, JULIAN EMANUEL, Q.C. (See "MINERALS AND MINING.")</b>		
<b>SAVINGS BANK BILL (See "GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK BILL.")</b>		
<b>SCAB IN SHEEP:—</b>		
Return respecting Sheep Fund, under Act for the prevention of, laid on Table, 100.....	3	843
<b>SCAB IN SHEEP PREVENTION ACT, CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Terry</i> ) for return showing for the last five years, with a detailed statement of each year's expenditure, 111; Return to Order laid on Table, 243.....	3	845
<b>SCALES AND WEIGH-BRIDGES, GOVERNMENT (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1882:—</b>		
Laid on Table, 276.....	2	211
<b>SCHMALFUSS, MRS. (See "LEICHHARDT, DR. LUDWIG.")</b>		
<b>SCHOOL FEES, ABOLITION OF (See "EDUCATION.")</b>		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.		PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>S</b>			
SCONE, ADMINISTRATION OF THE DOG ACT IN (See "DOG ACT IN SCONE, ADMINISTRATION OF.")			
SCRUB, SPREAD OF:—			
Reports of Surveyors on, laid on Table, 162. Map showing positions of Scrub Lands, laid on Table, 239	3		259
SCRUB AND PINE ON LEASED LANDS:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Douglas</i> ) for copy of the Memorial presented to the Minister for Mines, and copies of reports on the subject of clearing of, 48; Return to Order laid on Table, 70	3		253
SCRUB DESTRUCTION ON CROWN LANDS BILL:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) for leave to bring in, 91; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 91; Order of the Day postponed, 163, 210, 220, 267, 336; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 413.			
SEEDS DISTRIBUTED AND RECEIVED (See "PLANTS AND SEEDS DISTRIBUTED AND RECEIVED, &c.")			
SELECT COMMITTEES:—			
BALLOTING FOR:—			
Sessional Order passed, 9.			
ON PRIVATE BILLS:—			
Vote of Chairman ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 9.			
APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION:—			
Return of	1		575
REPORTS FROM, LAID ON TABLE:—			
Vale of Clwydd Company's Incorporation Bill, 70			949
Osborne's Leasing Bill, 83			851
Balmain Cemetery Bill, 87			933
Rogers's Estate Bill, 133			861
United Church of England and Ireland School at Paddington Sale Bill, 143			897
Armidale Roman Catholic Church School and Presbytery Land Sale Bill, 160			903
Australian Gas-light Company's Bill, 191		5	1003
Presbyterian Church Property Management Bill, 194			911
Royal Society of New South Wales Incorporation Bill, 194			921
Moffitt's Estate Enabling Bill, 213			871
Denton's Estate Leasing and Mortgaging Bill, 216			877
Institute of Surveyors Incorporation Bill, 223			983
Width of Streets and Lanes Bill, 250			955
Borough of Newcastle Leasing and Improving Bill, 266	4		813
Cudgegong Town Hall Bill, 329	4		821
Grafton Presbyterian Church Land Sale Bill, 333	5		927
Singleton Gas Bill, 340	5		1103
Hill's Estate Bill, 359	5		883
Cookbundoon Slate Quarry Tramway Bill, 359	4		503
Tamworth Gas and Coke Company's Bill, 377	5		1111
Lands granted to the Australian Agricultural Company, 387	3		369
Burtoff's Estate Bill, 398	5		891
Dubbo Gas Company's Incorporation Bill, 399	5		1119
SELWYN, COUNTY OF (See "CROWN LANDS.")			
SESSIONAL ORDERS:—			
Passed, 8 <sup>(s)</sup> , 9 <sup>(10)</sup> , 272, 333.			
SEWERAGE WORKS:—			
Notification of Lands resumed for, laid on Table, 271			969
SHEEP INSPECTORS, CIRCULARS TO:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for copies of, issued during the past twelve months, 41; Return to Order laid on Table, 60			837
SHEEP FUND:—			
Return respecting, under the Act for the Prevention of Scab in Sheep, laid on Table, 100	3		843
SHEEP, SCAB IN, PREVENTION ACT:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Terry</i> ) for return showing contributions under, for the last five years, with a detailed statement of each year's expenditure, 111; Return to Order laid on Table, 243			845
SHIPS ON THE AUSTRALIAN STATION, MAINTENANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, to consider Resolutions in favour of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand bearing ratable cost of, 153; Mr. Speaker ruled that the second Resolution was out of order, as it appropriated a part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund without the recommendation of the Crown, 153; remaining Resolutions negatived, 153.			
SILVER AND BRONZE COIN:—			
Despatch respecting non-insurance of, laid on Table, 3	5		1133
SINGLETON GAS BILL:—			
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) for leave to bring in, 194; leave given, 199; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 199; referred to Select Committee, 202; Report brought up, 340; Motion made for second reading, 380; Mr. Speaker called attention to certain new clauses introduced into the Bill by the Select Committee to which it was referred, 380; Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 380	5		1103
SMALL DEBTS RECOVERY BILL:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for leave to bring in, 223; presented and read, 1 <sup>o</sup> , 250; read, 2 <sup>o</sup> , reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 319; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 326; returned with Amendments, 416; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 419; Assent reported, 425.			
SMALL-POX (See also "INFECTIOUS DISEASE SUPERVISION BILL"):—			
Report on Vaccination, for 1880, laid on Table, 2			1015
Correspondence respecting Vaccination in Darlinghurst Gaol, laid on Table, 97.			
Correspondence laid on Table ( <i>in substitution</i> ), 100			1075
Further do. do., 122			1083
Do. do. do., 125			1087
Do. do. do., 162	4		1089
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) disapproving of the course taken by the authorities of Darlinghurst Gaol in vaccinating from the woman Fisher, and in punishing Mary Ann Thompson for refusing to be vaccinated, and negatived, 255.			
Return in reference to Houses placed in Quarantine, laid on Table, 119			1093

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>S</b>		
<b>SMALL-POX</b> ( <i>continued</i> ) :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) condemnatory of the action of the Government in their treatment of persons suffering from Small-pox, and those placed in Quarantine, 135; Motion for adjournment of the Debate negatived, 135; Debate adjourned, 136; Debate resumed and Motion negatived, 139.		
Regulations, &c., respecting, laid on Table, 162 .....		1095
Correspondence respecting quarantining of s.s. "Brisbane," laid on Table, 167 .....		1103
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Larrant</i> ) for copies of Executive Minutes in connection with the recent visit of the s.s. "Brisbane" to the port of Sydney, 170.	4	
Opinions of medical practitioners on compulsory vaccination, laid on Table, 246 .....		1019
<b>SOUTH SEA ISLANDS, MASSACRES IN</b> (See "CONFERENCE, INTERCOLONIAL.")		
<b>SOUTHERN RAILWAY</b> (See "RAILWAYS.")		
<b>SPEAKER</b> :—		
Reports attendance of House in Council Chamber, to hear Opening Speech, 3.		
Reports presentation of Address in reply, and Governor's reply thereto, 7.		
Reports receipt of Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer the Oath, 25.		
Lays upon Table Warrant appointing Elections and Qualifications Committee, 14; reports maturity of warrant, 34.		
Lays upon Table Abstracts of the Public Accounts for 1880, 24 .....	2	533
Lays upon Table Minute authorizing application of balances, 379 .....	2	673
Gives casting Vote, 70.		
Reports approval of Governor to new Standing Order respecting right of reply in Debates, 156.		
Informs House of issue and return of Writs, 241, 253, 358, 373, 397.		
Reads correspondence respecting death of Phillip George Myers, Esquire, a Member for Argyle, 321.		
<b>RULINGS OF</b> :—		
Influx of Chinese Restriction Bill: That a proposed Amendment is not admissible being in the nature of a new clause, 51.		
Ringbarking on Crown Lands Regulation Bill: That the Bill had not been prepared according to the Order of Leave, 62.		
Ringbarking on Crown Lands Regulation Bill (No. 2): That an Amendment substantially the same as one already negatived, in Committee on the Bill, was not admissible, 105.		
Maintenance of Her Majesty's Ships on the Australian Station: That a Resolution appropriating a part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund without the recommendation of the Crown is out of order, 153.		
Singleton Gas Bill: Calls attention to certain new clauses introduced into the Bill by the Select Committee to which it was referred, and gave his opinion that, as no notification had been given either in the Petition upon which the Bill had been introduced, or in the notices published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> and newspapers of the provisions contained in such clauses, the Bill was not properly before the House, 380.		
Licensing Bill (No. 2): That an Amendment upon the Council's Amendment could not be entertained by the Committee which would be an Amendment of the Bill as already passed, by this House, not consequent upon the Council's Amendment, nor necessary for carrying it into effect, 395.		
<b>SPECIAL ADJOURNMENT</b> :—		
Motion made for, and passed, 143, 146, 262, 297, 303, 424.		
<b>SPRINGS FOR RAILWAY ENGINES AND CARRIAGES</b> :—		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 3 .....	4	423
<b>STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE</b> :—		
Sessional Order passed, 9.		
Question of right of reply in Debates referred to ( <i>Mr. W. J. Foster's Motion</i> ), 25; Report brought up, 65; Motion made to consider Report in Committee of the Whole, 91; Order of the Day postponed, 97, 116; House in Committee, new Standing Order reported, Report adopted, and to be presented by Mr. Speaker to the Governor for his approval, 147; presented and approved of, 156 .....	1	579
<b>STATE AID TO RELIGION FINAL ABOLITION BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Buchanan</i> ) for leave to bring in, 413, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 413; Order of the Day postponed, 424.		
<b>STATE CHILDREN RELIEF ACT</b> :—		
Regulations under, laid on Table, 152 .....	4	1005
<b>STATISTICS, VITAL</b> :—		
Twenty-fifth Annual Report on, laid on Table, 185 .....	5	563
<b>STATISTICAL REGISTER</b> :—		
For 1880, laid on Table, 181 .....	5	225
<b>STEPHEN, THE HONORABLE SIR ALFRED, M.L.C.</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Patrick Jennings</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider address for sum of £3,000, in satisfaction of increased pension claim of, and negatived, 410.		
<b>STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES</b> (See "MAGISTRATES.")		
<b>STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES BILL</b> (See "METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES BILL.")		
<b>STOCK</b> :—		
<b>REBATE ON CARRIAGE OF, BY RAILWAY</b> :—		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 7 .....	4	371
<b>REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF MINES</b> :—		
Second Annual, for 1880, laid on Table, 100 .....	3	433
<b>CARRIAGE OF, AND PRODUCE, BY RAILWAY</b> :—		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 105 .....	4	379
<b>STOCK PROTECTION ACT</b> (See "PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT.")		
<b>STOCK PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL</b> (See "PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.")		
<b>STOCKS, MR. J., J.P.</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carter</i> ) for copies of papers respecting complaint made against, to the Police Department, in connection with the search for stolen property in Mrs. Maxwell's house, 393.		
<b>STREETS AND LANES BILL</b> (See "WIDTH OF STREETS AND LANES BILL.")		
<b>STREETS AT WAVERLEY</b> (See "ALIGNMENT OF STREETS AT WAVERLEY.")		
<b>SUBORDINATE ROADS</b> (See "ROADS.")		
<b>SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BILL</b> (See "EVIDENCE IN SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BILL.")		
<b>SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES</b> (See "ESTIMATES.")		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>S</b>		
<b>SUPPLY :—</b>		
Sessional Order passed, 8.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. James Watson</i> ) for House to resolve itself into Committee, 258.		
House in Committee, 308, 347, 352, 355, 363, 367, 373, 376, 390.		
Resolutions reported, 308, 390		
Resolutions agreed to, 308, 394.		
Order of the Day discharged, 426.		
<b>DIVISIONS IN :—</b>		
<i>His Excellency the Governor</i> , 504 (°).		
<i>District Courts—Registrar</i> , Goulburn, 505.		
<i>Petty Sessions—Metropolitan Police Magistrates</i> , 506 (°).		
<i>National Park</i> , 507.		
<i>Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &amp;c.</i> , 507.		
<i>Immigration</i> , 508 (s).		
<i>Railways—Additional Rolling Stock</i> , 509.		
<i>Harbours and Rivers Navigation—Darling Harbour Railway Wharf</i> , 510.		
<b>SUPREME COURT (ADDITIONAL JUDGE) BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wisdom</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 28; Message from Governor, 31; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 34; presented and read 1°, 34; read 2°, committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 48; read 3°, and sent to Council, 51; returned with an Amendment, 75; Amendment agreed to, and Message to Council, 79; Assent reported, 85	2	697
<b>SUPREME COURT :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Joseph P. Abbott</i> ) for copies of general Rules and Orders of, made since 10th May, 1856, 272.		
<b>SURPLUS REVENUE ACCOUNTS (See "FINANCE.")</b>		
<b>SURTAXES D'ENTREPOT :—</b>		
Despatch respecting, recently presented to the French Senate by the Committee on the General Tariff Bill, laid on Table, 3	2	693
<b>SURVEYORS (See "TRIAL SURVEYORS, RAILWAY"; also "LICENSED SURVEYORS"; also "INSTITUTE OF SURVEYORS INCORPORATION BILL.")</b>		
<b>SURVEYORS INSTITUTE INCORPORATION BILL (See "INSTITUTE OF SURVEYORS INCORPORATION BILL.")</b>		
<b>SYDNEY CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Poole</i> ) for leave to bring in, 350; presented and read 1°, 350, read 2°, committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 359; read 3° and sent to Council, 362; returned with Amendments, 407; Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 413; Assent reported, 423.		
<b>SYDNEY CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2.) :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for leave to bring in, 372; presented and read 1°, 378; Order of the Day postponed, 396, 400; Order of the day discharged, 426.		
<b>SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL (See "GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SYDNEY.")</b>		
<b>SYDNEY HOSPITAL BILL :—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Dr. Renwick</i> ) for leave to proceed with, under the 65th Standing Order, 33; presented and read 1°, read 2°, 34; read 3°, and sent to Council, 41; returned with Amendments, 228; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 267; Assent reported, 305.		
<b>SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD (See "CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.")</b>		
<b>SYDNEY INFIRMARY (See "INFIRMARY, SYDNEY.")</b>		
<b>SYDNEY UNIVERSITY (See "UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.")</b>		
<b>SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY (See "WATER SUPPLY.")</b>		
<b>T</b>		
<b>TAMWORTH GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S BILL :—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Burdett</i> ) for leave to bring in, 60; leave given, 62; presented and read 1°, 87; referred to Select Committee, 91; Report brought up, 377; read 2°, and committed, 419.	5	1111
<b>TEAMSTERS ON ROADS FROM GOULBURN :—</b>		
Return showing number, area, and situation of reserves for, laid on Table, 90	3	829
<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION (See "EDUCATION.")</b>		
<b>TELEGRAPH LINE FROM BOMBALA TO DELEGATE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Tooth</i> ) for copies of correspondence relative to extension of, 152; Return to Order laid on Table, 299	3	935
<b>TEMORA (See "GOLD-FIELDS.")</b>		
<b>TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS (See "PUBLIC WORKS, &amp;c.")</b>		
<b>THE CHINESE (See "CHINESE.")</b>		
<b>THE GWYDIR (See "ELECTORATE OF THE GWYDIR.")</b>		
<b>TIMBER RESERVES IN NAMOI ELECTORATE :—</b>		
Tracing showing, laid on Table, and not ordered to be printed, 358.		
<b>TIN LANDS (See "MINERALS AND MINING.")</b>		
<b>TOM, WILLIAM AND JAMES (See "GOLD-FIELDS.")</b>		
<b>TORPEDO CORPS (See "VOLUNTEERS.")</b>		
<b>TOWNS AND VILLAGES CORRECTING BILL (See "DESIGNS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES CORRECTING BILL.")</b>		
<b>TRADE UNION BILL :—</b>		
Received from Council and read 1°, 303; Motion made for 2°, 336; proposed Amendment to refer Bill to Select Committee withdrawn, 336; read 2°, committed, reported with Amendments, and Report adopted, 336; read 3° and returned to Council, 339; Message agreeing to Amendments, 355; Assent reported, 411.		
<b>TRAMWAYS (See also "JEANNERET'S TRAMWAY BILL"; also, "COOKBUNDOON SLATE QUARRY TRAMWAY BILL") :—</b>		
<b>RAILS :—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 3	4	453
<b>OXFORD-STREET :—</b>		
Petition from property-owners and tradesmen against, or that the street may be widened; presented, and read by Clerk, 18	4	501

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>T</b>		
TRAMWAYS (continued):—		
REPORT FOR 1880:—		
Laid on Table, 44 .....	4	1
ACCIDENTS ON:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Tarrant</i> ) for return showing number of, and compensation paid, 44; Return to Order laid on Table, 146 .....	4	499
BRANCH RAILWAYS AND:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Myers</i> ) in favour of construction of, where practicable, and negatived, 57.		
GOVERNMENT:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Tarrant</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into management, pecuniary returns, and general working of, and Debate adjourned, 195; Order of the Day postponed, 251, 309; Order of the Day discharged, 337.		
TRANSFER OF LAND AT NORTH SHORE TO JOHN WILLIAM HAYNES:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Davies</i> ) that Clerk have leave to return documents handed in before the Select Committee on, 232.		
TREES DISTRIBUTED AND RECEIVED (See "PLANTS AND SEEDS DISTRIBUTED AND RECEIVED, &c.")		
TRIAL SURVEYORS, RAILWAY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fergusson</i> ) for copies of reports of, not already published, 44.		
TRIAL SURVEYS (See "RAILWAYS.")		
TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:—		
Statement of, from 1st April, 1880, to 31st March, 1881, laid on Table, 3 .....	2	675
TUESDAYS BUSINESS:—		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for precedence of Government business on Tuesdays, 272.		
<b>U</b>		
ULTIMO-STREET GIRDER BRIDGE:—		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 3 .....	4	563
UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND SCHOOL AT PADDINGTON SALE BILL:—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Stuart</i> ) praying for leave to bring in, 119; leave given, 126; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 126; referred to Select Committee, 130; Report brought up, 143; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without Amendment, and Report adopted, 192; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 195; returned with Amendments, 229; Order of the Day postponed, 236; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 251; Assent reported, 297. ....	5	897
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY:—		
REPORT FOR 1880:—		
Laid on Table, 44 .....	2	122C
ENDOWMENT OF:—		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Renwick</i> ) for copies of correspondence, &c., with regard to the question of increased, 57; Return to Order laid on Table, 246 .....	2	1233
USER LIMITATION BILL (See "DEDICATION BY USER LIMITATION BILL.")		
USHER OF BLACK ROD:—		
Delivers Message from Governor, 1, 426.		
<b>V</b>		
VACANT SEATS:—		
East Sydney, 227.		
Newtown, 236.		
Carcoar, 296.		
Newtown, 305.		
Argyle, 321.		
Yass Plains, 387.		
VACCINATION (See also "SMALL-POX"):—		
Report on, for 1880, laid on Table, 2 .....	4	1015
Opinions of medical practitioners on compulsory, laid on Table, 246 .....	4	1019
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Forster</i> ) disapproving of the course taken by the authorities of Darlinghurst Gaol in vaccinating from the woman Fisher, and in punishing Mary Ann Thompson for refusing to be vaccinated, and negatived, 255.		
VALE OF CLWYDD COMPANY'S INCORPORATION BILL:—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. W. J. Foster</i> ) praying for leave to proceed with Bill under the 66th Standing Order, 7; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , and referred to Select Committee, 7; Report brought up, 70; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with Amendments, and an amended Title, and Report adopted, 115; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and sent to Council, 126; returned with amendments, 158; Order of the Day postponed, 163; Amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 192; Assent reported, 209 .....	5	949
VALIDATION (CROWN LANDS PURCHASES) BILL (See "CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL.")		
"VERNON":—		
Report on, for 1881, laid on Table, 169 .....	4	995
VITAL STATISTICS:—		
Twenty-fifth Annual Report of Registrar General on, laid on Table, 185 .....	5	563
VOLUNTEERS:—		
THE VOLUNTEER FORCE:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) for copies of reports of Officers on the working of, under the New Regulations, 257; Return to Order laid on Table, 312. ....	4	725
CAPTAIN P. B. WALKER, OF THE TORPEDO AND SIGNALLING CORPS:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fullford</i> ) for copies of minutes, &c., having reference to the suspension of, 412.		
VOTE OF CHAIRMAN OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS:—		
Sessional Order passed, 9.		



REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—SESSION 1881.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>V</b>		
<b>VOTING AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for return showing the number of ratepayers and number of votes recorded for last year, in the county of Cumberland, 62.		
<b>W</b>		
<b>WALKER, CAPTAIN P. B.:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fullford</i> ) for copies of minutes, &c., having reference to the suspension of, from the Torpedo and Signalling Corps, 412.		
<b>WALLABIES (See "MARSUPIALS.")</b>		
<b>WALLERAWANG (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>WATER FRONTAGES RESERVATION BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Reid</i> ) for leave to bring in, 25; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 25; Order of the Day postponed, 115, 191, 267, 309.		
<b>WATER SUPPLY:—</b>		
<b>SYDNEY:—</b>		
Progress Report of Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers on Works, with ten plans; laid on Table, 156	}	939
Petition from William Pitt Wilshire for a just and proper investigation into the means of supplying Sydney with Water, presented, 318		955
<b>CONSERVATION OF WATER IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Bodel</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider Address to the Governor in favour of, and negatived, 167.	3	
<b>CARGO:—</b>		
Petition from Inhabitants of, in favour of, presented, 232		967
<b>NEWCASTLE, MAITLAND, &amp;c.:—</b>		
Abstract of Lands resumed for, laid on Table, 266		965
<b>WAVERLEY ("See ALIGNMENT OF STREETS AT WAVERLEY.")</b>		
<b>WAYS AND MEANS:—</b>		
Sessional Order passed, 9.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. James Watson</i> ) for House to resolve itself into Committee, 258.		
House in Committee ( <i>Mr. James Watson's Financial Statement</i> ) 308, 326, 330, 394.		
Resolutions reported, 330, 394.		
Resolutions agreed to, 330, 395.		
Estimates of, for 1882 ( <i>Mr. James Watson's</i> ) laid on Table, 308	}	323
Appendix to, laid on Table, 308		435
Explanatory Statement of Public Accounts as embodied in, laid on Table, 308		523
Order of the Day discharged, 426.		
<b>WEIGH-BRIDGES AND SCALES, GOVERNMENT (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>WENTWORTH ELECTORATE:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Brodrick</i> ) for return showing moneys voted and spent in, from 1861, to 31st December, 1880, 65; Return to Order laid on Table, 199	}	1183-1187
Do. do. 213; Return to Order, laid on Table,		
307; Return ( <i>in part</i> ) of moneys received from, from all sources, per year, from 1861 to 31st December, 1880, laid on Table, 176		
<b>WESTERN RAILWAY (See "RAILWAYS.")</b>		
<b>WHEBO ESTATE ROADS (See "ROADS.")</b>		
<b>WIDTH OF STREETS AND LANES BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Reid</i> ) for leave to bring in, 25; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 25; Motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> and Debate adjourned, 83; Debate resumed and Bill referred to Select Committee, 131; Report brought up, 250; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , and committed, 267; further considered in Committee and reported with Amendments, 319; Report adopted, 359; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , and sent to Council, 381; returned with Amendments, 415; Amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 424; Assent reported 426	}	955
Petition from New South Wales Institute of Surveyors in favour of, presented, 125		979
Petition from property-owners and others resident in Sydney in favour of, in certain particulars, presented, 135		981
<b>WILCANNIA QUARTER SESSIONS (See "DOCKER, MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE.")</b>		
<b>WILSHIRE, MR. AUSTIN FORREST:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Farnell</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider an Address for sum to compensate, for losses sustained in business, as set forth in his Petition of 18th May, 1880, 70; Order of the day postponed, 84, 97, 131, 163; House in Committee and Resolution reported, 219; Order of the Day postponed, 236, 251, 267, 309; reception of Resolution negatived, 380.		
<b>WILSHIRE, WILLIAM PITT:—</b>		
Petition from, for a just and proper investigation into the means of supplying Sydney with water, presented, 318	3	955
<b>WILSON, MR. SAMUEL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fitzpatrick</i> ) for copies of correspondence having reference to conditional purchase of, at Yaas, 308.		
<b>WINDEYER, COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS AT:—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 7	2	887
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Terry</i> ) for copies of papers and correspondence in connection with re-establishment of, 258; Return to Order laid on Table, 326	2	893
<b>WINGEN (See "MINERALS AND MINING.")</b>		
<b>WITHDRAWAL OF ESTIMATES (See "ESTIMATES.")</b>		
<b>WOODBURN (See "POLICE.")</b>		
<b>WORKS OF ART PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT:—</b>		
Statement of cost, and particulars respecting, laid on Table, 271	}	821
Supplementary return laid on Table, 276		827
<b>WORKS, PUBLIC, PERFORMED WITHOUT BEING TENDERED FOR:—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1880-81</i> ) laid on Table, 24	5	831
<b>WRITS:—</b>		
East Sydney, 241.		
Newtown, 253, 358.		
Carcoar, 373.		
Argyle, 397.		

1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

No. 1.

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

No. 15.

Printed Correspondence on Chinese Immigration.

My Lord,

Government House, Sydney, 27 January, 1881.

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship herewith further correspondence\* on the question of Chinese Immigration which has been presented to the Parliament of this Colony.

2. I also enclose an article from the *Sydney Herald* on the question of Chinese Immigration and the action taken in regard to it by the Government of Western Australia.

I have, &c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

[Enclosure.]

EXTRACT from *Sydney Morning Herald* of 19th January, 1881.

THE disposition of the Government of Western Australia to encourage the immigration of Chinese to that Colony appears to have been shown rather inopportunistically. The question of combined action on the part of all the Australian Colonies to place restrictions upon the entrance of Chinese is one of the earliest and most significant which it has been proposed to consider at the Conference now sitting in this city. It was hoped that, as an advance towards federal action, this would have furnished a good subject for joint arrangements, and even for effective representations to the Imperial Government proceeding from Australia as a whole. There was reason for apprehension lest South Australia, which has evinced an inclination to look favourably upon Chinese as colonisers of her Northern Territory, might throw cold water upon the wished-for combination; but Western Australia was not expected to offer any difficulty. It is plain enough now, however, that nothing can be expected from Western Australia. Her Government are so far from resenting the immigration of Chinese that they are actually offering facilities for their introduction. The actuating cause in their case appears to be that the Colony suffers from a sparsity of cheap labour. Among the white working classes competition seems to be insufficient to keep the wage-rate proportionate to the value of the services rendered and the productiveness of the country. No person would attempt to deny that Western Australia suffers from lack of population. Her capital is planted in the wrong part of her territory; but to the north she owns a magnificent estate, with which she has done less than any of her sister Colonies have effected with their not superior properties. Along and back from the Western coast, on the littoral of the Indian Ocean, lies a second Queensland, unpeopled, unoccupied, unutilized. Something should certainly be done by Western Australia to rise to the level of her opportunities, and to obtain a population more adequate than that which she now possesses to her territory. But the introduction of ship-loads of Chinese can scarcely be regarded, we think, as a specific for the disease of lethargy which holds possession of that Colony. Her pastoral property has lain useless all these years chiefly because there is no local market for the produce, no harbours have been opened, and the markets in the Eastern Colonies are not accessible. But if the meat-freezing principle be fairly established, as there is every reason to believe it shortly will be, the conditions will undergo a radical change. Every inlet which can shelter a sea-going steamer will be an available market; meat will become a transportable commodity; pastoral land in Western Australia will be as profitable for occupation as pastoral land on the Barcoo. The rulers of the Western Colony appear somewhat too impatient, and at the wrong time. To swamp their land of promise just at this epoch with Chinese would be to discount their future on the most ruinous terms.

No. 2.

\* Laid before { Council, 12 }  
                  { Assembly, 11 } January, 1881.

## No. 2.

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

No. 16.

Report of the Intercolonial Conference respecting the High Commissionership of the Western Pacific.

My Lord,

Government House, Sydney, 29 January, 1881.

I have the honor to enclose to your Lordship, in original, a letter which I have received from Sir Henry Parkes, as Chairman of the Intercolonial Conference, held in Sydney, requesting me in the name of the Conference to transmit to your Lordship the report of a Committee of the Conference appointed to examine the Acts and papers relating to the appointment of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific Islands, and to consider generally the state of increasing insecurity to life and property in these islands.

2. From the report of the minutes of the proceedings of the Conference, forwarded by this mail (p. 14), your Lordship will observe that Mr. Dick, Colonial Secretary of New Zealand and delegate to the Conference, dissented from the first Resolution, and the Chief Justice Wrenfordsley, Commissioner for Western Australia, declined to vote except in favor of Resolution No. 2.

I have, &amp;c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

[Enclosure.]

Sir Henry Parkes to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Council Room, Public Offices, Sydney, 27 January, 1881.

As Chairman of the Intercolonial Conference now sitting in Sydney, I have the honor to inform you that a Committee of the Conference was appointed, on the 19th instant, to examine the Acts and Papers relating to the appointment of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific Islands, and to consider generally the state of increasing insecurity to life and property in the Islands. The enclosed Report from the Committee, after consideration and amendment, has been adopted by the Conference.

The Conference respectfully requests that Your Lordship will be good enough to transmit the enclosed copy of this Report to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY PARKES.

## No. 3.

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

No. 17.

Report of the Intercolonial Conference against the introduction of Chinese by the Government of Western Australia.

My Lord,

Government House, Sydney, 29 January, 1881.

I have the honor to enclose to your Lordship herewith, in original, a letter I have received from Sir Henry Parkes, as Chairman of the Intercolonial Conference, held in Sydney, transmitting by the request of the Conference, an appeal to your Lordship against the introduction of Chinese immigrants by the Government of Western Australia at the public expense.

2. Chief Justice Wrenfordsley, the Commissioner for Western Australia, abstained from voting on the question.

I have, &amp;c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

[Enclosure.]

Sir Henry Parkes to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Council Room, Public Office, Sydney, 27 January, 1881.

As Chairman of the Intercolonial Conference now sitting in Sydney, I have the honor, under instruction from that body, to respectfully request your Lordship to transmit to the Right Honorable The Secretary of State for the Colonies the accompanying remonstrance\* from the Conference against the introduction of Chinese immigrants by the Government of Western Australia at the public expense.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY PARKES.

## No. 4.

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

No. 18.

Minutes of Proceedings of Intercolonial Conference.

My Lord,

Government House, Sydney, 29 January, 1881.

I have the honor to enclose to your Lordship copies of the Minutes of Proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference held at Sydney, which have been presented to this Parliament.

I have, &amp;c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

No. 5.

\* P. 35, Minutes of Proceedings of Intercolonial Conference.

No. 5.

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

New South Wales, No. 30.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 11 May, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, noted in the margin, respecting the proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference held at Sydney.

No. 15.	27 Jan
" 16.	29 "
" 17.	29 "
" 18.	29 "

I have perused with much interest the records of the deliberations and resolutions of the Conference, and I hope that this important meeting may eventually result in the adoption by the Legislatures of the Australasian Colonies of several useful measures.

Some of the questions considered by the Conference require separate and special notice, and I shall address to your lordship further despatches dealing severally with those points which appear to call for my observations.

I have addressed a similar despatch to the Governors of the other Colonies represented at the Conference.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

No. 6.

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

New South Wales, No. 31.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 11 May, 1881.

I have had under my consideration the Resolutions agreed to by the Intercolonial Conference, held at Sydney in January last, with reference to the relations of British subjects with the natives of the Western Pacific Islands, and to the office and functions of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Her Majesty's Government highly appreciate the ability and earnestness with which Sir A. Gordon has discharged the responsible duties devolving upon him as the first High Commissioner. They are nevertheless sensible of the importance of the points raised in the Resolutions, as to several of which I have for some time past been conferring with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and the views of the Conference will receive full and careful consideration.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

No. 7.

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

New South Wales, No. 32.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 11 May, 1881.

I have had before me the representation of the Intercolonial Conference held at Sydney in January last, on the subject of the introduction of Chinese Immigrants by the Government of Western Australia at the public expense.

I am well aware of the strong objections which are entertained generally in the Australian Colonies to an extensive Chinese immigration, but in the peculiar case of Western Australia, which comprises an enormous tract of country, more than a third of which lies within the tropics, strong evidence of injury already sustained or likely to be sustained by the neighbouring Colonies, would be necessary to justify Her Majesty's Government in interfering with the arrangements sanctioned by the Legislature (two-thirds of which is elective) for the very limited immigration now proposed.

It does not appear to be alleged that any of the Chinese hitherto introduced into Western Australia have passed into the other Colonies, while on the other hand, each of those Colonies already contain a much greater number of Chinese than Western Australia will have after the new immigrants have arrived.

I should not of course desire to see a large Chinese population introduced into Western Australia, and I shall carefully watch the results of the small immigration to which my attention has been called by the Conference; but under the circumstances, as at present known to me, I am not prepared to interfere with the action of the Western Australian Legislature.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

No. 8.

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

New South Wales, No. 33.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 11 May, 1881.

In the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference held at Sydney in January last, I observe a resolution on the subject of the Naval and Military Defences of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

Her Majesty's Government have noticed with much satisfaction that part of the resolution which pledges the Members of the Conference to use all legitimate endeavours to procure the efficient fortification and land defence of the Australian Ports, at the cost of the Colonies interested. They are, however, unable to express similar satisfaction at the suggestion that the outlay for Naval Defence of the Australian Colonies should be increased, and at the same time that it should continue to be exclusively a charge upon the Imperial Treasury.

On this point I am glad to see that the Representatives of South Australia placed on record their opinion that the Colonies ought to contribute to the cost of maintaining the Australian Squadron.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.



1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS PUBLISHED IN THE MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

No. 1.

The Private Secretary to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 28 April, 1881.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to forward you, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a copy of a letter from Sir Arthur Gordon, enclosing one from the Chief Judicial Commissioner of the Western Pacific, and expressing a request that His Lordship would lay it before his Responsible Advisers.

I have, &c.,  
REGINALD BLOXSOME, P.S.

No. 2.

The High Commissioner for the Western Pacific to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales.

My Lord,

Wellington, New Zealand, 21 April, 1881.

I received by last mail from Fiji a letter from the Chief Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific, which he is desirous should be communicated to the different Governments represented at the late Intercolonial Conference.

2. I have consequently the honor to enclose a copy of the letter in question, for your Lordship's information and that of your Responsible Advisers, to whom I would request that it may, in accordance with the desire expressed by Mr. Gorrie to that effect, be forwarded.

3. I could have desired to have been able to transmit this letter to your Lordship at a sufficiently early period to permit of its being included in any papers on the subject communicated by your Lordship to the Parliament of New South Wales; but although bearing date the 18th March, the letter did not reach my hands until after the prorogation of the New South Wales Legislature.

I have, &c.,  
ARTHUR GORDON, H.C.

[Enclosure.]

The Chief Judicial Commissioner, Western Pacific, to The High Commissioner.

Sir,

Suva, Fiji, 18 March, 1881.

I have the honor to state that I have by chance seen a copy of a blue-book of New South Wales, containing a report of the minutes of proceedings of an Intercolonial Conference held at Sydney in January last.

2. This Conference dealt with certain matters relating to the High Commission, and agreed to certain resolutions.

3. With the second of these, "That more effectual means should be devised for the punishment of natives of the said islands for any crimes or offences committed by them against British subjects," I most cordially concur, as it is a matter which both your Excellency and myself have urged upon the attention of the Imperial Government almost since the initiation of the High Commissioner's Court.

4. The third resolution is to the effect, "That in the case of capital convictions by the High Commissioner's Court, appeal should be allowed to the Supreme Court of some one of the Australian Colonies, to be selected by the High Commissioner."

5. As this resolution necessarily affects most the Judicial Commissioners, I venture to offer the following observations upon it.

6. Any Judge who has to try a capital case would, I imagine, be only too glad to be relieved of some share of the dread responsibility of a sentence of death.

7. Especially must this feeling animate a Judge who is obliged, by the law he administers, and by the necessities of the case, to be the judge both of the facts and the law.

8. The Supreme Courts of the sister Colonies have been, and are, presided over by singularly able men, of whose personal fitness to discharge any professional duties of however high or arduous a nature

not

not a question can be raised. I have seldom read a better judgment than that given lately by the Chief Justice of New South Wales, in which he vindicated the right and duty of the Supreme Courts of Justice to keep themselves free and unfettered in the performance of their high functions, by punishing for contempt those who impugn the motives and malign the characters of the Judges.

9. But the peculiarity of the High Commissioner's Court—that the Judicial Commissioner in a capital case must necessarily be judge both of the facts and the law, with only the assistance of assessors in regard to the former—would, I apprehend, be an insuperable barrier to any such appeal as is proposed.

10. The Supreme Courts of all the Australian Colonies administer the law of England without the modifications of law and procedure necessary in the region of the Western Pacific, which have been imposed by Order in Council. A trial for murder, without a Jury, would be alien to their system of jurisprudence, and to enable them on appeal to find a murderer guilty without such trial they must have additional powers. But to give such powers by Order in Council would not be palatable, or probably possible, in a constitutional Colony; and the delegates know best whether there would be any chance of passing such a Bill through their respective Legislatures.

11. Moreover, unless we are to shut the door of justice on the whole native race of the Pacific, as against evil-doers amongst Her Majesty's subjects, and undo the good work which the High Commissioner's Court has already done, we must, and do, under the powers of the Orders in Council, receive evidence on affirmation of those who are either not Christians, or only nominally Christians, and do not understand the nature of an oath in the technical sense of the English law, weighing such evidence to the best of our ability in the equal scales of justice. But this also would be repugnant to the procedure of some if not all of the Supreme Courts of Australia.

12. An appeal accordingly from the High Commissioner's Court to such a tribunal would be from a Court which in these particulars administers justice from a higher standpoint, to one which does not, and cannot with its present or any powers which it is likely to obtain for the purpose, administer justice on the same principles.

13. Another difficulty I foresee relates to the execution of the judgment. The person accused of murder, if taken to Australia for judgment, ought, if the judgment be confirmed, to be executed there. I have noted how in one Colony the fate of a notorious murderer and bushranger excited sympathy; in another, the keen and clamorous interest created by sentences of death. I can well imagine the public outcry if a colonist were condemned to death, without the intervention of a Jury, for murdering a Polynesian in a far-off island, and how an attempt would be made to force the hand of the Governor and his Council (who, as it was not a colonial crime, would have no constitutional right whatever to interfere) to prevent the execution on their own soil.

14. The proposal of the delegates bristles with difficulties. It is by Imperial Courts, and Imperial Courts alone, that justice can be properly administered in the Western Pacific, and any appeal, where such is necessary, must be to Courts dealing with evidence on similar principles, and accustomed to trials with assessors even in capital cases.

15. So much for the proposal itself; but I have something also to say upon the reason for such a proposal being made at this particular time.

16. Only one capital case has been tried in the High Commissioner's Court since its institution—that of a half-caste Australian, tried and condemned at Rotumah for the murder of a native of Rotumah before its annexation to this Colony. In this case the sentence of death was commuted by your Excellency to twenty-one years' penal servitude.

17. No white man has yet been tried for a capital offence in the Western Pacific; and, if the baser sort are not incited by the attacks of slanderers on the Court, and the encouragement given to them in quarters where we might have expected better things, I sincerely trust that the wholesome respect for law inspired by the existence of the High Commissioner's Court after only five or six important trials (followed by no severe punishments), will be sufficient to prevent any murder by British citizens in the Pacific.

18. As there seems to be no other cause for this particular resolution at this particular time, it has occurred to me as possible that the delegates have been influenced by the libels which they reprint and have appended to their report.

If so, then the proposal would not merely be one to insure a better administration of justice, but is a little disguised impeachment of the High Commissioner's Court itself.

19. Your Excellency will recollect that "The Vagabond," who signs some of these productions, and appears to have inspired the remainder, is the person who was last year brought down to Fiji for a few weeks, and, without knowing anything of the Colony or the affairs of its Government, or the administration of justice in it, sought notoriety by assailing your Excellency and myself in a public lecture, with abuse so foul and violent that even the local journals most hostile to the Government shrank from reproducing it in what purported to be a report of the proceedings.

20. The respectable part of the audience rose and left the hall, and he was thereafter shunned even by most of those who had taken him by the hand when he first came. He left the Colony baffled and most bitter, and to that bitterness, born of his failure to stir up sedition here, he has given abundant vent through the Australian papers.

21. No doubt the writer saw many things in this Colony which could not but shock a person of his views.

22. He saw that no means were taken to encourage or cajole the natives to strip themselves of the possessions solemnly guaranteed to them by the Queen, and that the maxim that (as he puts it) "the land is for the white man" was not one accepted by the Government of the Colony. He saw Her Majesty's Fijian subjects a well-ordered society; he saw their rights and property respected; he saw them contented and peaceful and industrious, with a fair prospect of rising with the rising prosperity of the colony—a prosperity which the contentment of the natives insures, and which their discontent would imperil or destroy. He saw an absence of all those costly precautions which elsewhere mutual distrust has rendered needful, and of that sullen ill-will which a sense of injustice has too often elsewhere engendered.

23. For offences such as these we are not likely to be forgiven by this man or others of his sort; but I think we are entitled to ask why the delegates should have received, and, without inquiry as to their truth, reprinted, his outpourings of bombast and falsehood.

24. It is a maxim with public men at Home that they do not take any serious step in grave concerns without having well-ascertained facts upon which to stand. Here we have a resolution of a meeting of colonial delegates supported apparently by nothing better than anonymous libels, or the random charges of an alien adventurer !

25. I must enter my protest against the character and good name of Judges, who have grown grey in Her Majesty's Service, and who fill positions such as those which for many years I have had the honor to hold, being thus trifled with, either by colonial delegates or by any other body of men. The delegates are now more responsible for the libels than even the author himself. As his, they would rapidly, and before this time, have sunk into oblivion ; accepted and recirculated by the delegates, they may live some little time longer,—not, however, to my hurt, but to the shame of those who have reproduced them.

I have, &c.,  
**JOHN GORRIE,**  
Chief Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific.





. 1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

INTERCOLONIAL METEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE

HELD AT MELBOURNE

ON THE

21ST, 22ND, 25TH, 26TH, AND 27TH OF APRIL, 1881.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
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1881.



# MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

## OF THE INTERCOLONIAL METEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE HELD AT THE OBSERVATORY, MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 21st APRIL, 1881.

*Present :*

JAMES HECTOR, Esq., M.D., C.M.G., F.R.S., Inspector of Meteorological Stations, New Zealand.

C. TODD, Esq., C.M.G., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer, South Australia.

R. L. J. ELLERY, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer, Victoria.

H. C. RUSSELL, Esq., B.A., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer, New South Wales.

R. L. J. Ellery, Esq., was called to the Chair.

The Conference commenced at 2.30 p.m.

1. The Chairman stated that in accordance with the understanding between the members at the close of the Conference held at Sydney in November, 1879, that it was desirable to hold a second Conference in Melbourne, early in 1881, he had addressed the following letter to the Hon. the Chief Secretary of Victoria :—

C. 3.

81

Sir,

Observatory, Melbourne, March 17th, 1881.

In November, 1879, the New South Wales Government invited the different colonial meteorologists to meet in Sydney and hold a Conference with a view of bringing about a more satisfactory intercolonial weather telegram system, and to decide upon the best means of improving our knowledge of Australian Meteorology generally. This Conference was held, and among other matters it was decided, if possible, to hold a similar Conference in Melbourne about twelve months later for a similar purpose. I now find that the gentlemen representing this science in New Zealand, New South Wales, and South Australia will be able to attend in Melbourne about the middle of April. I have now the honor therefore to enquire if you approve of such a Conference being held here, and if so whether you will cause an invitation to be sent to the Governments of New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, asking that their respective astronomers or chief meteorologists may be authorized to attend such a Conference about the second or third week in April. I would also respectfully suggest that the Governments of Tasmania, Western Australia, and Queensland be invited to send representatives.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
ROB. L. J. ELLERY,  
Government Astronomer.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary, Melbourne.

The Minister approved of the proposal to hold a Conference, and at once invited the various colonies to send representatives. Replies from New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand agreeing to do so were received. Telegrams were also received from Queensland and Western Australia to the effect that those colonies were unable to send representatives. The following message from the Government of Tasmania was also received :—

*“To Chief Secretary, Victoria.*

“We have no such officer as the one mentioned in your telegram. This Government cannot send delegates to proposed Conference, but concurs generally in objects sought to be obtained, and if Conference is held will communicate their views to the Chairman by letter or memorandum.

2/4/81.

WM. MOORE.”

The only Colonies, therefore, represented at this Conference are New South Wales, South Australia, New Zealand, and Victoria. The Chairman also stated that the Government had placed the services of a shorthand-writer at the disposal of the Conference.

It was then resolved that the Government be thanked for their consent to grant the services of a shorthand-writer.

2. The Chairman reported that the following resolutions were adopted by the Conference held at Sydney in November, 1879 :—

- I. That, in view of the great importance which a better knowledge of the movement and origin of strong gales and storms on our coast lines and neighbouring seas is to the shipping and commercial interest generally, it is desirable to secure, as far as possible, co-operation in all the Australasian Colonies for the investigation of storms, as well as for agricultural and general climatological purposes.
- II. That, with the view of giving effect to the foregoing resolution, similar observations and the same form of publication should, as far as possible, be adopted throughout the colonies.
- III. That, in order effectively to carry out the objects of the Conference as affirmed in the foregoing resolutions, it is desirable to establish first-class meteorological stations in certain well-selected positions in the several Australasian Colonies, including New Zealand, in addition to those existing.

IV.

IV. That the definition of the work of a first-class station, given in the preface to the New Zealand Meteorological Report for 1873, be adopted, viz. :—

“The observations taken are limited to those for determining atmospheric pressure, maximum and minimum daily temperature of atmosphere, and of insolation and radiation, the average daily amount of moisture, the rainfall and number of rainy days, the force and direction of wind, and amount and character of cloud.”

V. That the instruments at each first-class station consist of a mercurial barometer, of either the standard or Board of Trade form; thermometers of new or approved patterns compared with standards as frequently as possible; rain-gauges of 8 inches collecting diameter; and wind-gauges of any approved form. The local hours of observation to be 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m. Beaufort's scale of wind to be adopted. The observations to be recorded in equivalents and pressure.

VI. That it is very desirable to obtain the co-operation of the Government of Tasmania, and to persuade them to establish a station at the public expense at Hobart Town.

VII. That it is desirable to secure the co-operation of the Governments of Western Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania in the system of weather telegrams, which now embraces the colonies of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

VIII. That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that weather telegrams and forecasts shall, in all cases, depend upon the observations used for general meteorological and climatological statistics, and be under the direction of the head of the meteorological department in each colony.

IX. That this Conference, having been informed that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company will charge half rates for the transmission of weather reports through the cable connecting Australia and Tasmania, and probably also the cable to New Zealand, recommend that the cost of such reports be defrayed by the participating colonies in equal proportions; and that, in the opinion of this Conference, such cost need not exceed in the aggregate £350 per annum.

X. That, in the opinion of the Conference, this expenditure is justified by the extreme importance to the shipping interest of early information of the approach of dangerous easterly and westerly gales.

XI. That the several Governments be requested to cause precedence to be given to the regular weather telegrams and special storm reports.

XII. That, in the opinion of this Conference, there should be established in each of the colonies, upon a high mountain peak, a meteorological observatory for the special study of winds and other meteorological phenomena; and that the most desirable positions for them would be the following :—

South Australia	...	...	Mount Lofty...	...	About 2,500 feet above sea-level.
New South Wales	...	...	Kiandra	...	4,600 " "
New Zealand	...	...	Tauhara Taupo	...	4,600 " "
Ditto	...	...	Mount Herbert	...	4,000 " "
Tasmania	...	...	Mount Wellington	...	4,000 " "
Victoria	...	...	Mount Macedon	...	3,500 " "

XIII. That the revision of the present telegraph weather code be referred to Messrs. Russell and Ellery, with a view to its simplification and extension.

XIV. That the interchange of weather statistics, in carrying out the suggestions of this Conference between the different Australasian stations, should be in the form of a diagram; and that this should not interfere with the printing of statistics by the different colonies in any way they like.

XV. (1.) That the monthly graphic records for interchange consist of curves, showing barometer, velocity and direction of wind, temperature, humidity, rainfall, with remarks upon weather, especially with reference to storms and atmospheric disturbances, and that specific forms be prepared and distributed to the co-operating colonies.

(2.) That the mean humidity curve be derived from the means of maximum and minimum of wet and dry bulb thermometers.

(3.) The barometer curve to be constructed from barographic records, so as to depict the turning points.

(4.) The temperature curve to represent maximum and minimum and mean for each day.

(5.) The velocity and direction of the wind to be deduced from the anemometer.

XVI. That in the transmission of telegrams the reports be generalized from the local weather reports.

For New Zealand the following subdivision into districts is recommended for convenience of reporting :—

A	...	N.E. aspect	...	North Cape to East Cape.
B	...	N.W. aspect	...	Cape Maria to West Cape (exclusive of Cook Straits).
C	...	S. aspect	...	West Cape to Moeraki.
D	...	S.E. aspect	...	Moeraki to East Cape (exclusive of Cook Straits).
E	...	Cook Straits	...	Comprising Wanganui, Wellington, Cape Campbell, and Cape Farewell, Nelson.

A code to be framed to express the weather in each of the above aspects in general terms, according to the judgment of the reporter, thus :—

Aspect.	Wind and Weather.	Rain.	Sea.
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No remark to indicate absence of phenomena.

XVII.

XVII. That the telegrams furnished to Melbourne by Tasmania should conform with those between the Australian Colonies.

XVIII. (1). That weather telegrams from the Australian Colonies shall comprise :—

1. Barometer reduced to 32° and sea-level,
2. Dry bulb,
3. Humidity,
4. Maximum and minimum,
5. Direction and velocity of wind,
6. State of weather,
7. Rainfall,
8. Sea disturbances,

with a synoptical report of the weather generally.

(2). And that within New Zealand the same system should be adopted.

XIX. That the extreme importance of the weather system proposed be strongly urged upon the Queensland Government with a view to obtain their more active co-operation.

XX. That Australia be divided into six meteorological areas for transmission of reports to New Zealand, viz., Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland; South Australia being divided into two districts, tropical and extra-tropical.

XXI. That weather telegrams be written on paper of a special colour, so as to be readily distinguishable in the offices.

XXII. That the solar radiation thermometers should be blackened bulb thermometers in vacuo, and should be exposed on an open space at an elevation of 4 feet 6 inches from the surface of the ground, supported by a post carrying two light arms.

XXIII. That radiation thermometers be placed over grass.

XXIV. That the following subjects for experiment be referred to each member of the Conference for future consideration and report :—

1. Shade temperature.
2. Swinging thermometer and thermometer sheds in use.
3. Standards to be swung with 2 feet 6 inches string during sunshine and after sunset.
4. Observations to determine the difference in humidity, by self-registering maximum and minimum thermometers, and by other methods.
5. The best method of measuring the velocity and pressure of wind.
6. Whether any better method than black bulb thermometers can be devised for measuring the direct effect of the sun.
7. As to the best method of determining spontaneous evaporation.

XXV. That as investigation of the Newcastle tide-gauges has shown that such instruments give valuable indications of distant earthquakes, gales, and sea-disturbances, it is desirable, in the opinion of the Conference, that self-registering tide-gauges be established in as many convenient places as possible on the coast, in connection with the Meteorological Department of the different Colonies.

XXVI. That the foregoing minutes be adopted as the Report of this Conference on the various matters referred to it, and that the Chairman be requested to report to the Government of New South Wales.

#### REPORTS.

3. Resolved :—XXVII. That, as a preliminary proceeding, each member should report the action taken in the Colony represented by him with regard to the recommendations of the last Conference.

#### *Report by Dr. Hector.*

4. Dr. Hector accordingly reported as follows :—With regard to Resolution II. : The forms for the publication of meteorological statistics have been altered so as to meet the views adopted at the last Conference. The forms now used by first, second, and third-class stations respectively now submitted.

5. Under Resolution III. : Changes in the department have led to a reduction of the first-class stations from eighteen to three, which he thought to be quite a sufficient number to afford all the data required for complete meteorological statistics, especially as it is contemplated to furnish these stations with complete sets of continuous self-recording apparatus. The number of second-class stations has, however, been largely increased, and their equipment very much improved.

6. Under Resolution VII. : The New Zealand Government are favourably disposed in regard to the co-operation requested, and to provide the means suggested by the Conference, but the matter has not yet been brought before Parliament, the proposition being considered somewhat indefinite.

7. Under Resolution VIII. : Correspondence was read and handed in relative to the changes that had been made in the relations of the Meteorological and Weather Departments of New Zealand, partly in accordance with the recommendation of the Conference, and partly on account of certain changes in the direction of retrenchment. Since 1874 there has been a Weather Signal Department under the charge of Captain Edwin, quite distinct from the Meteorological Department, which furnished the statistics. The papers handed in by Dr. Hector, and marked "A," showed that he had recommended the reference to Captain Edwin of the Report made by the Sydney Conference, for report—(1.) As to how far the suggestions could be given effect to by his department. (2.) As to preventing duplication of observations by combining the work of the two departments. And (3.) As to preserving the reports on which the weather signals are founded, in order that the conclusions may be reviewed in the future. In Captain Edwin's reply, he drew attention to the expense involved in sending the daily synoptical report; to certain phenomena, indicating that, in his opinion, the meteorological connection between Australia and New Zealand is not so close as might be reasonably supposed; to the probability that information from Queensland would be more useful to New Zealand than that from the other colonies; to Mount Peel as a site for a mountain station, and to the doubt whether the results from only one such station would be worth the expense; and to the desirableness of

of assimilating the system of registration to that used in the United Kingdom ; he stated his preference for a direct statement (in weather warnings sent to New Zealand) of the position and route of any storm centre affecting that country, with an example ; he considered that certain suggestions in regard to telegraphic messages were not necessary ; that, while high tides are now predicted in New Zealand, additional information would improve these warnings, and that tide-gauges would collect valuable data. Attached to this paper were notes thereon by Mr. Ellery and Mr. Russell. Mr. Ellery remarked that the cost of telegrams would be but a trivial sum to each colony, say £90 or £100, and would be reduced by the joining of other colonies ; that the weather telegrams should not be complicated by any deductions regarding a single locality, though early intimation of any great disturbance, if added to the ordinary telegram from the colony where it originated, would be very valuable. The suggestions as to telegraphic messages, considered by Captain Edwin unnecessary, would secure promptitude in telegraph offices. The tide-gauges were not for prediction purposes, but to furnish knowledge concerning abnormal tides, or disturbances of normal ones. Mr. Russell expressed in his remarks the same view as Mr. Ellery did concerning the expense of telegrams ; observed that the Conference, having unanimously resolved in favour of cablegrams between Australia and New Zealand, it was very desirable to test the proposition ; remarked that it was proposed to send information from Queensland ; and pointed out that the messages proposed by the Conference were merely statements of existing conditions, unburdened by any theoretical matter which might not be correct, though it might, if of great importance, be appended as a remark, as it sometimes now is, in the cypher telegrams exchanged by Australian Colonies.

8. Dr. Hector then handed in certain papers on the subject of amalgamating and reorganizing the Weather Forecast and Meteorological Departments of New Zealand. The correspondence showed that on the 5th of April, 1880, Dr. Hector addressed to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary a letter pointing out that a saving might be effected, and drawing attention to the fact that in 1867 and on several occasions since he had suggested a complete reorganization of the department with a view to a better application of the vote, though nothing had been done. This letter enclosed extracts—(1.) From a memorandum dated the 12th of June, 1867 ; and (2.) From a letter to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated the 23rd of September, 1874, both signed by Dr. Hector. In the former it was proposed to establish four principal stations where the daily periodic elements would be determined by frequent direct observations, and twenty second-class stations at which daily records should be taken of the indications of self-registering instruments. These could be maintained for £600 per annum, and would be quite sufficient for scientific purposes. The new arrangements were proposed to be brought into operation on the 1st of January, 1868. In the latter Dr. Hector recommended the reduction of the number of first-class meteorological stations to three, and the placing of the other stations under the Weather Signal Department. He advised that self-registering instruments should be procured ; that no break in the continuity of the observations should be allowed to occur ; and that the changes should be deferred to the end of 1875. In reply to the letter dated 5th April, 1880, and its enclosures, Captain Edwin sent a memorandum, dated 11th September, 1880, wherein he set forth the impossibility of maintaining efficient weather forecasts with a reduced expenditure, the necessity for an assistant in that branch of the service, the impossibility that one person could discharge efficiently the duties of both departments, and several facts which, in his opinion, made the duties of a meteorological observer incompatible with those of an observer for the Forecast Department. Captain Edwin laid stress on the difference which he conceived to separate meteorology from weather forecast, remarking that the former required trained observers, exact registration, and laborious calculation, in order to obtain results which it was hoped would prove valuable in the future for the prediction of seasons and climatic changes though they had not yet been found reliable for those purposes even where (as in Great Britain) observations, had been made carefully for over fifty years ; while the latter, requiring no special training of observers, demanded of the forecasting officer skill and despatch, while it gave daily value for the daily expenditure.

9. In order to explain to the Conference the method on which Captain Edwin conducted the Signal Department, Dr. Hector laid before the Conference a copy of Captain Edwin's paper communicated to the New Zealand Institute on the Principles of Weather Forecast in New Zealand, with a sheet showing the succession of weather as recorded in that colony, plotted on his principle for a period of six months from January to June, 1880. He explained that Captain Edwin's method was in the main the same as that adopted by the Meteorological Council of Great Britain, although it involved the acceptance of certain hypotheses which are not yet generally received. Since the beginning of the year, the Weather Signal Department having been placed under the charge of Dr. Hector, as Meteorological Director, the method of observing, recording, and reporting has been modified so as to agree with the wishes of the Conference.

10. Thirty-seven reporting stations are now fitted with complete instruments, and supply information at 9 a.m. of every day as to the wind, pressure, temperature, humidity, and general weather. These telegrams are grouped according to the aspects decided on by the Conference, viz. : (A) north-east ; (B) north-west ; (C) southern ; (D) south-eastern ; and (E) Cook's Straits. From the data thus obtained and from telegrams when found necessary, an isobaric map is constructed each day, and a general report for each of the above aspects is prepared, below which the forecast for each aspect is written in such a way as, if correct, would agree with the report for the following day, and warnings are issued when necessary to any part of the coast where dangerous winds are apprehended. The data thus obtained will be used as second-class station returns for statistical purposes.

11. Dr. Hector submitted these isobaric maps and the data upon which they were founded for the months of February and March, during which the new system was in operation, and stated as the result of his experience that it afforded the most satisfactory method of tracing and recording the changes of weather, and distinguishing the characteristics of a season.

12. The correspondence had resulted in arrangements for the future, whereby one or all of the three first-class stations should be gradually so improved as to approximate in their equipment to that of the central or observatory stations in Australia, while, in addition to the thirty-seven second-class stations, a large number of third-class or rainfall stations are being established. These last will be kept by lighthouse-keepers (where not in telegraphic communication), by pilots, by harbourmasters, and by other Government officers, and by amateurs. At these stations temperature, rain, wind, and weather observations are made.

13. Valuable meteorological observations are received from Fiji, and were published in Dr. Hector's last report for the years 1877, 1878, and 1879. An additional first-class station has been established at the Chatham Islands, and has been in operation since January, 1879. The results for that year having been published

published in the report just mentioned, a copy thereof was laid upon the table, and attention was drawn to the fact that it contained daily readings for the three stations at Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin for pressure, wind, and rainfall for a period of three years, accompanied by curves which showed a very remarkable agreement of the atmospheric disturbances throughout that range of latitude, which is equal to a distance of 800 miles. Dr. Hector also submitted the daily observations for 1880, made at the Wellington Station, and the monthly abstracts from all stations for the same year.

14. Under Resolution IX. : It was reported that the Government of New Zealand had agreed to bear, for the present, the cost of any necessary cablegrams, but desired before bringing the matter before Parliament, that the Conference should express more clearly what they consider to be the particular value of those cablegrams, and what their probable cost, and what arrangements in regard to payment are suggested to give effect to the recommendation.

15. Under Resolution XI. : All weather warnings and the reports from stations are forwarded with the greatest celerity, and no difficulty is experienced in New Zealand from delay of weather telegrams, a result largely due to the interest which the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Dr. Lemon, takes in the subject.

16. Under Resolution XII. : No steps have been taken to get a high-level station; the establishment is not at present able to cope with this work, and it is doubtful whether, for some time to come, a vote can be got to make it so. Observations are, however, taken at Taupo, at an altitude of 1,200 feet, in the centre of the North Island, and Bealey (2,140 feet), in the centre of the South Island.

17. Under Resolution XIII. : The present agreement with Mr. Russell is, that cablegrams shall be sent only for any remarkable phases of weather in New Zealand, and that they shall indicate excessive pressure or abnormal differences in pressure within the New Zealand area.

18. Under Resolution XIV. : A form of diagram was submitted, in which the meteorological statistics have for some years been displayed at the Wellington Station, and in which they are to be communicated to Sydney, from the beginning of the present year, from Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin.

19. Under Resolution XVI. : The classification and grouping of the weather reports has been strictly adapted to this recommendation, but, in practice, the arrangement is not found to be the most convenient, so that the definition of the aspects may probably be revised with advantage.

20. Under Resolution XVIII. : The requirements of this resolution have been met, with respect to New Zealand, and a synoptical report of the weather generally for the colony is published in the evening papers each day.

21. Under Resolution XXV. : Several tide-gauges have been procured, but at present they are utilized for the local requirements of harbour boards, and are not yet available for general investigations such as are contemplated by the Conference.

22. It was arranged that data should be obtained from Sydney, Adelaide, New Zealand, and Melbourne, for the months of January, February, and March, with a view of testing the applicability to Australia of the system of weather forecasts adopted in the northern hemisphere.

*The Conference adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock a.m.*

ROB. L. J. ELLERY.  
25/4/81.

FRIDAY, 22ND APRIL, 1881.

*Present :*

Mr. ELLERY, in the Chair.

Dr. Hector, | Mr. Russell,  
Mr. Todd.

The Conference met at the Observatory at 10 o'clock a.m.

23. Resolved :—XXVIII. That the paragraphs of the Report shall be numbered with consecutive Arabic numerals.

24. Resolved :—XXIX. That the resolutions and important points shall be numbered consecutively with Roman numerals.

*Report by Mr. Russell.*

25. Mr. Russell reported, in accordance with Resolution XXVII., as follows :—Under Resolution II. : Had extended the range of the weather map by taking in new stations established in agreement with report; had published daily a barometer curve including all the coast stations, as this was a method which appeared to convey to the public better than could be done by figures the passage of barometric depressions. He desired to call the attention of the members of the Conference to the fact that this curve pointed to the insufficiency of the present telegrams because they did not give turning points of the barometer; hence some depressions appeared to pass from Eucla in two days, and others in one day. This, no doubt, was owing to the fact that the 9 a.m. observations were taken to represent the turning points. He submitted copies of the weather map printed daily at Sydney and distributed gratis.

26. Under Resolution III. : Additional stations (first-class) have been established at Kiandra, Menindie, Hay, and Wollongong, making altogether twenty-nine in New South Wales, *see list in Appendix No. 1*; besides these reports were received from 9 first-class private stations, from 72 thermometer and rain stations, and from 100 rain stations, making the total 210 stations.

27. Under Resolution VII. : Had been unable to secure active co-operation from the Government of Queensland in the weather system.

28. Under Resolution VIII. : Had continued to make the same observations serve for weather signal purposes and statistics.

29. Under Resolution IX. : Submitted a letter from the Superintendent of the New Zealand Cable showing the liberal rates at which the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company are prepared to transmit weather



weather telegrams. He was authorized to say that the Government of New South Wales would share the cost of the proposed weather cablegrams to the extent of £75 per annum, which was probably more than would be required.

30. Under Resolution XII. : A mountain station has been established on Kiandra, 4,600 feet above sea.

31. Under Resolution XVIII. : Had regularly sent, but had not received synoptical reports.

32. Under Resolutions XXII. and XXIII. : These resolutions had been conformed to.

33. Mr. Ellery, referring to the letter read by Mr. Russell (cf. par. 29), remarked that in 1877 he received a letter from the Superintendent of the Tasmanian cable stating that cable messages from Tasmania would be transmitted at half the ordinary rate, inclusive of the address and signature. In 1880 he had asked that this concession might be extended, and had received a reply to the effect that if more than one message was required each way daily an endeavour would be made to induce the directors to extend the concession to a second message.

*Report by Mr. Todd.*

34. Mr. Todd, in accordance with Resolution XXVII., reported as follows:—Under Resolution I. : That he would hereafter lay before the Conference the form of weather bulletin posted at the Adelaide Telegraph Office, at the Exchange, and at Port Adelaide.

35. Under Resolution II. : That nothing had been done, since the Sydney Conference had not arrived at any decision as to the form to be adopted, leaving it open to each director to publish the results of his own observations for his own purposes in his own way. A copy of the observations for January, 1879, was put in, to show the form in which the observations for South Australia had been published; also a copy of the weather map taking in the whole of Australia and New Zealand upon which it is proposed to lay down isobars.

36. Under Resolution III. : That as the outcome of the last Conference, a vote has been obtained from Parliament for providing the Observatory at Adelaide with self-recording instruments, namely, a barograph, thermograph, anemometer, and ombrograph. Had deferred ordering the anemometer, knowing that Mr. Ellery was making one on an improved principle; and it was probable that a similar instrument would be adopted at the Adelaide Observatory.

37. Under Resolution IV. : That the following are the first-class stations (as defined at the Sydney Conference) in South Australia:—Adelaide, Cape Northumberland, Cape Borda, Alice Springs, Port Darwin, Eucla, Mount Gambia, Robe, Strathalbyn, and Kapunda. Barometer stations have been established at Streaky Bay, Port Augusta, and Daly Waters. There are thermometer stations at Goolwa, Mount Barker, and Clare. At Cape Northumberland, Cape Borda, Alice Springs, and Port Darwin, observations are taken every three hours, day and night. At the other stations observations are taken generally at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m.; but at some of them at 9 a.m., 12, 3 p.m., 6 p.m., and 9 p.m. It is intended to establish additional barometrical stations, and to make them first-class stations. The proposed first-class stations are Streaky Bay, Port Augusta, Farina, and The Peak. In addition to the stations named, there are nearly 200 rainfall stations throughout South Australia.

38. Under Resolution V. : That barometers of Fortin's construction are used, not the Board of Trade form.

39. Under Resolution VII. : That it had been left to him to secure the co-operation of Western Australia, which he had accomplished by the kind courtesy of the Honorable Mr. Fraser, Surveyor General. That recently observations had been made at 7.30 a.m., in order that the report might reach the eastern colonies early enough to be included in their daily reports.

40. Under Resolution IX. : That he was able to say that the South Australian Government would bear its share of the expense of the cable weather telegrams.

41. Under Resolution XI. : That in the South Australian Telegraph Department precedence is given to all weather telegrams before everything else, but that the same rule did not appear to apply to the other Australian colonies.

42. Under Resolution XII. : That no action had been taken, but desired to mention, *en passant*, that Alice Springs station is at an elevation of 2,100 feet above sea-level.

43. Under Resolution XVIII. : That the daily weather telegrams are not precisely consistent with the resolution, the Sydney Observatory, for instance, sending the humidity, whilst from Melbourne were sent the readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers. The synoptic reports are not regularly received.

44. Under Resolution XX. : That South Australia has been divided in the tropical and extra-tropical districts, the stations in the tropics being Port Darwin, Daly Waters, Powell's Creek, Tennent's Creek, and Alice Springs.

45. Under Resolutions XXII. and XXIII. : That the resolutions are strictly carried out.

46. Under Resolution XXIV. : That experiments with swinging thermometers had been carried out, the results of which would be presented to this Conference at a future meeting.

47. Under Resolution XXV. : That he had not yet succeeded in getting records of self-registering tide-gauges.

48. That the meteorological statistics had always been in his hands.

*Report by Mr. Ellery.*

49. Mr. Ellery, in accordance with Resolution XXVII., reported as follows:—Under Resolution II. : That he had not changed the mode of publication for the reason that nothing had been definitely decided on by the Sydney Conference.

50. Under Resolution III. : That there are now in Victoria the following first-class stations, viz., Melbourne, Portland, Cape Otway, Wilson's Promontory, Gabo Island, Sandhurst, Ballarat, and Echuca. That Mount Macedon and Omeo are about being made first-class stations. Echuca is the only first-class station established since the last Conference, any extension of the system during that time, besides the alterations mentioned, being confined to third-class stations.

51. Under Resolution VII. : That soon after the last Conference he had requested the Victorian Government to place him in communication with the Tasmanian Government in order to secure their co-operation

co-operation in the scheme. Through some misunderstanding the application was not made to Tasmania, but he had subsequently taken the best steps open to him to induce the Tasmanian authorities to join in the Australian scheme. The Government had been again directly invited to send a delegate to the Conference, but in the telegram produced they stated that they could not send one, although they concurred in the objects sought to be attained by the Conference, and promised to communicate with the Chairman by letter or memorandum. The Honorable the Chief Secretary of Victoria had been requested to convey to them the information that the Conference would commence its sittings on the 21st instant, and would be very glad to hear from them. He had no doubt that the co-operation of Tasmania would in a very short time be secured.

52. Under Resolutions IX. and X. : That the Victorian Government had consented to exchange weather telegrams, and had placed upon the Estimates for the current year a sum of £90 to meet Victoria's share of the cost. They had been prepared ever since last June to bear this expense.

53. Under Resolution XI. : That, after the last Conference, a copy of the report was sent to the Government, attention being drawn to this paragraph, with a request that precedence and promptitude be accorded to weather telegrams. A perceptible improvement had taken place since then, but he was still of opinion that further improvement in promptitude might be made if the Conference pressed the matter.

54. Under Resolution XII. : That last week a large obelisk station had been completed upon the extreme south-west point of Mount Macedon, at an altitude of 3,500 feet, for the erection of a self-registering anemograph, which would be in charge of an observer who, about 100 feet lower, has a barometer, thermometers, and all the appliances of a first-class station. This would be worked as a first-class station in about a month, with a continuous registration of the direction of the wind. The form of anemometer to be used will be a direction-vane with pressure-plate.

55. Under Resolution XIII. : That Mr. Russell, subsequent to the last Conference, communicated to Mr. Ellery some proposed improvements in or additions to the code, but the matter had not yet been discussed.

56. Under Resolution XIV. and XV. : That nothing had been done in Victoria.

57. Under Resolution XVIII. : That the recommendation as to weather telegrams was carried out in the telegrams from this station to the other colonies, except that the readings of dry and wet bulbs were sent instead of the dry bulb and humidity. No synoptical report is sent from this station to other colonies, and none is received. A long time ago two or three came, and then they ceased.

58. Under Resolution XXI. : That nothing has been done in this colony in regard to the use of a coloured paper for weather telegrams.

59. Under Resolution XXII. : That the recommendation has been carried out.

60. Under Resolution XXIV. : That he will hereafter report on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6.

61. Under Resolution XXV. : That enquiries had been made as to the best spot in which to place a tide-gauge on the south coast of Australia. That Gabo Island had been recommended as the best position on the south-east coast, and Portland as another site. It was desired to have Wilson's Promontory made a station, but there was no place for it. He hoped to get one or two of these tide-gauges erected in the course of the next eight or nine months.

#### *Definition of First-class Station.*

62. Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Russell, XXX. : That, instead of the definition in Resolution IV., the Congress adopt the definition of the stations given at the Vienna Congress, and contained in the introduction to the Instructions for the use of Meteorological Instruments.

*The Conference adjourned to Monday next, the 25th April, at 10 o'clock a.m.*

ROB. L. J. ELLERY.  
25/4/81.

MONDAY, 25th APRIL, 1881.

*Present :*

Mr. ELLERY, in the Chair.

Dr. Hector, | Mr. Russell,  
Mr. Todd.

The Conference met at the Observatory at 10 o'clock a.m.

The minutes of the meetings held on Thursday and Friday last were read and confirmed.

65. Mr. Todd laid before the Conference the following suggestions to be discussed hereafter, viz. :—

(a.) That, with a view to the observations being referred to one uniform standard, a complete set of standard instruments be purchased for circulation between the four chief stations, viz., Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, and Adelaide—the cost to be divided between the four colonies represented at this Conference. The instruments to comprise barometer, thermometer, max solar thermometer, anemometer, and rain-gauge.

(b.) All readings of the several instruments to be reduced to the readings of the standards.

(c.) That although absolute uniformity in the form of publication of meteorological statistics is not considered essential, whatever form is adopted should give—

a. Barometer reduced to 32° and sea-level, at least at one of the hours agreed upon at the last Conference (9 a.m., 3 p.m., 9 p.m.), and the principal turning points, also reduced, with the times or their occurrence.

B—

β.

- $\beta$ . The temp. of the air at the same hour or hours, also max. and min. The max. should be read at 9 p.m., and the min. at 9 a.m.
- $\gamma$ . Wet bulb ther. readings at the same hour or hours, or humidity.
- $\delta$ . Amount and character of cloud, and upper current of cirri, or high cloud.
- $\epsilon$ . Direction and force of wind.
- $\zeta$ . Rain during previous twenty-four hours, recorded at 9 a.m. It would be better to read the gauge at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., and distinguish between night and day rain.
- (d.) The chief stations at Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, and Adelaide, in addition to the foregoing, should give max. solar ther. ; min. on grass and wool ; hours of sunshine ; ozone, 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. ; evaporation, read off at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.
- (e.) In addition to this, Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, and Adelaide should publish hourly readings of barograph (reduced to 32° and sea-level), thermograph, and anemograph.
- (f.) Carrying out Resolution XIV., passed at the previous Conference, that curve sheets, with synoptic reports on weather, should be exchanged monthly ; it is recommended that these curves should show barometrical pressure at sea-level, temp. of air, relative humidity, dir. and force of velocity of wind, and rainfall ; and that the synopsis should be in sufficient detail to trace storms and other atmospheric disturbances. There should be a sufficient number of stations selected in each colony to supply data for forming isobaric maps for every day.
- (g.) The adopted mean temp. to be deduced from the min., 9 a.m., max., and 9 p.m. readings ; and at the four principal stations this mean should be compared with the hourly means.
- (h.) Exposure of thermometer to be uniform, or, if that cannot be effected, the four principal stations, or one of them, should mount thermometers on each plan adopted by the other colonies, and compare the readings on each kind of stand with the readings of a rotatory thermometer in the shade.
- (i.) The dry and wet bulb thermograph readings should be compared with the readings of the standard or ordinary dry and wet bulb thermometers at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m. ; and the readings of the thermograph should be referred to those of the ordinary dry and wet, or the correction supplied.
- (k.) The readings of the barograph should also be compared with the readings of the standard barometer at the same hours, and the differences given if not applied.
- (l.) Rain-gauges to be of one uniform pattern and size of receiving surface, viz., 8" in diameter, and the mouth of receiver to be 1 foot above the surface of the ground, in such a position as to be wholly unsheltered in all directions.
- (m.) Atmometer.—The form adopted at Adelaide is recommended. This consists of an outer tank of brick cemented, 4 feet square, internal measurement ; and an inner tank of slate or marble, 3 feet square ; both tanks being filled with water to the same level. The amount of evaporation is read off by means of a float carrying a graduated rod and vernier, divided 0.01 inch.
- (n.) Observations to be taken at Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, and Adelaide, at 0 h. 43 m., Gr. m. t., or 7 h. 35 m., Washington, in compliance with the request of the late Brigadier-General A. J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.

*Reports on Resolution XXIV.*

66. Dr. Hector reported that he had experiments in progress upon the velocity and pressure of the wind, and upon solar thermometers, but they were not sufficiently advanced to be reported upon. Experiments had also been made with the swinging thermometer.

67. Mr. Todd reported that he also had made experiments on the subjects referred to members, but that they were not sufficiently advanced to be reported. He found that the swinging thermometers agreed very closely with the thermometers upon the stand, but were always lower than those upon the old Greenwich stand, which had been in use for so many years. For shade temperature, he had for a number of years adopted two modes of mounting thermometers. In one case the instruments were mounted on a modified form of Greenwich stand, which was always kept turned with its back to the sun. The instruments are about 5 feet 6 inches above the ground, and are protected from rain by a wooden shade. His experience did not lead him to think that this is the best mode of mounting thermometers. The best plan, he considered, was a shed with an open louvre roof, which will effectually screen the stand (which should be simply a skeleton frame) and instruments from the sun, and yet leave free access to currents of air. This is the other method adopted at Adelaide, and is well shown in a photograph submitted to the Conference—[*put in*].

The shed is octagon shaped, 10 feet wide, the louvre roof being supported by eight stout posts at a height (at the eaves) of about 7 feet 6 inches above the ground. The shed is floored, and the whole painted white. The skeleton frame, on which the thermometers are mounted, revolves on a wooden standard and has a sloping back of well oiled and painted canvas.

Comparing the results of the two methods, it is found that the mean temperatures on the stand and in the shed, as well as those at 6 p.m. and 9 p.m., and the minima are nearly identical, whilst the mid-day readings and maxima are higher on the stand. The maximum reading in the summer on the stand is often 3° or 4° higher than in the shed. The difference is less in the winter.

Taking the year through the temperature on the stand exceeds that in the shed at different hours in the day by the following quantities :—

Mean readings on stand exceed mean readings in shed—

Minimum	...	...	...	-0.1	3 h. p.m....	...	...	...	+1.2
9 h. a.m....	...	...	...	+0.4	6 h. p.m....	...	...	...	-0.1
Noon	...	...	...	+1.0	9 h. p.m....	...	...	...	-0.1
Maximum	...	...	...	+1.6					

Approximate mean temperature of the year (mean of max. and min.)—

Stand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.6
Shed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.9

*Shade*

*Shade Temperature.*

68. Mr. Russell reported that he had made experiments with the Greenwich stand that had to be turned twice a day. With another, in which the exterior was composed of louvres, and the interior a box in which perfectly free and carefully arranged ventilation was provided for, at the same time that no radiation from the ground could affect the thermometers, and found that if the south side of the box was removed it gave a temperature the same as the shed; but, if the south side or door was shut, the temperature was thereby raised two degrees. Had found that thermometers placed on the south side of a wall with a box to protect them from morning and evening sun, gave same mean temperature as shed.

69. That he had made a series of comparisons between a swung thermometer and a thermometer in the shed with the following results:—

	Mean difference	...	...	...	0.2	Swung thermometer being highest.
Morning 10.5 a.m.	—Greatest difference	...	...	...	2.3	Swung highest.
Evening 10.30 p.m.	—Greatest difference	...	...	...	0.6	Swung lowest.
	Swung in sun sometimes as much as 3.7 higher than swung in shade.					

70. That to determine the difference of humidity as obtained from max. and min. thermometers, and from the three daily observations of wet and dry bulb thermometers, he had made the following comparisons of observations taken in July, 1880, and January, 1881, the result showing a difference of 4.1° in July and 2.6° in January between the two methods.

July /80.	Max. (1).	Max. Wet.	HUMIDITY.	Min. (1).	Min. Wet.	HUMIDITY.	Jan. /81.	Max. (1).	Max. Wet.	HUMIDITY.	Min. (1).	Min. Wet.	HUMIDITY.
1	55.6	47.4	55	41.3	38.1	75	1	76.7	69.0	63	62.7	59.1	79
2	53.4	...	...	39.7	37.2	79	2	77.1	68.1	69	67.5	62.5	73
3	55.4	52.2	79	41.0	...	...	3	71.7	62.0	55	63.7	57.9	68
4	54.7	47.9	60	42.8	39.4	74	4	71.1	62.4	58	59.7	54.3	69
5	54.6	48.8	65	40.7	38.2	79	5	71.4	65.6	70	59.2	56.9	85
6	55.0	48.3	61	42.5	39.7	78	6	77.6	67.7	66	59.8	57.8	87
7	58.7	50.7	57	8.8	47.8	92	7	72.1	65.5	67	65.0	62.1	83
8	59.4	52.0	60	41.4	39.7	86	8	76.2	64.0	48	64.6	57.6	64
9	57.6	50.4	60	40.7	39.1	87	9	73.7	64.1	56	63.5	60.2	80
10	59.5	52.2	60	42.4	39.1	75	10	75.2	66.1	58	61.7	dry	...
11	55.6	50.0	67	43.9	41.1	79	11	72.4	67.0	72	63.4	61.2	86
12	59.0	52.7	64	45.3	42.3	78	12	72.0	66.9	74	64.7	63.3	91
13	56.4	51.7	71	42.8	41.3	88	13	73.8	66.9	66	62.7	dry	...
14	60.0	56.3	77	45.3	43.0	82	14	69.9	64.2	70	56.7	dry	...
15	59.3	57.6	89	49.2	48.2	92	15	72.9	67.6	73	60.7	57.1	78
16	57.8	51.7	65	46.8	45.9	92	16	78.1	71.1	67	64.1	62.1	87
17	57.0	50.8	64	42.6	41.3	89	17	75.9	67.8	62	66.5	61.7	73
18	55.2	52.4	81	43.4	42.1	89	18	73.7	67.2	68	64.1	61.0	82
19	55.3	48.9	62	41.0	39.7	88	19	78.3	74.4	80	66.5	61.1	71
20	58.1	48.9	51	45.1	42.0	77	20	89.7	79.7	58	69.1	66.1	83
21	58.3	49.3	52	46.5	41.8	63	21	68.8	65.9	89	63.6	59.1	74
22	57.4	49.0	54	43.7	40.0	73	22	79.0	72.0	67	63.2	59.6	79
23	60.2	50.8	52	44.1	41.0	77	23	69.8	68.6	92	67.3	61.2	68
24	56.6	46.2	45	47.6	43.0	69	24	78.1	65.7	48	73.0	62.1	51
25	61.2	50.4	50	43.6	39.5	70	25	74.1	67.2	66	67.6	64.6	82
26	61.0	51.3	51	43.7	41.2	80	26	77.4	69.9	65	64.7	63.1	90
27	67.1	52.6	38	44.9	42.1	79	27	78.7	...	...	65.4	64.9	97
28	62.3	52.4	51	50.8	45.0	64	28	86.3	74.3	51	70.4	68.1	87
29	61.4	50.3	46	43.2	40.9	82	29	74.4	69.7	75	64.7	62.8	88
30	62.8	51.0	45	41.9	40.3	87	30	83.5	74.9	62	64.8	63.8	93
31	66.7	55.3	47	40.6	39.0	87	31	74.4	68.8	72	66.8	61.2	70
			30) 1,779			30) 2,415				30) 1,967			28) 2,218
Means	...	...	59.3	...	...	80.5	Means	...	...	65.6	...	...	79.2
			Mean ...	...	69.7					Mean ...	...	72.4	
			Mean 9—3 & 9—73.8	...	73.8					Mean 9—3—9	...	75.0	
					4.1								2.6

*Evaporation.*

71. Having for the past ten years carried on observations with three forms of evaporators, he thought the condensed results might be of interest to the members of the Conference. He mentioned that observations with the glass evaporator were begun at Sydney Observatory in 1860, but it was not until 1871 that the other two forms were placed beside it for the purpose of comparison. It was simply because the glass instrument was the one in use, that it was assumed to be the standard for comparison, and not for any advantage in form or substance which it might be supposed to possess. The tin one had been adopted for use in the country, because its cost was little, and the large one was started because it seemed to put the water into the condition which obtains in an ordinary open reservoir. The following details will form a sufficient description of these instruments:—

No. 1.—A glass vessel, standing on the ground, 8 in. high and 8 in. in diameter, in which the water is usually about 6 in. deep; it is read by a vernier scale attached to a point which is every morning made to touch the water by screw motion.

No. 2.—A tin vessel, painted white, standing on the ground, 12 in. high and 8 in. in diameter, in which the water is usually about 8 in. deep; the amount of evaporation is ascertained by weighing it every morning.

No. 3.

No. 3.—Is a galvanized iron vessel, sunk into the ground 2 ft. 4 in. ; it is 2 ft. 6 in. deep, and 4 ft. in diameter. In it is a small float, to the top of which is attached a light vertical rod passing through two guides ; this is graduated to tenths of an inch, and read to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of an inch by means of a microscope fixed on a firm support ; the edge of the vessel is only 2 in. above the ground, to prevent surface water from running into it ; and the glass is allowed to grow level with the top, to prevent rain splashing in, and sun-heat on the metal outside.

72. The table herewith shows the result from each evaporator, together with temperature, humidity, wind, and rainfall, for ten years, 1871 to 1880. It will be observed that the tin one shows the greatest amount, the glass second, and the large one least, on the average for ten years ; but it is worth noting that in 1876, when the velocity of wind greatly exceeded other years, the tin one gave the evaporation only 7 per cent. above the average, the large one 20, and the glass 28 per cent.

Observations on the temperature of the water in the evaporators show that the glass one is most affected by the sun, the tin next, and the large one least.

73. In the course of the experiments the question arose whether more or less evaporation took place during the day as compared with the night. The day was divided at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., and the observations confined to the glass and large evaporators ; and it was found that the glass one gave 42 per cent. more during the day than during the night, and the large one 18 per cent. more during day than night, and it sometimes happened that it was more during the night than during the day. The result of these observations may be expressed in another way : Comparing the two, the large one gave 13 per cent. less than the glass one during the day, and 23 per cent. more during the night, which seems to prove that the heat absorbed by the large one during the day was given off in vapour during the night, and not by radiation from the sides, as in the glass one.

74.

Year.	Shade Temp.	Humidity.	Miles of Wind.	Total Rainfall.	Evaporators.					Large greater than Glass.
					Amount in Tin.	Tin greater than Glass.	Amount in Glass.	Large less than Glass.	Amount in Large.	
1871*	62.4	74.9	96.821	52.147	65.756	22.785	42.971	9.643	33.130	} In May and June Large greater than Glass. Greater in May.
1872	62.6	75.9	98.830	37.001	66.589	25.001	41.588	11.495	30.093	
1873	63.0	75.9	91.306	73.263	54.622	6.761	47.861	18.427	29.432	} In May greater than Glass. In May greater than Glass.
1874	63.0	75.6	97.651	63.478	59.622	8.682	50.940	18.934	32.006	
1875	63.4	73.2	96.003	46.209	59.243	0.607	58.636	22.521	36.115	
1876	63.6	74.2	103.373	45.647	59.790	—3.692	63.482	24.699	38.783	
1877	63.8	74.6	95.087	59.517	49.599	—5.567	54.166	22.544	31.622	
1878	63.6	73.5	97.945	49.617	50.355	—3.733	54.088	21.404	32.684	
1879	62.1	75.1	99.061	63.193	43.785	4.887	38.898	10.081	28.817	
1880	62.8	73.2	91.112	29.513	47.556	7.350	40.206	8.690	31.516	
Means	63.0	74.6	96.719	51.959	55.692	6.409	49.283	16.863	32.420	

75. Another question presented itself, and was answered by several months' observation. It was—What ratio does evaporation in the shade bear to that in the sun ? The shade chosen was the thermometer-shed, where the air has free access, but there is complete protection from the sun. The mean result of the measures was that 26 per cent. less evaporation took place in the shed than in the glass evaporator in the sun ; or, comparing it with the large one, the result in shade was 9 per cent. more than in the large one ; but, as the shade evaporator was placed 3 feet above the ground, where the air would probably be drier than on the surface of the ground, where it affects the large evaporator, it is probable that a small evaporator in the shade would give about the same result as one 4 feet over and sunk into the ground.

76. It will appear from what has been said that every change of condition under which evaporation is measured produces a change in the result, and since the conditions are infinitely variable, so the results must be. Therefore, before any comparable results can be obtained, we must determine what it is that we want to measure. Is it the evaporation from water in the ground, from water in a glass or metal vessel on the ground, or from water at some distance above the ground ? For the mere purpose of comparison, any one of these positions would do, but since the one in the ground comes nearest to the condition of a natural reservoir, I prefer it, because the results would be directly useful for a practical purpose, as well as for science.

#### *Shade Temperature and Thermometer Sheds.*

77. Mr. Ellery reported as follows :—Experiments with regard to true shade temperature, and best form of thermometer shed, were made here early in 1880. The thermometer stands previously in use at the Melbourne Observatory were—a Lawson's stand, and, for a short time, a modified Stevenson's stand. Prior to 1865, a form of Lawson stand, movable about a central column, so as to place its back to the sun three times a day, was exclusively used, but this was done away with in favour of an ordinary fixed stand, of the same form, in 1865.

78. Occasional experiments with a swing thermometer had shown that, on hot days, in which a rapid change of temperature had occurred in the afternoon, the thermometers always indicated a higher temperature than that indicated by a thermometer swung in the air, and *vice versa* after a cold night, showing that the stand itself retained a temperature different to that of the air a considerable time after an actual fall or rise of shade temperature ; and further experiments showed that, in the ordinary small stands used for thermometer exposure, the temperature of the material or the stand itself always lagged behind that of the air.

79.

\* Corrected for two months, January and February, when observations were not taken. Large evaporators started in March.

79. In a Stevenson's stand, made for one of the country stations (with vertical instead of horizontal louvres), the indications were half-way between the Lawson stand thermometers and the swing thermometer. It was evident, therefore, that if we assume a correct thermometer swung in the open air will give true shade temperature, thermometers shaded in the ordinary wooden stands (Lawson's or Stevenson's) do not always do so; and also that the mass of material in the stand, want of free traverse of the air through all its parts, its slow conductivity, and its proximity to the thermometers themselves were probably the chief causes. It therefore appeared that the required shelter should be formed of some better and more rapid conductor than wood, that the mass of material used should be as small as possible, and that the circulation of air around every part of this mass should be as free as possible; also that the thermometers themselves should be as far as convenient from at least the more massive or worst conducting portions of the stand, and thus free from the retarding effects of radiation.

80. Acting upon this, trials were made with shades constructed of zinc and galvanized iron, and it was soon found that under such shades the thermometers followed the swing thermometer very closely, and when a sufficient and thoroughly open air space was allowed between the sheets of a double screen of this material, and when no side screens were interposed, the swing and fixed thermometers always read alike, even when the temperature of the air was over 100°, and the sun temperature 150°. Trials were made by day and at night, in both cloudy and clear weather, and the indications were always within a fraction of a degree of that of the swing thermometer, while thermometers in the other stands differed from it frequently two or three degrees, and in some cases four or five degrees.

81. After these experiments were completed, a new shed was erected at the Observatory in March, 1880, which has been used ever since for shading the thermometers, and has given every satisfaction; and whenever an occasional trial with the swing thermometer has been made, the thermometers fixed in it have always agreed very closely indeed. Sometimes, after a very cold night, they have shown a slightly higher temperature (sometimes fully half a degree) than the swing thermometer, which is perhaps due to the ground beneath the shelter being less cooled by radiation during the night. The shed itself consists of six uprights of wood fixed in the ground, carrying a double roof of galvanized iron, with low gables north and south, and eaves east and west. The area covered is 12 feet by 12 feet; height of ridge above ground, 8 feet; height of eaves, 6 feet; space between two roofs, 9 inches. On the north gable a light trellis extends from the apex of the gable to within 4 feet 6 inches of the ground. The three other sides are fully open, except three louver boards just below the eaves on the east and west sides, to keep the direct rays of the rising or setting sun from reaching the thermometers. The 9-inch space between the two roofs is also open all round. The thermometers themselves are exposed in a cage of open wire netting hung from the roof, and about 1 foot below the iron of the inner roof, and, while fully exposed to the air in all directions, are out of the reach of driving rain. A photograph appended shows the form.

82. The ombrograph is placed beneath this shed, with the collector on the roof.

83. The swing thermometer is a very good one, in glass tube, by Greiner, of Berlin. It is attached to a silk cord, about 2 feet 6 inches long, with loop to pass over finger. It is usually swung at full length eight or ten revolutions at a moderate speed, then stopped and immediately read, while the fixed thermometer is read by another observer.

*The best method of measuring the velocity and pressure of the wind.*

84. I have made numerous experiments in these directions since the first meeting of the Conference, but I am certainly not prepared to give any opinion yet as to the best method. According to my experience, the mean velocity for short periods, as furnished by the Robinson's anemograph does not answer all the questions that arise, and a good method of measuring the pressure of gusts is wanted. There is no doubt that the Robinson, if kept in good order, is the most satisfactory of all forms now generally in use; but, in the Kew pattern used here, the register scale is too small and close—unnecessarily so, I think—so that it is almost impossible to obtain the maximum velocities in high winds, which generally take place in very short periods.

85. It was necessary, some months ago, to thoroughly repair, indeed to remake, our anemograph, as nearly twenty years' wear had made it very shaky in all its parts. I therefore took the opportunity of introducing some modifications, especially in the registering portion of the apparatus, and in replacing the original anti-friction ball bearings by the *oil cup* and *Smeaton ring*, as now used at Kew, with the effect of securing a beautifully silent and smooth motion, combined with equal sensitiveness.

86. The registering apparatus is quite different from the old form and the record sheet much larger, being 12 inches wide and 18½ inches long. The direction record for a full revolution of the wind covers 4½ inches wide, and the velocity 5 inches for 50 miles' motion. An hour's movement of the record proper equals about ¾ of an inch. The velocity pen—a glass one, charged with aniline ink—falls back to zero every hour by means of a clutch on the velocity shaft, which is released by an electro-magnet every hour, the contact for which is made by the clock. Should the velocity exceed 50 miles an hour, the pen moves a lever at the end of its range and makes contact, allowing the pen to fall back to zero at the completion of the 50 miles. This acts exceedingly well, and the pen commences its new curve the instant it has fallen back to zero.

87. In order to facilitate measurements for short intervals during strong winds, there is a second electro-magnet which gives the pen an upward movement when in action, forming a short off-set on the velocity curve. By inserting a plug the clock actuates this electro-magnet every minute; the velocity curve is thus divided by cross marks every minute, and an easy way of obtaining the velocity for short intervals is thus supplied.

88. The direction record is given by spring pencils on a pair of endless chains running over two rollers, a cam plate throwing the pencils, not in position for registering, out of action. The more open scale of the record sheet, and return of the velocity pencil to zero every hour, enables the sheets to be much more easily read off, furnishes more precise results, and the minute marks on the curve made when the second electro-magnet is connected promises to be a very useful addition for occasional requirements.

89. There still seems to be some question as to the exact ratio of the rotation of the cups to the velocity of the wind in Robinson's anemometer, as it is stated that this varies with the length of the arms and size of the cups. It appears to me, therefore, very desirable to adopt some method by which the results of the several anemometers in Australia shall be comparable. With this in view I have lately made some experiments with

with Hagemann's vacuum anemometer, described in the *Journal of the Meteorological Society* for October, 1879, because it appears probable that exactly similar conditions can be easily secured at each observatory for such an instrument, which, moreover, has the advantage of being simple and cheap in construction. The conditions necessary are, that the height above buildings or trees, or like disturbing causes, and the size and shape of the orifice of the top of the vertical tube, shall be similar in each case; and perhaps it may be also desirable to have the capacity of the floating air chamber nearly similar.

90. I have had placed on the observatory a light mast carrying a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch gas-pipe, about 25 feet above the main roof, terminating in a nozzle similar to that described by Hagemann, having an aperture of about 3 or 4 millimeters diameter. The pipe leads to a "gasometer" arrangement in a chamber below, where a dial and index shows the amount of exhaustion in the floating chamber of the gasometer, or in other words the velocity of the wind, according to the law referred to in Hagemann's paper.

91. This apparatus has now been at work some weeks, and has furnished very satisfactory results; the movements of the index are steady, making gentle sweeps around the dial with the lighter winds, and bold and rapid ones in the strong gusts of a high wind. The steadiness of its action will render making it self-registering an easy task.

From observations made with a dial roughly graduated to millimeters water pressure and miles per hour, its indications appear to agree very closely with the Robinson anemograph, but of course all the rapid variations of velocity lost in the Robinson are plainly observable in this apparatus. I am so well satisfied with this form of anemometer that I have had constructed a more perfect dial and index movement and carefully made spring than at first used, and propose to make it self-registering by means of a lever marking on a drum covered with smoked paper.\*

#### *Shade Temperature.*

92. In regard to the experiments on shade temperature, Mr. Ellery mentioned that during the erection of the shed, experiments were made with side screens, which made a very great difference in the readings, the thermometer, as soon as the current of air was stopped, showing an elevation of temperature to the extent of 4° or 5°.

#### *Swinging Thermometers.*

93. Dr. Hector enquired whether in swinging thermometers the shape of the bulb had been observed to modify the results. Mr. Ellery replied that he had found that the shoulder bulbs always registered too low when swung, although, when placed upon the stand, they read correctly.

94. Dr. Hector remarked that this coincided with his experience, and had led him to discard the shoulder bulb, for the form in which the bulb was of the same diameter with the stem.

#### *Evaporation.*

95. Mr. Ellery stated that he had for many years adopted only one system of measuring spontaneous evaporation, namely, that of a tank level with the surface of the ground. The height of the surface in this tank was measured every morning at 9 a.m.

#### *Black Bulb Thermometers.*

96. Some years ago he made experiments upon black bulb thermometers, the results of which were given in a paper read before the Royal Society of Victoria, and showed that, while the thermometers registered correctly up to about 125° or 130°, at temperatures over 125°, even with the best instruments, variations appeared amounting sometimes to 16°. The experiments were made in a room by means of dark radiation from a heated copper surface, within about 3 feet of which the thermometers were placed.

97. Dr. Hector enquired whether, after such an experiment, the thermometer returned to its normal registration. Mr. Ellery replied in the affirmative: the instruments acted quite correctly when placed in hot water; the variations appeared to result from variations in the diathermancy of the glass. His opinion was, that not the slightest confidence was to be placed in black bulb thermometers at temperatures over about 130°.

98. Dr. Hector stated that he had found that after 130° had been reached these thermometers radiated heat from the back at a very different rate from that at lower temperatures. He considered that the back should always be in contact with a substance of the same nature and the same colour. When the back was covered with a white cambric handkerchief, he obtained higher readings than when any other material was used, while contact with black substances, such as black wool, gave quite different results. The highest readings had always been got when white substances were used, though these were not reflecting substances. It would appear that after attaining a certain temperature the material of the instrument was altered in its power of dispersive radiation; in other words the curve of dispersive radiation did not coincide with the curve of absorptive radiation.

99. Mr. Ellery suggested that the difficulty might be got over by using a bulb, one-half of which was blackened and the other half left bright.

100. Mr. Todd said that, in comparing a thermometer whose bulb was lampblacked with one whose bulb was of black glass, he found that the greatest difference appeared between them when the sun suddenly shone out upon them. The lampblacked thermometer then showed sometimes as much as 13° higher than the black glass.

101. Mr. Russell said that he had observed similar facts to those reported by Mr. Todd. He remarked that the difficulty with the black bulb was to know the exact amount of vacuum in the tube. Those instruments which he had lately got were provided with an electric contact to test the vacuum.

102. Mr. Ellery said that the electric indications of the nature of the vacuum varied with the purity of the air and other circumstances, and that probably observers would have to revert to Pouillet's or some other of the old forms.

#### *Anemometer.*

103. Mr. Russell suggested that, pending the solution of the best method of determining the velocity of the wind, the form of hand anemometer now laid upon the table by him should be used at first-class stations

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\* This apparatus has since been completed and is found to work extremely well. The pressure or velocity of gusts of wind is easily measured off from the smoked paper curves, while a mean curve will give the velocity for any period.—  
R. L. J. E.

stations. He had ordered twelve of these instruments from London, at a cost of 15s. each. He explained the mode of using the anemometer, which was to be held in the hand, and gave the velocity and pressure of the wind for 2 minutes at each experiment.

Discussion ensued.

104. Moved,—That the Conference recommend that, pending their final decision as to the method of ascertaining the velocity of the wind, observers at second-class stations should use Mr. Russell's hand form of Robinson's anemometer.

The decision on this motion was deferred.

*Cable arrangements and financial matters connected therewith.*

105. Moved by Dr. Hector, seconded by Mr. Todd, and resolved:—XXXII. That all accounts for weather cablegrams be rendered to Mr. Russell and be paid by him.

*Synoptical Telegrams.*

106. The consideration of this subject was deferred, to be resumed in connection with the subject of isobaric analysis to be brought forward by Dr. Hector.

*Time at which Observations are to be made in the various Colonies.*

107. Mr. Todd, in introducing the subject, said that he considered it desirable to take the observations at the same hour by local time, but that in order to get out the results in time to be of service to the general public, especially to persons interested in shipping, they should be taken earlier than at present—say at 8 o'clock a.m. If this were done, South Australia would receive Sydney and Melbourne observations at 9 a.m., and the eastern Colonies would receive South Australian observations about 9.30.

108. Mr. Russell considered that no alteration in the present system was practicable.

109. Dr. Hector said that evening observations were far preferable for weather prediction purposes to observations taken at 9 a.m.

110. Mr. Russell suggested that if 9 a.m. observations were transmitted with the 9 p.m. observations of the previous evening, predictions could fairly be made for the one day.

111. Mr. Todd moved, and it was resolved:—XXXIII. That no alteration be made at present in the time at which observations are to be made. A standing foot-note to be made that the observations taken in Western Australia are made at 7.30 a.m. local time.

*Form of Telegrams from Tasmania.*

112. Resolved—XXXIV. That weather telegrams from Tasmania shall be similar to those received from Cape Otway, Portland, &c., and shall be transmitted in this form to Adelaide and Sydney.

*Form of Telegrams to New Zealand.—Adoption of Isobaric Analysis.*

113. Dr. Hector submitted the outline of a telegraphic code based on the isobaric analysis, and pointed out that the whole system depended upon the assumption that the deductions which had led to the adoption of the isobaric system in the Northern hemisphere were applicable to these colonies, and, with sufficient accuracy, to our present observing stations. He considered that the work done in New Zealand since 1877 had completely established that proposition. He saw no benefit in any other system that could not be secured by the one he proposed, which would confer this one in addition, namely, that the members of this Conference would use the terms now used by meteorologists at home, those terms having been hitherto avoided in order to prevent any appearance of attachment, on the part of the members, to certain theories. The method of curves hitherto adopted was well adapted for the study of storms after the disturbances had passed over, but did not show where the centres of storms passed, the observing stations not being movable to follow the centres which moved very irregularly. The geographical curves used by the Sydney Observatory were very useful, but he did not think that they gave a true idea of the grades of the atmospheric disturbances. He moved that it was desirable to use the isobaric method of representing the weather upon our coasts.

114. Mr. Russell concurred with Dr. Hector's remarks as to isobars. He had not hitherto adopted them, because he had felt that the observatories were not sufficiently numerous to enable us to trace the lines; but as the number of stations was being increased from time to time, and as New Zealand and Tasmania were now probably about to join in the scheme, he would be very glad to adopt the isobaric system.

115. Dr. Hector pointed out that the use of isobars would prevent the need for communicating so many instrumental readings for weather purposes as are now sent, since, if a centre was mentioned and the grade given for particular winds, the general character of the weather would be a matter of almost necessary inference. He had no doubt, however, that for other purposes those readings would be desirable.

116. Mr. Todd was in favour of the isobaric method, and had been carrying it out for some time in connection with the intercolonial system of weather telegraphy, but had not published the results, feeling that they rested upon insufficient data, owing to the fewness of barometric stations.

117. Mr. Ellery said that seventeen years ago work was done at the Melbourne Observatory in drawing curves from logs of ships and tracing out the isobars. This was continued for nearly two years, but had been given up as perfectly useless, since there was no observations to be combined with those made at the Observatory, except such as were got at sea. The work was only given up because there were not a sufficient number of observing stations in Australia to carry on the system. He thought it could now be carried out, and therefore supported the motion.

118. Resolved unanimously:—XXXV. That the isobaric system of analysis of the weather reports as in use in America and Europe, be adopted throughout Australasia on the basis of the instructions contained in the pamphlet by Mr. Ley, published by the Meteorological Council of Great Britain.

119. Dr. Hector, as a basis for suggestions, had taken the study of two months' isobaric charts, which he produced. He had not been able to find any critical place for New Zealand, the atmospheric relations of different parts of that colony being so varied that no one place would give the means in Australia of carrying the isobars through New Zealand: in other words, the range of pressure within the

New



New Zealand area was greater than the great range between the centre and the outside of a disturbance. Thus a disturbance, which ranged from the Leeuwin to Melbourne, might be so distorted as to be all existent within the small area of New Zealand. He thought, therefore, that it would be best to give the highest and lowest pressures in New Zealand. These islands lie right athwart of all the disturbances that pass over them, which, as a rule, follow the east coast line, under its lee from south to north. If, therefore, the extremes of pressure each day were telegraphed when a well-defined centre of disturbance was shown passing any of the aspects (but only in those cases where the grade might be considered as a source of dangerous winds); if, for instance, a depression was making off Foveaux Straits, *i.e.*, off aspect D, and if the depression had a light grade for N.W. winds, that information might be of great use to Australia, since such depressions have frequently been observed to bring in a change to strong wind from the S.W., and this might be the beginning of a very large depression, whose diameter might exceed a thousand miles. Thus, if the grade were given, Australia might form some idea of the weather to be expected along its east coast. He did not see that in any other way the telegrams from New Zealand would as yet be of immediate use except for purposes of study. Another point to be mentioned was, that when these disturbances—which often form a consecutive series—had heavy N.W. grades, the series is inclined to the meridian at a different angle from those previously mentioned. These points were not yet completely settled, but he thought it would be necessary to indicate when a depression existed with a grade above 0.02 for every 15 miles of horizontal distance.

120. The general weather and all remarks would be referred to aspects as decided at the last Conference. When in his report he said that these aspects were not satisfactory, he did not mean to imply that he had yet sufficient knowledge to say how they should be amended. As an instance, he mentioned Bealey, the central station in the South Island, which is considered to be in aspect D, but experience has shown that it ought to be regarded as in the West Coast aspect, and not that of the East Coast, although it is upon the east side of the mountains. If at any time he had to change the definition of an aspect, he would give notice of it, and explain the reason.

121. He proposed to give the cyclonic weather for north or south winds, and what aspect they are in, and the anti-cyclonics, which are of great interest, since, for some unknown reason, in summer, when they should have low pressure, a high pressure occurred over the land.

122. Dr. Hector then submitted a double-entry code, prepared to exhibit the aspects of the New Zealand coast, and the cyclones, anti-cyclones, &c.

123. Mr. Russell considered that what was wanted was to give such information as would be useful to the public. It might not appear to be of much interest to the Sydney public to know the general weather in New Zealand, but in reality it was of interest to business men and all connected with shipping. Particulars would therefore be extremely valuable.

124. Mr. Ellery agreed with this view, and considered that a little extension of the cypher code for New Zealand would give all that was required.

125. Mr. Russell thought that the telegrams should show the general state of the weather, and the particular state, if such existed. He thought that the synoptical view of the weather in each colony should be compiled by the chief officer of that colony.

126. Further discussion ensued, after which the principle of the form for synoptical telegrams from New Zealand to Australia was adopted.

*The Conference adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock a.m.*

ROB. L. J. ELLERY.  
26/4/81.

TUESDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1881.

*Present:*

Mr. ELLERY in the Chair.

Dr. Hector, | Mr. Russell,  
Mr. Todd.

The Conference met at the Observatory at 10 o'clock a.m.  
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

*Form of Telegrams from New Zealand to Australia, and vice versa.*

The discussion on this subject was resumed.

127. Dr. Hector, in submitting a form of code, said that he had divided Australia into districts somewhat similar to those into which New Zealand had been divided.

128. He proposed that, under the column headed "Over the Land," Australia should be divided into the West Central and East Central districts; the word "General" being used when the phenomena reported were common to the whole. He proposed that the name of each station should be only one word, thus—for "Alice Springs" the word "Alice" alone should be used. Reports should be sent from only one station in each district, unless some unusual phenomenon appeared at one of the others, in which case its importance would justify the cost of reporting it in full. The western section extended across the continent from Darwin to Adelaide, including as its principal stations Darwin, Alice, and Adelaide. He suggested that Alice should be the station selected for the Central District. The Eastern District he proposed should take a similar range in longitude, its stations being Ravenswood, Bourke, Deniliquin, and Melbourne. The section through Darwin and Adelaide he regarded as the plain country. That from Ravenswood to Melbourne would embrace the country westward from the foot of the mountain range.

129. Mr. Todd observed that Darwin would report the tropical rains.

130. Dr. Hector considered that that would be very valuable information, as the weather would probably be found to be to some extent controlled by these rains.

131. Mr. Todd remarked that the monsoon rains this year did not extend further than 12 miles south of Tennent's Creek.

132. After some discussion, Gunnedah, Tamworth, Bathurst, and Melbourne were selected as the stations for the Eastern district, Bathurst to be the reporting station.

Dr. Hector proceeded further to explain the draft code, pointing out that the station selected to report was underlined and proposed to be printed in italic letter.

133. The coast he had divided into aspects. Aspect A would be the promontory from Perth to Israelite Bay (Weld), including the stations Perth and Albany, the latter to be the reporting station; aspect B was proposed to extend from Israelite Bay to Cape Borda, including Eucla, Borda being the reporting station; aspect C from Cape Borda to Cape Otway, would include Robe, Cape Northumberland, Portland, and Cape Otway, Portland to be the reporting station; aspect D comprised Tasmania, Hobart being its station; aspect E, he suggested, should extend from Cape Otway to Gabo Island, including Georgetown, Wilson's Promontory, and Gabo being its reporting stations; aspect F to include Jervis Bay, Sydney (reporting station), Newcastle, and Macquarie; and aspect G should comprise Brisbane (reporting station), Rockhampton, and Bowen. For exceptional phenomena, he considered that ordinary words should be used, and the particular station be referred to by name if necessary. He moved that the decision of the Sydney Conference relative to the division of Australia into aspects should be amended according to the schedule handed in, as follows:—

134. Mr. Russell considered that the arrangement made at the Sydney Conference, by which each colony or aspect sent an account of its own weather, was better than that proposed.

135. Resolved:—XXXVI. That the coastal aspects proposed by Dr. Hector be adopted.

136. Upon the proposition to adopt Dr. Hector's division of inland Australia, Mr. Todd proposed as an amendment that Port Darwin should be made a separate aspect, to be named the North Coast aspect, it having a climate peculiar to itself and quite distinct from that of Central Australia, as represented by Alice Springs; also, that, instead of East Central and West Central, the inland portion of the continent be divided into "Central Australia" and the "Riverine District."

137. Mr. Russell considered that storm centres were the most important phenomena to be watched, and that for this purpose the lines of barometers in the South Australian Stations, on the overland telegraph line, should be taken, and similar lines through the other colonies.

138. Dr. Hector explained that in laying out the proposed divisions he had looked upon Australia as a large plain country, with a range of mountains on its eastern border. He had, therefore, divided it into a Western and an Eastern district; the former being the whole of the plain country, and the latter the country at the western face of the range. The deductions regarding changes of weather arising in the south-east would be made by the coastal aspects on the east coast, while changes passing to the south of Australia (which are of the greatest importance to New Zealand) would be inferred from the successive coastal aspects along the south coast of the continent.

139. Resolved:—XXXVII. That the interior of Australia be divided into East Central and West Central.

140. Resolved:—XXXVIII. That the specimen code prepared by Dr. Hector be adopted provisionally.

141. On the motion of Mr. Russell, it was resolved:—XXXIX. That the daily telegrams exchanged within Australia shall include the time of turning points of the barometer and shift of wind.

142. On the motion of Mr. Todd, it was resolved:—XL. That the members of the Conference undertake to impress upon their respective Governments the need for promptitude in the despatch of weather telegrams, and the desirableness of using coloured paper for the forms on which these messages are written.

#### *Alterations in Code.*

143. Mr. Ellery pointed out that the code had been found to be not quite perfect, but he had no doubt that the American word method adopted in Australia was preferable to the figure code, in which opinion all the members concurred.

144. Mr. Russell suggested that the present extensive table for direction and force of the wind might be advantageously reduced to sixteen or even to eight words, since the clerks would soon learn by heart so short a code, and there would be no need of constant reference to the printed code.

145. Dr. Hector pointed out that, though as few as four points might be sufficient for merely keeping a general record of the weather, yet, for the purposes of isobaric analysis, the information should be as minute as possible.

146. Resolved:—XLI. The present form of the code in Table IV. be altered, as suggested by Mr. Russell, and that the selection of code words be left to Mr. Ellery.

147. Dr. Hector suggested that every code word should consist of two syllables.

148. Mr. Russell recommended that in any reprint of the code, the sheet form should be adopted.

#### *Mode of carrying out Resolution XIV.*

149. Mr. Russell submitted the form of diagram used in New South Wales. Mr. Ellery stated that he now published no diagrams. Mr. Todd was of opinion that if the barometer temperature, direction and force of wind, and rainfall records appeared on the diagram it would be sufficient.

150. On the motion of Mr. Russell, it was resolved:—XLII. That in carrying out Resolution XIV. diagrams be used, in the form now submitted, on which shall be represented the barometer, temperature, direction and force of wind, and rainfall curves. That the following shall be the weather diagram stations, viz:—Alice Springs, Brisbane, Albany, Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart, Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin; and, provisionally, that the stations shall appear upon the diagram in the order abovenamed.

#### *Co-operation of all Australasian Colonies.*

151. On the motion of Mr. Todd, it was resolved:—XLIII. That the Government of New South Wales be asked to move the Government of Queensland to co-operate in the meteorological scheme of Australia, and to furnish to the Sydney Observatory daily telegrams from Brisbane, Rockhampton, Cooktown, Normantown, and Cloncurrie.

152. In the discussion on this motion the members unanimously expressed their sense of the great importance attached to the co-operation of Queensland.

153. Moved by Mr. Russell, seconded by Mr. Todd, and unanimously resolved :—XLIV. That in the opinion of this Conference the results obtained under the present weather telegram system prove that storm centres pass from west to east over Australia and New Zealand at such a rate as permits of important telegraphic warning being given of approaching gales; and that it is of very great importance so to extend and complete this system, that it may include all Australia and New Zealand.

154. In the discussion upon the above resolution, Mr. Russell, Mr. Todd, and Dr. Hector detailed minutely numerous and well-marked instances of the facts upon which the resolution was based. (*Vide* Appendix No. 2.)

155. On the motion of Dr. Hector, it was resolved unanimously :—XLV. That additional barometer stations be established in the interior of Australia, with the view of tracing the latitude of passing storm centres.

156. On the motion of Mr. Todd, it was resolved :—XLVI. That the Government of New South Wales be requested to communicate with the Government of New Caledonia, and that the Government of New Zealand be requested to communicate with the Government of Fiji, in order to obtain regular observations from those countries.

157. Dr. Hector stated that Mr. Holmes, a resident of Fiji, an able observer, had been furnished by the Government of New Zealand with a complete set of instruments, and had supplied statistics regularly since 1872, which had all been published.

158. Mr. Russell said that he had sent instruments to New Caledonia, with a request that observations might be regularly sent to him, but that these had ceased to be received after the first two months.

#### *Daily Weather Map.*

159. Mr. Russell proposed that a map, including Australia and New Zealand, be adopted for plotting the information upon for daily publication.

Mr. Ellery submitted a specimen map.

160. Dr. Hector said that it was necessary that upon any map used for this purpose the gaps in the mountains should be marked.

161. Mr. Russell remarked that in New South Wales there was a meteorological pass of very great importance, which was a low place in the mountains at the head of the valley cut by the Hunter River; and stated that he could often see the storms coming from the other side of the range long before they reached Sydney. These disturbances came along the valleys, and passed out upon the coast at Port Macquarie.

162. On the motion of Mr. Russell, it was resolved :—XLVII. That the weather map be upon the scale of the map submitted by Mr. Ellery; that the projection to be used shall be Mercator's; that the direction of the wind be indicated by arrows; and that the map shall include New Zealand, Fiji, New Caledonia, and Batavia, &c.

163. It was agreed that Mr. Ellery should have proof maps struck off, which should be sent to the delegates, in order that each may put in the principal features of his colony.

#### *Tide-gauges.*

164. On the motion of Mr. Ellery, it was resolved :—XLVIII. That self-registering tide-gauges be established at the Semaphore, Guichen Bay, and Victor Harbour, in South Australia; at Portland and Gabo Island, in Victoria; in New South Wales, one at Clarence River in addition to those now in use at Sydney and Newcastle; at Brisbane, in Queensland; and at Pinkaro, the Bay of Islands, Lyttleton Heads, Otago Heads, Peyseugar Point, and New Plymouth, in New Zealand.

165. Resolved :—XLIX. That Messrs. Ellery and Russell be requested to report upon the best form for, and the cost of, a tide-gauge, to be adopted; the report to be forwarded to each member of the Conference as soon as the enquiry is completed.

#### *Standard Instruments.*

166. On the motion of Mr. Todd, it was resolved :—L. That, with a view to the observations being referred to one uniform standard, a complete set of standard instruments, be purchased for circulation between the four chief stations, viz., Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, and Adelaide—the cost to be divided between the four colonies represented at this Conference. The instruments to comprise :—Barometer, thermometer, max. solar thermometer, and anemometer.

167. At the suggestion of Mr. Russell, it was agreed that the results of comparison should be sent on with the instruments.

#### *Conditions of Observation.*

168. On the motion of Mr. Ellery, it was resolved :—LI. That the following conditions of observation be observed, viz. :—That thermometers be exposed on the stands and close to those with which they are to be compared; the barometer to be hung close alongside the standard with which it is compared. The solar thermometer to be exposed in exactly the same conditions as that used for ordinary registration; and the anemometer to be exposed near to, and upon the same level with, the fixed instrument.

169. Mr. Todd moved that all readings of the several instruments in use be reduced to a common standard.

The consideration of this motion was deferred until the results of the experiments should be known.

#### *Form of Statistics.*

170. On the motion of Mr. Todd, it was resolved :—LII. That although absolute uniformity in the form of publication of meteorological statistics is not considered essential, whatever form is adopted should give—

- (a.) Barometer reduced to 32° and sea-level at least at one of the hours agreed upon at the last Conference (9 a.m., 3 p.m., 9 p.m.), and the principal turning points (also reduced), with the times of their occurrence.

(b.)

- (b.) The temperature of the air at the same hour or hours, also the maximum and minimum.
- (c.) Wet bulb thermometer readings at same hour or hours, or the humidity.
- (d.) Amount and character of cloud, and upper current of cirri or high cloud.
- (e.) Direction and force or velocity of wind.
- (f.) Rain during previous twenty-four hours, recorded at 9 a.m.

171. It was agreed that 9 a.m. local time should be adopted as the common epoch of these observations.

172. During the discussion on the above resolutions Mr. Russell asked Mr. Ellery whether in his experience so many as 1 per cent. of cases occurred where the maximum temperature of the day occurred in the morning before 9 a.m. Mr. Ellery having replied in the affirmative, Mr. Russell expressed a doubt whether the cases were numerous enough to make their record of any value, and his conviction that that value would never compensate for the disadvantage of heating the thermometers with a lamp at night when reading them.

173. The suggestion contained in Mr. Todd's notice of motion (*vide par. 65 c β*) that a maximum reading be taken at 9 p.m. was therefore rejected.

174. On the motion of Mr. Todd, it was resolved:—LIII. That the chief stations at Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, and Adelaide should, in addition to the foregoing, give maximum solar thermometer, and minimum on grass, hours of sunshine, and the evaporation read off at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

#### *Ozone.*

175. On the proposition contained in Mr. Todd's notice of motion, that ozone observations be made at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., Dr. Hector moved, Mr. Russell seconded, and it was unanimously resolved:—LIV. That, on account of the uncertainty of the tests adopted to detect ozone, the continuance of observations on ozone be optional with each director.

#### *Hourly Readings at Principal Stations.*

176. Mr. Todd moved,—That in addition to the observations already resolved on, Melbourne, Sydney, Wellington, and Adelaide should publish hourly readings of barograph (reduced to 32° and sea-level), thermograph, and anemograph. The motion was negatived.

#### *Curve Sheets and Synopsis.*

177. On the motion of Mr. Todd, it was resolved:—LV. That (carrying out Resolution XIV. passed at the previous Conference) curve sheets with synoptic reports on weather should be exchanged monthly: it is recommended that these curves should show barometrical pressure at sea-level, temperature of air, direction and force or velocity of wind, and rainfall, and that the synopsis should be in sufficient detail to trace storms and other atmospheric disturbances. There should be a sufficient number of stations selected in each Colony to supply data for forming isobaric maps for every day.

#### *Adopted Mean Temperature.*

178. Mr. Todd moved,—That the adopted mean temperature should be deduced from the min., the 9 a.m., the max., and the 9 p.m. readings, and that at the four principal stations this mean should be compared with the hourly means.

179. Mr. Ellery, in reply to a question, stated that at his Observatory the mean was arrived at by taking the mean of all the observations of the day, and applying to it a correction deduced from the hourly observations.

180. Mr. Russell preferred to have the max. and min. observations without any correction.

181. Mr. Todd concurred with Mr. Russell, and explained that he read his min. at 9 a.m. and max. at 9 p.m. It of course occasionally happened in the summer that a lower temperature than the min. recorded at 9 a.m. was reached at a later hour during the same day when a southerly wind set in after a hot wind.

182. Dr. Hector considered that it would be sufficient to take as the mean for the day the mean of the max. and min., as the thermograph gave all the intermediate variations. He much preferred morning readings to those taken in the evening.

183. In deference to a general consensus of opinion, Mr. Todd consented to omit the recommendation of using the 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. readings in deducing mean temperature.

184. Whereupon it was resolved:—LVI. That the adopted mean temperature be deduced from the max. and min. of the day read at 9 a.m., and at the four principal stations this mean should be compared with the hourly means obtained from the thermograph.

#### *Exposure of Thermometers.*

185. Mr. Todd moved,—That the exposure of thermometers be uniform, or, if that cannot be effected, the four principal stations, or one of them, should mount thermometers on each plan adopted by the other colonies and compare the readings on each kind of stand with the readings of a rotatory thermometer in the shade.

186. Mr. Russell suggested that this would not be necessary if a thermometer were sent round for comparison.

187. Mr. Ellery remarked that the proposal might be referred for a report to be brought up with the further experiments to be made with swing thermometers, and the motion was postponed accordingly.

#### *Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers.*

188. Mr. Todd moved,—That the dry and wet bulb thermograph readings should be compared with the readings of the standard or ordinary dry and wet bulb thermometers at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m., and the readings of the thermograph should be referred to those of the ordinary dry and wet, or the corrections supplied. He suggested that this might be left to each person who had a thermograph.

189. Mr. Russell enquired what was to be done with the thermograph registrations—were they published?

Mr. Ellery and Mr. Todd replied that theirs were not.

Dr. Hector said that he had never taken any.

190. The motion was negatived.

*Rain-gauges.*

191. On the motion of Mr. Todd, it was resolved:—LVII. That rain-gauges be of one uniform pattern and size of receiving surface, viz., 8" in diameter, and that the height of the mouth of the receiver above the surface of the ground be stated in the published observations.

192. In the discussion upon this resolution, Dr. Hector mentioned that he was in the habit of causing a small mound of earth to be raised, into which the rain-gauge was sunk up to within 6 inches of the lip.

193. Mr. Ellery disapproved of the artificial knoll.

*Atmometer.*

194. Mr. Todd moved,—That the form of atmometer adopted at Adelaide be recommended. This consists of an outer tank of brick cemented, 4 feet square internal measurement, and an inner tank of slate or marble, 3 feet square or 3 feet in diameter, both tanks being filled with water to the same level. The amount of evaporation is read off by means of a float carrying a graduated rod and vernier divided into 0.01 inch.

195. Resolved:—LVIII. That the consideration of the best form of evaporator be deferred to the next meeting of the Conference.

*Form for Reports on Stations.*

196. Mr. Russell said it had been remitted to him to prepare some form in which the members should furnish a description of their stations. He produced form providing for—(1.) A description of the instruments in use at the Observatory, or on stations containing recording instruments; (2.) The names and positions of stations having barometers and thermometers, &c.; and (3.) The number of stations having rain-gauges, or rain-gauges and thermometers.

197. Resolved:—LIX. That the form of return prepared by Mr. Russell for reporting stations and their equipment be adopted.

*Defective Max. and Min. Thermometers.*

198. Mr. Todd drew the attention of the Conference to a common defect in maximum thermometers received from Messrs. Negretti and Zambra. When these instruments were put into the ordinary approximately horizontal position the column of mercury ran down two or three degrees, from the expansion of the air near the bend of the tube.

199. Mr. Russell said he had had much experience with these instruments, and had found that many were sent out in a defective state. He detailed the method of examination applied when thermometers were offered to him for sale, and stated that if they passed that examination they seldom went wrong afterwards. He suggested that Mr. Todd should return imperfect instruments to the makers.

200. Mr. Ellery said that he formerly had much trouble with these instruments, but it had never occurred since he had obtained them through the Kew authorities.

201. Mr. Todd remarked that he got most of his in the same way, but nearly all were similarly defective. To return them was practically impossible, partly because of the distance and partly because the goods were already paid for.

202. After some further discussion, it was agreed that it would be best to draw the attention of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade to the facts, in order that the evil might be remedied.

*Estimates of Force, &c., of Wind.—Anemometer.*

203. Mr. Russell again drew attention to the question whether the present mode of estimating the velocity of the wind where there was no anemometer should be continued, or whether some better means should be adopted.

204. Dr. Hector considered that, for ordinary weather reporting stations, the estimates were sufficient.

205. Mr. Todd placed very little reliance upon estimates, but feared that, at most of the stations, the instrument devised by Mr. Russell would be of little use, since the officer would seldom take the trouble to go out of the shelter of the building. At light-houses and such places he would be quite prepared to place a Robinson's anemometer, and have it registered.

206. Mr. Ellery said he proposed to try Mr. Russell's form of Robinson's anemometer at some of the light-houses on the coast, in order to test its value for measuring velocity of the wind.

*The Conference then adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.*

ROB. L. J. ELLERY.  
27/4/81.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1881.

*Present:*

Mr. ELLERY, in the Chair.

Dr. Hector, | Mr. Russell,  
Mr. Todd.

The Conference met at the Observatory at 10 o'clock a.m.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

*Co-operation of Tasmania.*

207. Mr. Ellery drew attention to the fact that the communication from the Tasmanian Government, which the Conference had been informed would be made before the meetings terminated, had not yet been received.

208. On the motion of Dr. Hector, it was unanimously resolved :—LX. That the evidence before the Conference shows the paramount importance of obtaining the co-operation of Tasmania in Australian meteorology ; and the Conference therefore requests Mr. Ellery, the representative of Victoria, to continue the steps he has already taken to secure the practical co-operation of that Government as soon as possible.

*Weather Maps.*

209. The method of securing perfect uniformity in the maps was discussed and agreed upon.

*Rain-gauges.*

210. Mr. Russell stated that it had come to his knowledge that rain-gauges were offered for sale, and were actually sold, which had an error of as much as 10 per cent. ; and that he thought it desirable to point out to all persons interested in rain measurement the necessity for having accurate means of measurement. On this motion it was resolved :—

211. LXI. That this Conference, in view of the importance of, and general interest taken in, rain observations, recommend private observers to use none but certified 8-inch gauges ; and that each member of the Conference undertakes to certify to the accuracy of rain-gauges gratis.

*Sliding Scale for Reducing Barometrical Observations.*

212. Mr. Russell stated that during the pass few months he had devised a sliding scale for reducing barometrical observations for weather purposes, a copy of which he submitted. In his experience it had to a great extent obviated the risk of error in reduction. Its use could be taken up immediately, only a few minutes' instruction being required even by a person who had no knowledge of the ordinary forms of computation. A calculation had to be made for each station, and from its result a curve was plotted ; this curve varied with the altitude.

213. Mr. Ellery suggested that a series of diagrams might be constructed which should serve for all altitudes.

214. Mr. Russell agreed that the suggestion was practicable, but had found that, for actual use, it was best to compute for each station and plot it with its name upon the scale so that it could be easily seen.

215. Mr. Ellery enquired whether the index error of each barometer was indicated upon the scale.

216. Mr. Russell replied that he had introduced that element, so that the diagram gave the reading corrected for index temperature and altitude.

217. Mr. Todd stated that he had for each station a small card, upon which all the corrections were included for index error, altitude, and reduction to 32°.

218. Mr. Russell said that in constructing the diagrams computations were made for 40° and 80°.

219. Mr. Ellery said that in his opinion the method would be found as valuable as Mr. Russell's hygrometric sheet had been, and the other members of the Conference agreed in approving of Mr. Russell's plan.

*Report.*

220. Dr. Hector moved, and it was unanimously resolved :—LXII. That the foregoing minutes be adopted as the Report of the Conference, and that the Chairman be requested to report them to the Government of Victoria, with a request that copies of them may be transmitted to the other Colonies.

221. A vote of thanks to Mr. Ellery for his services as Chairman, and for the accommodation afforded to the Conference at the Observatory, was passed unanimously.

*The Conference then terminated.*

27th April, 1881.

ROB. L. J. ELLERY,  
Chairman.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS in New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, and Victoria, with Standard or Corrected Barometers, Thermometers, &c., at which complete and regular observations are made.

NEW SOUTH WALES.				NEW ZEALAND—continued.			
Stations.	Altitude in Feet.	South Latitude.	East Longitude.	Stations.	South Latitude.	East Longitude.	Altitude above Sea.
Clarence River Heads ...	120	Deg. Min. 29 28	Deg. Min. 153 21	Dunedin ...	Deg. Min. 45 52	Deg. Min. 170 31	Feet. 550
Inverell ...	1,953	29 48	151 10	Queenstown ...	45 2	168 39	1,070
Walgett ...	...	30 2	148 0	Southland ...	46 17	168 20	79
Bourke ...	456	30 3	145 58	Waitangi, Chatham Island	43 52	176 42	100
Armidale ...	3,278	30 34	151 46	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			
Gunnedah ...	925	31 1	150 15	Stations.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above M.S.L.
Tanworth ...	1,271	31 7	150 55		Deg. Min.	Deg. Min.	Feet.
Coonabarabran ...	...	31 16	149 18	Port Darwin ...	12 28	130 51	70
Port Macquarie ...	53	31 25	152 54	Daly Waters ...	16 18	133 25	750
Cobar ...	...	31 32	145 50	Alice Springs ...	23 41	133 37	2,100
Menindie ...	...	32 23	142 26	Port Augusta ...	32 30	137 45	10
Newcastle ...	112	32 55	151 50	Adelaide ...	34 57	138 35	140
Bathurst ...	2,200	33 24	149 37	Eucla ...	31 45	128 58	7
Forbes ...	1,120	33 27	148 5	Streaky Bay ...	32 50	134 12	40
Mount Victoria ...	3,490	33 36	150 15	Cape Borda ...	35 45	136 35	506
Sydney ...	155	33 51	151 12	Robe ...	37 10	139 42	19
Wentworth ...	144	34 8	142 0	Mount Gambier ...	37 50	140 50	130
Wollongong ...	67	34 25	150 56	Cape Northumberland ...	38 5	140 40	117
Hay ...	...	34 30	144 56	Strathalbyn ...	35 16	138 55	220
Goulburn ...	2,129	34 45	149 45	Kapunda ...	34 22	138 57	800
Wagga Wagga ...	739	35 8	147 24	VICTORIA.			
Cape St. George ...	175	35 12	150 45	Stations.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above Sea-level.
Milton ...	...	35 14	150 20		Deg. Min.	Deg. Min.	Feet.
Deniliquin ...	320	35 32	145 2	Echuca ...	36 7	144 48	314
Kiandra ...	4,640	35 52	143 32	Sandhurst ...	36 47	144 17	758
Moruya ...	50	35 53	150 6	Omeo ...	37 6	147 36	2,108
Albury ...	572	36 6	147 0	Ararat ...	37 18	142 58	1,050
Cooma ...	2,637	36 12	149 9	Upper Macedon ...	37 23	144 35	3,000
Eden ...	107	37 0	149 59	Ballarat ...	37 34	143 49	1,438
NEW ZEALAND.				Gabo Island ...	37 35	149 55	50
Stations.	South Latitude.	East Longitude.	Altitude above Sea.	Melbourne Observatory ...	37 50	144 59	91
	Deg. Min.	Deg. Min.	Feet.	Lakes Entrance ...	37 52	148 1	...
Mongonui ...	35 1	173 28	70	Portland ...	38 20	141 35	37
Auckland ...	36 50	174 50	258	Cape Schank ...	38 28	144 53	277
Taranaki ...	39 3	174 5	42	Port Albert ...	38 39	146 41	10
Napier ...	39 29	176 55	14	Cape Obway ...	38 54	143 31	270
Wanganui ...	39 56	175 6	80	Wilson's Promontory ...	39 8	146 26	300
Wellington ...	41 16	174 47	140				
Nelson ...	41 16	173 18	34				
Cape Campbell ...	41 43	174 18	7				
Christchurch ...	43 32	172 39	21				
Bealey ...	43 2	171 31	2,104				
Hokitika ...	42 41	170 50	12				

## APPENDIX No. 2.—(Vide paragraph 154.)

The following extract from the Adelaide Meteorological Report for the month of May, 1879, was put in by Mr. Todd, and affords evidence of the easterly progressive motion of atmospheric disturbances:—

The mean barometer was about 0·06 inch to 0·07 below the average of the previous twenty-two years. It ranged high—or above 30—during the first half of the month, or till the 17th, attaining a maximum (30·485) at Adelaide on the 9th; and was below 30 from the 17th to the 29th, reaching a minimum (29·482) on the evening of the 20th, or 29·358 at Cape Borda on the morning of the 21st. The high pressure prevailed over the centre of Australia till the 17th, and the records of other Colonies, as well as ships' logs, show that this area of high pressure extended not only over the whole of Australia, but far to the westward in the Indian Ocean, probably even to longitude 70° east, as vessels from the westward report high barometer, one stating that it stood as high as 30·400 for fourteen days during the first half of May. It was broken by a depression between the 10th and 12th at Eucla, where, however, it was only slight, not going below 30·1; but more marked to the eastward, at Cape Northumberland, where the barometer fell from 30·45 on the 9th to 29·78 at midnight of the 12th and 13th; the depression was also slightly felt at Alice Springs, in the centre of the continent. The prominent barometrical feature of the month was the large depression, which commenced generally on the 15th, setting in from the westward. Thus Perth, on the west coast, reports a fall of about one-quarter of an inch between the 12th and 13th, but at Cape Borda the downward tendency did not commence till noon of the 15th, and Tasmania on the 16th. By ships' reports, the centre of this depression appears to have passed about 200 miles south of Cape Leeuwin on the 19th. The minimum pressure at Perth occurred also on the 19th, 29·381; Eucla, 29·34, at 3h. p.m. on the 20th; Cape Borda, 29·358, at 3h. a.m. on the 21st; Cape Northumberland, 29·401, at 3h. p.m. on the same day; and Hobart, 29·05, about midnight on 21st and 22nd. It reached New Zealand on the 25th, the barometer at Auckland falling to 29·497; Wellington, 29·290; and Dunedin, 29·293.

On

On the south coast this depression was preceded by rains between the 13th and 14th, the wind being from the S. along the coast as far as Cape Otway, and S.E. and southerly with high seas to Cape Howe, to the north of which along the east coast the winds were W. and S.W., with a relatively low barometer, being four-tenths lower there than at Kangaroo Island. On the 15th the S.E. winds reached along the south coast from Wilson's Promontory to Kangaroo Island, with clouded skies, whilst at Eucla it was N.N.E. and overcast, under the influence of the advancing depression. On the east coast the winds were S. and S.E., the weather being generally clouded from Sydney round to Eucla, the barometer showing a rise of two-tenths at Cape Howe. On the 16th the wind was still from N.N.E. at Eucla, with falling barometer, but S.E. and easterly along south coast from Wilson's Promontory to Cape Borda, and southerly with heavy seas and rain on east coast; barometer steady then at Eucla. On the 17th wind still N.N.E. at Eucla, E. and S.E. along south coast from Cape Howe to Kangaroo Island, and southerly with high seas and falling barometer on east coast, accompanied with rain. On the 19th the wind was from N. and N.E. in South Australia and along south coast to Melbourne; but on the east coast the general direction was westerly, with falling barometer and clear skies. On the 20th the wind was N.N.E. from Eucla throughout South Australia to Cape Otway, and westerly on east coast, the sky being clouded in South Australia and Victoria, also in the interior of New South Wales and along east coast. The north winds are maintained on the south coast, veering to the N.W. on the 22nd. Westerly through Bass's Straits and east coast on the 22nd and 23rd.

In connection with the extended area of high pressure prevailing during the first half of the month, and the subsequent large depression, the progress of which we have just traced, it may be well to call attention to a cyclonic disturbance to the west and south of the Mauritius, reported by Mr. Meldrum, as it seems not improbable that the disturbance just referred to here originated in the Indian Ocean, to the north of that island.

The following is extracted from the Monthly Notices of the Meteorological Society, Mauritius, 17th June, 1879, page 105:—

"Barometric depression of 25th April to 10th May, 1879.—The mean height of the barometer on the 25th April was 30.103 inches, from which it gradually fell to 30.043 on the 29th. On the 30th April and 1st May it recovered a little, but in the evening of the 1st it began to go down again, and continued falling till the 5th, on which day its mean height was 29.895. It then began to rise, and on the 10th was at 30.033. The highest reading (corrected and reduced) was 30.146 at 9 a.m. on the 25th April, and the lowest, 29.862, at 3 p.m. on the 4th May.

"From the 25th to the 29th April the wind veered from S.E. to E. On the 30th it backed to S.E. × E., and then veered to N.E. on the 3rd May; was light and variable on the 4th, from N.N.W. to W. on the 5th and 6th, from W. to S.W. on the 7th, from W.S.W. on the 8th and 9th, and from the S. on the 10th.

"On the night of the 3rd to the 4th May there was a thunderstorm, and also some thunder and lightning throughout the 4th. From 9 a.m. of the 3rd to 9 a.m. on the 4th, 3.75 inches of rain fell at the Observatory.

"These atmospheric disturbances indicated the existence of heavy weather away to the southward and westward, and it is now known that on the 6th May two vessels, the *Maria Elizabeth* and the *Wagrien*, were dismasted in about latitude 29° S. and longitude 53° E."

This last position, it will be seen, is about 420 miles E.S.E. of the locality given by the ship *Windsor Castle* on the 4th, in the following paragraph, which would show the storm to have had a progressive motion of about 210 miles per day in an E.S.E. direction.

The ship *Windsor Castle*, from Port Pirie, in South Australia, to Antwerp, appears to have felt the full force of this storm on 4th May, in latitude 27° 10', longitude 45° 45' east, or about 200 miles south of Madagascar. The captain reports as follows:—

"Left Port Pirie roads (South Australia) on 13th March; passed Cape Borda on the 19th. Had light S.E. trades across the Indian Ocean to latitude 27° 10' S., longitude 45° 45' E., when, on 4th May, was overtaken by a cyclone, which came on at the N. and veered by the W. to S.E. During this gale, and for several hours before its commencement, a mountainous sea was running from S.W. Had for four days previous hot sultry weather, with light variable winds. In the height of the storm the vessel was forced over on her beam-ends, and everything movable on deck washed overboard; two harness casks full of beef and pork, which were lashed under the topgallant fore-castle for present use, were washed adrift, and their contents went overboard; the carpenter's tool chest, which was lashed in the same place as the cask, was stove in and some of the tools washed overboard; the half-deck and galley doors stove in, and one of the iron posts wrenched off its hinges; the gig was floated out of her chocks and dashed against the lifeboat, both boats received damage; the force-pump was washed about the main deck and broken."

On the 18th of May the barque *Elizabeth* reports experiencing a storm in 118° E., lat. 39° S., the barometer falling to 28.9 inches.

The clipper ship *Oberon*, from England, on the same day, in long. 115° E., lat. 39° S., had a violent S.E. gale, the barometer falling to 21.16 on the 19th, having evidently sailed into the S.W. quadrant of the storm.

The barque *Alice Mary*, from Port Louis, on the 18th, in long. 114° E., lat. 37° S., reports the wind to have veered to S.E., blowing a heavy gale with high confused sea. Fierce gale on the 19th, and the ship was hove-to from the 20th to the 23rd.

The central depression passed therefore from the meridian of Cape Leeuwin to Hobart in about sixty hours, more or less, and had a mean velocity of about 26 miles an hour; but the velocity increased as the disturbance advanced eastward, as between Cape Leeuwin and Eucla it moved at about the rate of 570 miles a day, 650 per day between Eucla and Cape Northumberland, and 960 miles per day between Cape Northumberland and Tasmania; this increased velocity in the neighbourhood of Tasmania may be accounted for by the supposition that the area of low pressure then lying to the S.E. of Cape Howe in a great measure lessened the resisting medium in front. The storm off Madagascar had a velocity of about 210 a day, and assuming a gradually increased velocity to a mean of about 300 miles a day between the 6th and 19th would bring it off the Leeuwin on the 18th or 19th. It seems not improbable, therefore, that the storms were identical, and that having passed southwards between Madagascar and the mainlands of Africa, it recurved to the eastward, traversing the Indian Ocean to Australia, on the south side of the area of high pressure, which, however, did not move bodily off the continent to the eastward, but gradually contracted and was dissipated; thus we find on the 10th that the isobar of 30.4, which on the 9th embraced an area of about 800,000 square miles, extending from Melbourne to beyond Eucla, with an average breadth from N. to S. of about 500 miles, was restricted to an area of only some 20,000 square miles over the Riverina District of New South Wales, north of the Murray, Deniliquin being about the centre. It should be added that the barometrical depression which we have described as setting in from the westward, passing Perth on the 19th, was felt slightly on the north coast at Port Darwin, and was very marked in the centre of the continent, where, at Alice Springs, the mercury fell from 30.46 on the 15th, to 29.72 on the afternoon of the 18th, remaining low till the afternoon of the 22nd, the barometer at all other times of the month being there over 30 inches.



## INDEX

	Paragraph.		Paragraph.
Anemometer—		Standard instruments ... ..	166-7
At Melbourne Observatory ... ..	84 to 91	Stations—	
Conditions of observation ... ..	168	Definition of first-class, altered ... ..	62
Hand, form of ... ..	103-4, 203-6	Form of report on equipment ... ..	196-7
Standard ... ..	166-7	In New South Wales ... ..	30, and Appendix No. 1
Aspects of Australia and New Zealand redefined ... ..	127-139	In New Zealand ... ..	12, 16, and Appendix No. 1
Atmometer ... ..	194-5	In South Australia ... ..	37, 42, 44, and Appendix No. 1
Atmospheric Disturbances, Eastward motion of—		In Victoria ... ..	50, 54, and Appendix No. 1
Extract from the Adelaide Meteorological		Which are desirable in Queensland ... ..	151
Report ... ..	Appendix No. 2	" " interior of Australia ... ..	155
Australia, aspects redefined ... ..	136-9	Which shall furnish statistical diagrams ... ..	150, 174
Barometer—		Statistics—	
Conditions of observation ... ..	168	Diagrams to be used ... ..	150
Fortin's, used at Adelaide... ..	38	Elements which should be included in ... ..	150, 170
Sliding scale for reducing observations ... ..	212-219	Forms of publication in use in—	
Standard ... ..	166-7	New South Wales ... ..	149
Turning-points ... ..	25, 141, 170	New Zealand ... ..	4, 13, 18
Co-operation of colonies in meteorology—		South Australia ... ..	35
Fiji ... ..	13, 156-7	Victoria... ..	49
New Caledonia ... ..	156, 158	Monthly curve sheets ... ..	177
New Zealand ... ..	6	Stations which shall issue diagrams ... ..	150, 174
Queensland ... ..	27, 151-2	Synoptic reports, monthly, elements to be included... ..	177
Tasmania ... ..	1, 51, 207-8	Telegraphic messages—	
Western Australia ... ..	39	Code for ... ..	140, 143-8
General ... ..	153	Expense of—	
Epochs of observations—		New South Wales ... ..	29
Western Australia, 7.30 a.m. ... ..	39	New Zealand ... ..	14
All other colonies ... ..	107-111	South Australia ... ..	40
9 a.m. local time to be common epoch ... ..	171	Tasmania ... ..	33
9 p.m. additional in certain cases... ..	174	Victoria... ..	52
Evaporation—		Form of—	
Epochs of observation ... ..	174	Under Resolution XVIII :	
Experiments on ... ..	67, 71-6, 95	New South Wales ... ..	31
Measurement ... ..	194-5	New Zealand ... ..	20
Experiments—		South Australia ... ..	43
Reports on ... ..	46, 66-104	Victoria ... ..	57
To be reported on in the future :		To be used—	
Atmometer ... ..	195	By Tasmania (Resolution XXIV)... ..	112
Hand anemometer ... ..	206	To and from New Zealand... ..	113-126, 140
Standard instruments ... ..	166-9	Within Australia ... ..	141
Swing thermometers ... ..	187	Payments for ... ..	105
Thermometers on stands ... ..	187	Precedence for weather telegrams :	
Tide-gauge ... ..	165	New Zealand ... ..	15
Humidity, experiments on determination of... ..	67, 70	South Australia ... ..	41
Isobaric analysis and maps—		Victoria... ..	53, 58
For February and March, in New Zealand, sub-		Urgently needed ... ..	142
mitted ... ..	11	Temperature, adopted mean ... ..	178-184
System adopted ... ..	113-126	Thermometer (cf. shade temperature)—	
Map, daily weather ... ..	159-163, 209	Conditions of observation ... ..	168, 185-7
New Zealand, aspects redefined ... ..	127-135	Defective maximum and minimum ... ..	198-202
Ozone ... ..	175	Experiments with swing ... ..	46, 67, 69, 78, 83, 93-4, 185
Rain-gauge—		Solar radiation :	
Dimensions and pattern ... ..	191-3	Common epoch of observations ... ..	171, 174
Inaccurate ... ..	210	Conditions of observation ... ..	168
Members will certify ... ..	211	Experiments ... ..	66, 67
Reports of action taken on recommendations of former		Irregular action of black bulb ... ..	96-102
meeting—		Mode of exposure ... ..	32, 45, 59, 168
By Dr. Hector ... ..	4	Standard ... ..	166-7
By Mr. Russell ... ..	25	Tide-gauges—	
By Mr. Todd ... ..	34	Cost of ... ..	165
By Mr. Ellery ... ..	49	Desirable stations for ... ..	164
Resolutions of former meeting reported ... ..	2	In New Zealand, used for local requirements	
Shade temperature—		merely ... ..	21
Experiments on ... ..	67-69, 77-82, 92	In Victoria ... ..	61
Mode of observation ... ..	185	Wind—	
Solar radiation (cf. thermometer)—		Velocity and pressure of, experiments on ... ..	66-7, 84-91
Experiments in measurement of ... ..	67	Shift of, to be mentioned in telegrams ... ..	141
Hours of sunshine, epoch of observation ... ..	174		

1881.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**CIVIL SERVICE.**  
(LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 July, 1881.*

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RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th March, 1881,—

“ That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,  
“ for the last three years, the number of Public Officers who have been  
“ allowed leave of absence, and for how long, on full salary.”

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

---

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Department.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Extent of Leave during three years, ended 31 March, 1881.
THE TREASURY...	James Thomson ...	Chief Inspector of P. R. C. Accounts ...	3 weeks.
	J. J. Eaton ...	Inspector of P. R. C. Accounts... ..	1 week.
	C. Pinhey ...	do. do. ... ..	5 weeks.
	James Pearson ...	Accountant ... ..	3 "
	R. A. Canter ...	Examiner of Accounts ... ..	7 "
	R. M. Ross ...	Clerk of Correspondence ... ..	8 "
	A. E. Evans ...	Registrar of Records ... ..	4 "
	N. Neale ...	Clerk ... ..	9 " and 5 days.
	N. Lockyer ...	do. ... ..	9 "
	T. Nicholl ...	do. ... ..	6 "
	E. Hanson ...	do. ... ..	4 "
	G. Brodie ...	do. ... ..	6 "
	C. M'Kern ...	do. ... ..	1 week and 5 days.
	P. J. Holdsworth ...	do. ... ..	3 weeks.
	C. Napier ...	do. ... ..	3 "
	H. J. S. Bowdler ...	do. ... ..	28 " and 4 days.
	W. Paige ...	do. ... ..	6 "
	F. C. Rooke ...	do. ... ..	3 "
	S. Corkhill ...	do. ... ..	8 "
	R. H. Reilly ...	do. ... ..	2 "
	J. W. Meikle ...	do. ... ..	3 "
	E. Cleland ...	do. ... ..	3 "
	T. Gainford ...	do. ... ..	4 "
	H. N. Ellis ...	do. ... ..	4 "
	W. H. Barraclough ...	do. ... ..	4 "
	F. C. Levinge ...	do. ... ..	3 "
	J. S. Walford ...	do. ... ..	9 " and 5 days.
	R. T. Sparks ...	do. ... ..	4 " and 3 days.
	W. A. Lesley ...	do. ... ..	6 "
	P. E. Williams ...	do. ... ..	6 "
	F. W. Fligg ...	do. ... ..	1 week and 2 days.
	G. C. Nixon ...	do. ... ..	6 weeks.
	W. Husband ...	do. ... ..	3 "
	J. Barton ...	do. ... ..	3 "
	T. Brennan ...	do. ... ..	3 "
	J. Hinchy ...	do. ... ..	1 week.
	C. L. Boyce ...	do. ... ..	4 weeks.
	A. P. Pearson ...	do. ... ..	3 "
W. Pownall ...	do. ... ..	5 "	
CUSTOMS ...	<i>Sydney.</i>		
	W. A. Duncan ...	Collector ... ..	19 months and 27 days.
	W. N. Llewellyn ...	Chief Clerk ... ..	8 weeks.
	A. Berney ...	Landing Surveyor... ..	2 "
	E. Jones ...	do. ... ..	11 days.
	T. Fancourt ...	Warehouse Registrar ... ..	3 months and 1 week.
	R. L. Eames ...	Tide Surveyor ... ..	6 weeks.
	W. Smyth ...	do. ... ..	3 "
	S. Levy ...	Landing Waiter ... ..	9 "
	C. St. Julian*	do. ... ..	7 "
	A. Fraser ...	do. ... ..	6 "
	F. W. Twine ...	do. ... ..	1 month.
	R. Christison ...	do. ... ..	7 weeks.
	J. Baxter ...	do. ... ..	2 "
	A. J. Ormsby ...	do. ... ..	1 week.
	N. Neale ...	do. ... ..	11 weeks.
	D. Howell ...	do. ... ..	11 "
	T. M'Koy ...	do. ... ..	8 "
	A. Green ...	do. ... ..	1 month.
	S. Harper ...	do. ... ..	9 weeks.
	A. T. Lloyd ...	do. ... ..	9 days.
	W. Beck ...	do. ... ..	6 weeks.
	W. R. T. Passmore ...	do. ... ..	4 "
	J. Green ...	do. ... ..	1 month and 2 weeks.
	C. Duberly ...	do. ... ..	5 weeks.
	O. C. O. Paschen ...	do. ... ..	5 months.
	T. Carrick ...	do. ... ..	1 week.
	J. Johnstone ...	do. ... ..	6 weeks.

\* Died while on leave.

Department.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Extent of Leave during three years, ended 31 March, 1881.
CUSTOMS— <i>contd.</i>	S. Beard ...	Locker ...	5 weeks and 3 days.
	H. L. Low ...	do. ...	1 month and 1 week.
	T. Brooks ...	do. ...	25 weeks.
	C. Warburton ...	do. ...	5 "
	D. Bell ...	do. ...	4 days.
	F. Huntley ...	do. ...	3 weeks.
	E. Chapman ...	do. ...	10 "
	A. C. Doutty ...	do. ...	3 "
	R. Brock ...	do. ...	1 month.
	H. Ikin ...	do. ...	3 months.
	M. Fay ...	do. ...	10 weeks.
	C. Kelly ...	do. ...	2 months.
	W. Robertson ...	do. ...	1 month and 2 weeks.
	J. Halloran*	do. ...	8 months and 1 week.
	R. C. Maddocks ...	do. ...	3 weeks.
	R. J. Curran ...	do. ...	1 month.
	C. C. Pope ...	Clerk ...	6 weeks.
	M. D'Arcy*	do. ...	13 months.
	W. H. Burton ...	do. ...	5 weeks.
	J. M. Walshe ...	do. ...	1 week.
	J. Jones ...	do. ...	1 month.
	J. J. Hill ...	do. ...	1 month and 2 weeks.
	C. W. Caldwell ...	do. ...	24 days.
	E. Keating ...	do. ...	8 weeks.
	J. O'Donnell ...	do. ...	1 week.
	W. Bethune ...	do. ...	1 "
	R. Small ...	do. ...	9 weeks.
	J. Kelly ...	Warrant Officer ...	1 month.
	R. Hilliard ...	do. ...	1 " and 2 weeks.
	J. Flaherty ...	Boy Messenger ...	5 weeks.
	J. H. Crimston*	do. ...	4 "
	F. Phegan ...	do. ...	1 month.
	<i>Albury.</i>		
	J. Swyny ...	Sub-collector ...	8 weeks.
	P. Joyce ...	Assistant Officer ...	1 month and 2 weeks.
	<i>Moama.</i>		
	C. E. Gordon ...	Sub-collector ...	4 weeks.
	W. Davies ...	Assistant Officer ...	1 week.
	<i>Corowa.</i>		
	P. Nihill ...	Sub-collector ...	1 month.
	T. T. Faris ...	Assistant Officer ...	1 week.
	<i>Howlong.</i>		
	W. A. Hunt ...	Sub-collector ...	4 days.
	<i>Hay.</i>		
	L. H. Walford ...	do. ...	6 weeks.
	T. H. Dawson ...	Assistant Officer ...	4 "
	<i>Richmond River.</i>		
	W. Cahill ...	Sub-collector ...	4 "
	<i>Eden.</i>		
	G. P. Keon ...	do. ...	2 months and 2 weeks.
	<i>Tocumwal.</i>		
	J. Bruton ...	do. ...	6 weeks.
<i>Bourke.</i>			
M. Scrymgeour ...	Locker ...	6 "	
<i>Maryland.</i>			
G. L. Hill ...	Sub-collector ...	5 "	
<i>Broken Bay.</i>			
A. T. Black ...	Coast Waiter ...	1 week.	
<i>Wentworth.</i>			
D. J. M'Kenry ...	Sub-collector ...	3 weeks.	
<i>Clarence Heads.</i>			
A. H. Pegus ...	Landing Waiter ...	1 month.	
<i>Newcastle.</i>			
W. R. Logan ...	Sub-collector ...	1 "	
H. E. Hannell ...	Landing Waiter ...	3 weeks.	
W. C. Rush ...	Clerk ...	2 "	
W. H. Whyte ...	do. ...	2 "	
J. Coleman ...	Boatman ...	2 "	
W. Wallace ...	do. ...	2 "	
W. Ahern ...	do. ...	2 "	
J. Cotter ...	do. ...	2 "	

\*Died while on leave.

Department.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Extent of Leave during three years, ended 31 March, 1881.
DISTILLERIES ...	George H. Barney	Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries.	1 month.
	Robert Blake ...	Senior Inspector of Distilleries ...	2 months.
	John W. Weekes...	do. do. ...	1 month.
	Thomas C. Jamison	Inspector of Distilleries ...	2 months.
	Vere D. H. Besnard	do. Refineries ...	3 weeks.
GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S.	Thos. Richards ...	Government Printer ...	6 weeks and 2 days. (Official business.)
	C. Potter ...	Superintendent ...	6 weeks.
	W. D'Arrietta ...	Overseer (Day) ...	6 "
	G. S. Chapman ...	Overseer (Night)...	7 "
	Jno. Steel ...	Accountant ...	8 " and 3 days.
	G. A. Thrum ...	Foreman, Machine Branch...	6 "
	A. F. Furber ...	Foreman, Bookbinding Branch ...	2 "
	Jno. Sharkey ...	Manager, Photographic and Lithographic Branch.	4 "
	A. L. Jackson ...	Foreman, Mechanical Branch ...	5 "
	Chas. Griffiths ...	Sub-overseer ...	6 "
	P. Buchanan ...	do. ...	6 "
	Jno. Mercer ...	do. ...	6 "
	Jas. Dutton ...	Storekeeper ...	6 " and 3 days.
	C. W. Bloomfield...	Computer ...	6 "
	Jno. Waterman ...	Sub-overseer...	4 "
	J. K. Small ...	do. ...	4 " and 3 days.
F. Dowsett ...	Clerk ...	1 week.	
G. Johnston ...	Record Clerk ...	6 weeks.	
A. W. Chapman ...	Foreman, Stamp Branch...	1 week.	
STORES .....	G. O'Donnell ...	Chief Clerk ...	3 days.
	J. R. Evans ...	Clerk ...	4 weeks.
	J. Cohen ...	do. ...	1 week and 2 days.
	L. F. Saclier ...	od. ...	6 weeks.
	J. Adams ...	do. ...	1 week and 1 day.
ORDNANCE STORES	C. H. Harris ...	Clerk ...	2 weeks and 3 days.
	E. C. Haviland ...	... ..	1 week and 3 days.
	E. Newman ...	Foreman of Stores ...	4 months.
	V. W. Williams ...	Clerk ...	2 weeks.
	T. Rogers ...	Inspector of Magazines ...	1 week.
	W. C. Paton ...	Clerk ...	5 days.
	C. Thirkell ...	Assistant Ordnance Storekeeper	3 "
W. J. Brown ...	Clerk ...	1 week and 3 days.	
SHIPPING OFFICE	John Parker (now deceased).	Deputy Shipping Master ...	4 months.
	Ernest H. Llewellyn	Clerk ...	1 month.
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.	Joseph Jager ...	Assistant Inspector ...	3 months and 24 days.
MARINE BOARD ...	F. Hixson ...	President, Marine Board ...	1 month.
	H. Broderick ...	Engineer Surveyor ...	10 days.
	Alex. Bell...	Harbour Master, Sydney ...	1 month.
	Thomas Brooks ...	Shipwright Surveyor, Newcastle	1 "
	Thomas Mulhall ...	Light-keeper, Broken Bay ...	4 days.
	Thomas Freeburn...	Pilot, Clarence River ...	1 month.
	Joseph Creer ...	Pilot, South Head ...	1 "
	Thomas Upton ...	Assistant Light-keeper, Point Stephens	14 days.
	Robert Cork ...	Pilot, South Head ...	1 month, & 7 days.
	William Glover ...	Light-keeper, Nelson Bay ...	14 days.
	A. B. Jack ...	Pilot, South Head ...	17 "
	Alexander Coutts	Pilot, South Head ...	27 "
	Robert Houslar ...	Pilot, Wollongong ...	6 "
Henry Gibson ...	Light-keeper, Jervis Bay ...	14 "	

NOTE.—This is exclusive of workmen, who are each allowed one week's leave of absence annually.

Department.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Extent of Leave during three years, ended 31 March, 1881.
MARINE BOARD— <i>contd.</i> —	J. Mulhall ...	Assistant Light-keeper, Broken Bay ...	4 days.
	J. Craig* ...	Pilot, Shoalhaven ... ..	21 "
	J. Lee ...	Water Bailiff and Inspector ... ..	4 "
	J. Wren ...	Light-keeper, Fort Denison ... ..	1 month.
	A. Gregory ...	Assistant Keeper, Seal Rocks ... ..	1 week.
	J. Leonard ...	Pilot, Camden Haven ... ..	5 weeks.
	Wm. Gambell ...	Light-keeper, Ulladulla ... ..	6 "
	Wm. Boulton ...	Assistant Light-keeper, Point Stephens	14 days.
	G. Mulhall ...	Light-keeper, Broken Bay ... ..	14 "
	Wm. M'Gregor ...	Pilot, Tweed ... ..	1 month.
	Thos. Wybrow ...	Assistant Light-keeper, Point Stephens	14 days.
	E. St. A. Kingsford	Pilot, Port Macquarie ... ..	1 month.
	R. Hall ...	Assistant Light-keeper, Macquarie Light	14 days.
Wm. Firth ...	Pilot, South Head ... ..	7 "	
* Came to Sydney and died here.			
STAMP DUTIES ...	Edward J. Smith ...	Corresponding Clerk ... ..	1 month.

[6d.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1881.



1881.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**CIVIL SERVICE.**

(LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 July, 1881.*

---

RETURN, as far as the Department of Lands is concerned, to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 30th March, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing for the last three years the number of Public Officers  
“who have been allowed leave of absence, and for how long on full  
“salary.”

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

---



## CIVIL SERVICE.

RETURN showing the number of Public Officers in connection with the Department of Lands who have been allowed leave of absence, and for how long on full salary during the period from the 1st April, 1878, to the 31st March, 1881.

## MINISTERIAL.

Name.	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.		
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.
Thompson, L. G. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Freeman, S. ....	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	13	...	...	...
Wiseman, John ....	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blaxland, J. G. ....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Wilson, F. H. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Paterson, E. ....	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1
Williams, Fredk. ....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
M'Kern, F. ....	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
Williams, Frank ....	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1
Banks, T. P. ....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
Newman, T. E. L. ....	...	...	4	...	...	8	...	2	3	...	...	1
Curry, H. A. G. ....	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...
Donovan, J. D. ....	...	...	1	...	3	6	...	6	...	...	...	1
Wallis, Natl. ....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...	6
M'Guinn, J. ....	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Arnold, C. G. ....	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	12
Neal, John G. ....	2	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	6
Boot, O. A. C. ....	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
De Mestre, P. ....	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	6	4	...	...	2
Croft, Jas. P. ....	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Adams, W. H. ....	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	4
Devlin, J. N. ....	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Johnson, C. B. ....	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	2	...	...	1
Helm, C. J. ....	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toohar, J. B. ....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	...	...	1
Phillips, H. ....	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	...	...	2
Dalton, John ....	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	1	...	...	1
Thompson, H. L. ....	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Slack, F. A. ....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	4
Neale, Geo. ....	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	3
Wild, Wm. ....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	1	...	...
Minnett, J. C. V. ....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	3	...
Linsley, J. R. ....	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...

## CONDITIONAL SALES.

Moriarty, A. O. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4	...	...	6	...	...
Blackman, W. ....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Neate, C. E. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Brown, C. A. ....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitzpatrick, H. A. ....	6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	1
Brown, E. ....	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...
Croft, F. W. ....	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	7	2	2	...	...
Stobo, E. H. ....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
M'Donald, W. ....	...	...	10	...	...	12	...	...	3	...	...	...
Capper, W. H. ....	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...
Rich, H. P. ....	...	...	3	...	6	5	2	...	...	...	...	10
Cope, Charles. ....	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	...	1
Lackey, M. ....	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...
M'Donald, J. R. ....	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	12	...	...	...
Locke, J. T. ....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ardill, W. ....	...	...	2	...	5	5	...	...	6	...	2	4
Bailie, Jas. A. ....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	1	...
Hunt, Vere. ....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	2
Ward, T. W. ....	...	...	5	...	...	12	...	...	10	...	...	12
Bremer, F. G. ....	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Grainger, T. B. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3
Crew, A. B. ....	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	1
Pidgeon, J. W. ....	...	...	10	...	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	...
M'Guinne, J. P. ....	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	12	...	...	...
Yorke, J. R. ....	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	2
Smith, Fredk. ....	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	2
Dillon, C. ....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Harpur, F. M. ....	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3
Ridley, G. S. ....	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3
Miles, J. R. R. ....	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	6	3	...	...	2
Sturrock, Wm. ....	...	...	6	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	1
Kippax, E. ....	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
Moses, Wm. ....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	2	5

## COMMISSIONERS OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

Blythe, Sydney ....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Burne, Henry. ....	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Clarke, G. O'Malley. ....	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Dolaney, John ....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawkins T. J. ....	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
King, J. G. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Rose, A. C. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...

\* On account of severe illness.

## INSPECTORS OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

Name.	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.		
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.
Argent, Thomas	...	7	5	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Carnic, T. B.	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cropper, Charles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...
Evans, Edwin	...	...	11	...	5	4	...	4	2	...	...	...
Franks, R. C.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harper, W.	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mulligan, F. B.	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	...	...
M'Phillamy, J. S.	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
O'Hara, J. S.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Page, J. C.	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rowlandson, J. G.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith, George	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...
Spring, Gerald	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Street, P. W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Trollope, F.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...

## LAND AGENTS.

District.	Name.	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.		
		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.
Albury	Edwards, J. R.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Armidale	Bray, Jas.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bathurst	Kennedy, A. H.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	
Balranald	Mitchell, R. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Bingera	Powell, H. W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bega	Davis, J.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bourke	Layard, L. F.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Braidwood	Robertson, W. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Broulee (Moruya)	Clarke, W.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	Thomas, W. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Camden	Martin, J. B.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cassilis	Thompson, J. H.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coona	Smithers, G. H.	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coonabarabran	Edwards, F. W.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coonamble	Beale, C. G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Cootamundra	Primrose, C. H. B.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Corowa	Croft, Herbert	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	Louche, J. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	
Cowra	* Arkins, John	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	
Deniliquin	Armour, A. W.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Dubbo	Roxburgh, H.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	
Dungog	Smith, C. G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Forbes	Freeman, S.	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	* Edwards, W. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	†	...	...	
Do.	Cohen, S. L. (Asst.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Glen Innes	Sanders, H. R.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
Goulburn	Alexander, C. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Grafton	Clarke, W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
Gundagai	Weekes, C. W.	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gunning	Kenyon, J. F.	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gunnedah	Hamilton, A. P. D.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Inverell	Cardew, W. C.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hartley	Neale, T. H.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manning River	Crcagh, J. A.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mitchell (Wilcannia)	Steel, W. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Milton	Burrows, S. M.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moama	Donaldson, L. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Molong	Nisbett, J. H.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mudgee	Isaacs, F. S.	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Muswellbrook	Foley, T.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Narrandera	King, J. L.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	
Oxley (Hay)	Makin, H. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Parramatta	* Langley, Geo.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	Wickham, Geo.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Patrick's Plains (Singleton.)	Hepworth, F. J. P. (Assistant.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Penrith	Cleeve, J. K., jun.	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Port Macquarie	Maunsell, R.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Queanbeyan	Willans, A. O. (Asst.)	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Raymond Terrace	Middleton, C. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Rylstone	Armstrong, W. W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Tamworth	M'Donald, J.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Tenterfield	Simons, J. W.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tumut	Vyner, F. W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Urana	Badham, C. L. C.	1	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	3	...	
Walcha	Love, M. S.	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	
Warialda	Macarthur, F. C.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wellington	Marsh, Fredk.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	
Wentworth	Richardson, W. L.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Wagga Wagga	Korff, F. D. A.	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Wollongong	Turner, A. A.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Yass	Yates, L.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	

\* Deceased.

† Indefinite leave for illness.

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1881.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**CIVIL SERVICE.**

(LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 August, 1881.*

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SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN, as far as the Survey Branch of the Department of Lands is concerned, to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 30th March, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing, for the last three years, the number of Public Officers  
“ who have been allowed leave of absence, and for how long, on full  
“ salary.”

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

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## CIVIL SERVICE.

RETURN showing the number of Public Officers in connection with the Department of Lands who have been allowed leave of absence, and for how long, on full salary, during the period from 1st April, 1878, to 31st March, 1881:—

Name.	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.		
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.
Adams P. F. ...								1				
Fisher E. ...					6						3	
Twynam E. ...	12											
Wood J. H. ...			12	1				1			1	
Evans T. ...						2		Deceased				
Bolton C. F. ...					3	10		Deceased				
Arnheim E. H. ...					3							
Dalglish J. C. ...		3			3						2	
Betts A. C. ...		3			3							
Woolrych F. B. W. ...					3						3	
Chard J. S. ...									4			
Allworth J. W. ...					3							
Finley F. G. ...							1					
Crouch H. A. ...		3			3			3				
Deering J. W. ...				1								
Smith T. H. ...		4			3							3
Chamberlain T. J. ...		3			3							
Schleicher A. ...					2							
Wansbrough C. H. ...					3			3				
Sheaffe G. H. ...					3							
M'Donald R. ...					3		1					
Atchison J. T. ...					2			4				
Bullock C. C. ...								3				
Hedgeland G. C. ...		3			3							
Handcock R. ...					2							
M'Master C. J. ...					1							
MacFarlane E. ...											3	
Wood W. H. O'M. ...					3							
Metcalf C. J. ...								4				
Vickery E. G. ...					3			5				
Tritton J. L. ...					3						3	
Nash W. H. ...								1			1	
Walker W. G. ...					2						3	
Ebsworth A. ...						15						
Ebsworth E. ...									2			
Halliday E. J. ...		3										
Campbell T. ...		3										
Perdrian S. E. ...		3									3	
Pinnington S. J. ...		3			3							
Mearns A. L. ...		3										
Galloway R. M. ...	1											
Arnheim C. T. ...					2							
Manning H. C. ...					4			9				
Foster A. W. J. ...					3							
Anderson J. ...					3							
Bowler C. ...					3							
Ferris J. ...					1	3						
Marsh M. O. A. ...				1								
Cowper H. P. ...					3							
Scrivener C. R. ...					2	12						
Christian W. ...					3			1				
Alexander S. ...					2			1				
Watt H. ...						3						
Pool J. ...								3				
Daly J. E. ...									6			
Wicks E. ...											3	
Trail H. G. ...								3				
North C. F. N. ...								4				
Mills W. W. ...								1				
Adams W. E. ...								1				
Knibbs G. H. ...								1				
Maitland D. M. ...								3				
Flannery W. B. ...											3	
White H. L. ...											1	
Ellis J. W. ...								2				
Lewis T. H. ...			10			23			9			5
Willis J. A. C. ...		3	6		2	9		2	8			6
Finch C. E. ...			21			19				23		1
Sangster J. (12 months from 19 April, 1878)												
Johnson A. ...		3			3			3				
Rutter F. W. ...			7			2				24		
Stopps A. J. ...			4			6				6		
Stevens T. ...			4			25				26		18
Goggin J. F. ...						1		3		3	1	

Name.	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.		
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.
Armstrong W. D.	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	12	...	...	2
Freeman W.	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	3
Gerard E. M. S.	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	1
Stack J.	...	...	20	...	...	17	...	...	23	...	...	15
Watt F. W.	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	9	...	...	8
Chisholm D. H.	...	...	15	...	...	3	...	...	15	...	...	4
Elwin T.	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	4
Callachor T. F.	...	...	12	...	...	18	...	...	21	...	...	...
Wickham H.	...	...	1	...	...	17	...	...	19	...	...	16
Houston W.	...	3	4	...	3	2	...	1	5	...	...	3
Peyton S. L.	...	...	18	...	...	10	...	...	14	...	...	1
Walters J. J.	...	...	16	...	...	25	...	...	18	...	3	...
Long G.	...	8	2	1	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	1
Allan H. A.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Trengrouse N.	...	7	23	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	5
Blake M. O'C.	...	...	4	...	...	15	...	...	4	...	...	11
Trengrouse W. A.	...	...	16	...	...	17	...	...	22	...	...	1
Packer G. R.	...	...	8	...	...	21	...	5	7	...	...	...
Canty M.	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	2	1
Hare H.	...	...	10	...	...	25	...	...	15	...	...	3
Burnell A. J.	...	...	27	...	...	7	...	...	9	...	...	2
Bennett L. G. J.	...	1	13	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1
Gall A. R.	...	2	3	...	2	6	...	...	13	...	...	7
Hall W. H.	...	...	16	...	...	10	...	...	15	...	...	...
Rennie C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
Cansdell G. G. M. S.	...	...	26	...	...	24	...	...	17	...	...	11
Hare A. J.	...	...	7	...	...	24	...	...	14	...	...	3
Bransby R. G. S.	...	...	7	...	...	17	...	...	11	...	...	1
Müller W.	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	1
Saunders C. J.	...	...	4	...	...	20	...	...	17	...	...	...
Keating J. T.	...	...	18	...	...	12	...	...	6	...	...	...
Burt J.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M'Lean M. A.	...	2	3	...	2	7	...	2	...	...	...	5
Slade J. J.	...	...	19	...	...	15	...	...	20	...	...	2
Malcolm R. J.	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	5
Callachor J. J.	...	...	7	...	...	10	...	...	29	...	...	2
Small J. T.	...	2	4	...	2	6	...	2	5	...	...	1
Owen C.	...	...	24	...	...	19	...	...	34	...	...	15
Richardson J. J.	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	6
Colliss W.	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	3	3	...	...	4
Quinn J. J.	...	3	2	...	1	5	...	1	3	...	...	1
Rich H. P.	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	44	...	...	23
Day W. F.	...	...	16	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	6
Garvin J. P. A.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Dowling P. J.	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	1
Shelton R.	...	...	8	...	...	33	...	...	4	...	...	2
M'Lean W.	...	...	10	...	...	16	...	...	20	...	...	...
Herring H. C.	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	12	...	...	1
Grant W.	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	6	...	...	2
Bacon F. B.	...	...	7	...	4	8	...	1	8	...	...	3
Ballhausen C.	...	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	16	...	...	9
Winder W.	...	...	6	...	...	15	...	...	17	...	...	3
Wilkinson H. E.	...	...	6	...	...	13	...	...	16	...	...	1
M'Lean R.	...	...	4	...	2	9	...	3	4	...	...	...
Vautin E. S.	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	6	...	...	5
M'Lean J. A.	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	3	5	...	...	2
Bronsdon E. A.	...	1	4	...	1	3	...	1	4	...	...	...
Doubleday G. H.	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	1
Thornton R. T.	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
M'Kay G. A.	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
Kirke S. W.	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	4	...	...	2
Finn J. J.	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	18	...	...	2
Cooke J. F.	...	...	3	...	...	18	...	...	6	...	...	3
Ferris J.	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Smith G. J.	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	2
Swyny A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1
Fewings E. W.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	23
Turri G. G.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	2	4
Nilson A.	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	14	...	...	13
Sherring J. W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Taylor J.	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	13	...	...	...
Russell J. E. M.	...	...	13	...	...	22	...	...	16	...	...	1
Cobham J. B.	...	...	7	...	...	21	...	...	16	...	...	2
Kennedy J. M.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Minchen E. W.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	...	...	...
Morris E. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Christie C. S.	...	...	19	...	...	3	...	...	64	...	...	1
Sharp F. W.	...	...	17	...	...	15	...	...	12	...	...	1
Harrison F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Eccles J.	...	...	3	...	...	18	...	...	33	...	...	1
Inglis J. T.	...	3	1	...	...	11	...	...	18	...	...	...
Ford P.	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	15	...	...	1
Bernaer J.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Sharp G. W.	...	...	13	...	...	27	...	...	20	...	...	...
M'Donald N.	...	...	8	...	...	18	...	...	24	...	...	5
Zouch C. G.	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	3	2	...	...	1

Name.	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.		
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.
Dove W. ...						3		2	5			
Webster W. ...								1				
Hemning O. H. ...								1				
Underwood R. G. ...								3				3
Aylmer W. H. ...		1	7	1				3				3
Neill W. J. ...		3	14		3			3	3		3	3
Murray J. S. ...								3	14	1		
Ranclaud A. B. ...							1		2			
Campbell H. C. ...								2	2			4
Walker G. W. ...									17			2
Bowles S. ...												1
Rodd C. T. ...		3	7		3	6		3	4			5
Stack E. ...		2	4	3	1	5			13			11
M'Lelland R. ...			11			14			1			
Smith R. ...		2	5		2	3		3	1	2		
M'Lean W. H. ...					3	1			4			2
Duff G. D. M'D. ...								3	1		2	3
Nepean M. ...												6
Gordon L. S. ...			5			4			10			1
Landers J. F. ...				1		2		3				
Davidson J. ...		3	3		3	1		3	1			
Evans T. ...			7		3	11			14			3
Barnes F. E. ...			5			3			7		3	1
Baly H. P. ...		3	1		3	1			2			
Hack F. G. ...			5			8		6	8			4
Alphen T. ...		3	1		3	4		3	2			1
Miller D. ...			7		8	3		3	4			
Sheahan J. J. ...			6	7		12			10		1	14
Briscoe E. J. ...		3				2		3	2			
M'Mahon M. ...			4		3	3		3	3			1
Eldershaw P. E. ...			8		3	2		3	3			
Callaway R. ...			6			4		3	2		3	
Gilfillan T. L. ...			7		3	4			14			
Tuckerman P. P. ...			3			3			4		1	
M'Neil J. ...			10			4			3			1
Callinan W. W. ...			2			4		2	3			2
Simpson J. ...									2			1
Wonham W. J. ...			2			2			5			
Twine A. F. ...		3	6			20			5			
Biggar J. G. ...			4		3	2						
Baldwin R. ...			4			9		3	3			
Butler W. T. ...			8		2	3			7			
Usher R. W. ...			1									2
Tecce G. T. A. ...			13			14			3			
Williams C. H. ...			16		1	29			20			
Gregory A. H. ...			9			9		3	7			
M'Millan W. ...			2			3			13			
Macdonnell W. J. ...						2			1			
Christie C. L. ...												1
Kirchner W. G. ...											1	
Wiley W. ...			4		3	7		4	4			
James A. H. C. ...			15			3						
Coates G. ...						14			2			
Acheson R. H. ...						2						
J. Killian ...												
T. Kelly ...												
J. Meads ...								2	2		1	2
Conder W. J. ...						4						
Brooks J. ...											3	
Taylor E. H. ...			2			2			2			
Hawkins H. S. ...						1		2	3			2
Laycock J. H. ...								5	3			2
Trivett J. B. ...												5
Maitland D. M. ...									3			
Furber T. F. ...												2
Spry J. M. ...			24			24			16			20
Lloyd A. L. ...			44			15			15			
Ireland C. G. ...			10			22			22			
Lorton T. H. ...		2	3		2	5		2	9		1	4
Lewis W. A. ...		1	5			3						18
						7			4			

Resigned.

27 days for Intercolonial Rifle Matches in 1879 and 1880.

Surveyor General's Office,  
18th August, 1881.

P. F. ADAMS.

[3d.]

1881.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. MASON, LATE ENGINEER FOR EXISTING RAILWAY LINES.  
(MINUTES, &c., RESPECTING APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 July, 1881.*

RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on 22nd March, 1881, That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters or minutes from Mr. Mason, late Engineer for Existing Railway Lines, to the Minister for Works or Commissioner for Railways, on the subject of Mr. Mason’s application for leave of absence for twelve months; also, all Executive or Cabinet Minutes, as well as any minutes of the previous and present Minister for Works and the Commissioner for Railways, as well as all other correspondence on the same subject.”

(*Mr. Forster.*)

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Mr. Mason to Commissioner, for twelve months leave of absence, and minutes thereon. 7 March, 1878.....	2
2.	Letter from Mr. Mason, asking that a decision may be come to in the above matter. 26 August, 1878 .....	2
3.	Minute by Mr. Secretary Sutherland, recommending to Cabinet the granting of Mr. Mason’s leave. 30 November, 1878 .....	2
4.	Further minute by Mr. Secretary Sutherland, recommending the application to the favourable consideration of his successor. 6 December, 1878 .....	2
5.	Minute by Mr. Secretary Lackey, that application cannot be entertained until return of Messrs. Moriarty and Rac, and minutes thereon. 4 April, 1879.....	3
6.	Mr. Mason to Commissioner, enclosing letter to Secretary for Public Works, urging the claims he has upon the Government to favourable consideration of his application, and minutes thereon. 31 March, 1880 .....	3
6a.	Mr. Mason to Commissioner, forwarding his resignation, and minutes thereon. 30 October, 1880 .....	4
7.	Mr. Mason to Commissioner, renewing his application for leave of absence. 5 January, 1881.....	4
8.	Mr. Mason to Secretary for Public Works, requesting that he may be relieved of the office of Engineer for Existing Lines. 31 January, 1881.....	4
9.	Mr. Mason to Commissioner, stating that it is his intention to vacate his office. 21 February, 1881.....	4
10.	Minute by Secretary for Public Works, that leave will be given on half-pay for nine months, and minutes thereon. 4 March, 1881 .....	5
11.	Mr. Mason to Commissioner, requesting to be forthwith relieved from the duties of his office. 14 March, 1881...	5
12.	Minute by Mr. Secretary Lackey, accepting Mr. Mason’s resignation. 14 March, 1881 .....	5
13.	Commissioner to Mr. Mason, conveying notification of acceptance of his resignation. 14 March, 1881.....	5



MR. MASON, LATE ENGINEER FOR EXISTING RAILWAY LINES.

No. 1.

The Engineer for Existing Lines to The Commissioner for Railways.

Subject: Leave of Absence.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Existing Lines,

Sir,

Engineer's Office, Sydney, 7 March, 1878.

I have the honor to apply for twelve months leave of absence on full pay, for the purpose of visiting England. My chief object in doing so is for the benefit of my health, which of late has suffered much by the severity and long hours of labour in the arduous duties I have had to perform.

I beg to state that my appointment as Chief Assistant Engineer, for laying out and constructing railways in this Colony, was made on the 11th June, 1856. I arrived here on the 16th January, 1857, and have been engaged since that time up to the present date without intermission, in full and active service, now upwards of 21 years—not having had leave of absence during the whole of that time; in fact, for the last seven years I have never been able to take any of the ordinary holidays, owing to the nature of the duties I had to attend to.

After 21 years of continuous and faithful service I respectfully submit that I am fully justified in making this application.

WILLIAM MASON.

In what way does Mr. Mason propose his duties are to be performed in his absence, by whom, and at what extra cost, if any?—J.S., 5/4/78.

I would recommend Mr. Drewett to take charge of this Department during my absence, provided Mr. Whitton can spare him for that time. By this arrangement the work of the Department would be carried on without causing any extra expense to the Government.—W.M., 8/4/78.

Mr. Whitton to say.—J.S., 12/4/78.

Mr. Drewett's time is so fully occupied in my Department that it would be utterly impossible for him to attend to any other work.—J.W., 16/4/78.

Mr. Mason to sec.—J.S., 18/4/78.

Under these circumstances I would recommend Mr. Cowdery, Chief Assistant in this Department, to take charge of it during my absence. Mr. Cowdery has had a large and practical experience on railway works, and I have confidence in recommending him.—W.M., 25/5/78.

No. 2.

The Engineer for Existing Lines to The Commissioner for Railways.

Subject: Leave of Absence.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Existing Lines,

Sir,

Engineer's Office, Sydney, 26 August, 1878.

Referring to my application for leave of absence, I beg to remind you that I have heard nothing further of the matter since the date of my last communication on the subject.

As I understand that I shall be relieved from the duties connected with the Locomotive Branch, on the 1st proximo, I take this opportunity to ask to have the matter decided as early as possible.

WILLIAM MASON.

No. 3.

Minute of Mr. Secretary Sutherland.

\* Leave of absence to Mr. Mason, Engineer for Existing Lines.

Mr. Mason has applied for twelve months leave of absence to visit Europe; he has been twenty-one years in the service, and has not previously had any leave.

It is proposed that the duties of his office, during his absence, should be performed by Mr. Cowdery, Chief Assistant Engineer, who is in receipt of £600 a year.

Mr. Whitton, in 1867, obtained eight months leave of absence on half-pay after a service of eleven and a half years.

Mr. Drewett, Assistant Engineer, obtained, in 1876, nine months leave of absence on full pay after a service of nineteen and a half years.

The salary attached to the office held by Mr. Mason is £1,000, and in consideration of his lengthened service I recommend that leave of absence be granted to him either for nine months on full pay, or for twelve months on three-fourths of his salary.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, 30/11/78.

No. 4.

Further Minute of Mr. Secretary Sutherland.

Mr. Mason's leave of absence.

I HAD intended to bring the question of Mr. Mason's leave of absence before the Cabinet, with my recommendation that it be granted as the \*enclosed paper shows, but other pressing business before the Cabinet prevented it from being considered. I must now leave it for the consideration of my successor, with the assurance that had I remained in office the leave would have been granted, and I desire to recommend it very strongly.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, 6/12/78.

\* Paper referred to above.

## No. 5.

## Minute of Mr. Secretary Lackey.

THIS application was submitted to me some time back, asking for leave of absence for twelve months. I find that Mr. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers, is now on leave in England, and that Mr. Rae, Under Secretary, has obtained leave to visit England; under these circumstances I cannot see my way to recommend that another Officer of this Department be granted a similar concession. On Mr. Moriarty's return, however, Mr. Mason may renew his application, which I will then have no objection to bring before the Cabinet.

J.L., 21/4/79.

Now that Mr. Moriarty has returned to Sydney, and as I understand that Mr. Rae will return in about two months, I have the honor to renew my application for leave of absence, in accordance with Mr. Secretary Lackey's minute, 21/4/79. I shall feel obliged if the Commissioner will submit this to the Minister, with the view of having the matter settled at an early date, as I am desirous of leaving Sydney by the Mail in February next.—W.M., 30/12/79.

I have brought the application of Mr. Mason, the Engineer for Existing Lines, for twelve months' leave of absence on full pay, before the Cabinet, and they came to the decision that in view of the number of applications now before the Government of a similar character, they could not consent to the leave being given under the circumstances. A strong opinion exists against the propriety generally of such leave to Officers in the Civil Service, and two other applications besides Mr. Mason's were refused upon these grounds.—J.L., 5/3/80.

Mr. Mason, B.C., 8/3/80.—CII. A.G. Seen.—W.M., 11/3/80.

## No. 6.

## The Engineer for Existing Lines to The Commissioner for Railways.

Subject: Refusal of leave of absence.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,  
Existing Lines, Engineer's Office, Sydney, 31 March, 1880.

WILL you oblige me by laying the enclosed letter on the above subject before Mr. Lackey.

W. MASON.

Submitted accordingly.—CII. A.G., 2/4/80.

[Enclosure.]

The Engineer for Existing Lines to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 31 March, 1880.

Referring to my application for leave of absence to visit Europe for the benefit of my health, I have the honor to state that I have read your minute dated 5/3/80; conveying to me the decision of the Cabinet thereon, namely, that leave of absence could not be granted to me owing to the number of applications now before the Government of a similar character, and that two other applications besides mine were refused upon those grounds.

As I am not aware by whom, or on what grounds, or under what circumstances, these applications were made, I have no means of comparing their claims, urgency or necessity, with my own; and it may be that some or all of them have had leave of absence at some period or periods of their service, whereas I have had none. I am, however, aware that leave of absence was granted to three officers in the Public Works Department over which you preside, whose claims I submit were no stronger than my own, and whose applications for leave were made *subsequently* to mine; two of them were granted twelve months leave of absence, one of which was extended to fifteen months; the other, an officer in the Railway Branch, was granted nine months leave, although his appointment dates only from August, 1867, whilst mine dates from June, 1856, about half the length of my service.

When Mr. Sutherland was in office he gave me a distinct promise that he would strongly recommend to the Cabinet that leave of absence should be granted to me, which is fully borne out by his minutes on the subject, and you, sir, will, no doubt, remember when I first renewed my application to you that you also promised to do all you could for me in the matter of obtaining leave.

Considering all the circumstances of the case, combined with these promises, upon which I fully relied, coupled with the responsible position I hold, and the nature of the professional services I have ever rendered to the Government, together with the fact that for the twenty-three years I have been in the service I have had *no leave of absence* beyond a few days granted many years ago, I looked upon the matter as certain, that leave would be granted to me now, especially under the circumstances of failing health, consequently I was much disappointed at the decision of the Cabinet.

After having spent twenty-three years of the best part of my professional life in the service of the Government of New South Wales, twenty-three months of the latter part of it in discharging the duties of what are now two departments with equal salaries of £1,000 a year each, and which were of so arduous a nature as to affect my health, I submit that my request cannot be considered an unreasonable one, being only such as that which I believe has been invariably granted to others under similar circumstances.

For some time past I have suffered from general prostration of the "nervous system," which I am satisfied was induced by excessive overwork in carrying on the duties of two departments, and the constant application to the onerous duties of my present office has certainly aggravated that affection; and desirous as I am of continuing those duties, I am certain to do so without cessation would be at great risk of permanent injury to my health, as I feel that a complete change and rest from work for a time is absolutely necessary to re-establish it; and in this opinion I am fully confirmed by Dr. P. Sydney Jones, who has been my medical adviser for the last sixteen years, and who strongly recommends a rest from all work for a time, coupled with a sea voyage, and says I never can expect to recover without it.

As

As many of the circumstances I now mention do not appear in the papers referring to my application, and as it appears to me they would have had an important bearing in deciding the case, I take this opportunity of bringing them prominently to your notice, for I cannot for one moment suppose that the Government would reduce me to the painful and humiliating alternative of sacrificing either my office or my health.

Having now stated all the principal points bearing on the case, I leave the matter in your hands.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM MASON.

I have brought Mr. Mason's application for twelve months' leave of absence on full pay before my colleagues, who will not alter the decision they have already come to.—J.L., 21/5/80. Engineer for Existing Lines.—D.V., *pro* Commissioner. Seen.—W.M., 9/6/80.

No. 6A.

The Engineer for Existing Lines to The Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,  
Engineer's Office, Sydney, 30 October, 1880.

Sir,  
Minister for Public Works. Will you do me the favour to lay my resignation, herein enclosed, before the Honorable

I have, &c.,

W. MASON.

[Enclosure.]

The Engineer for Existing Lines to The Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,  
Engineer's Office, Sydney, 30 October, 1880.

Sir,  
I have the honor to resign my appointment as Engineer for Existing Lines of Railways and Engineer temporarily in charge of Tramways, and shall be glad to be relieved of the duties of my office at the end of the ensuing month.

I have, &c.,

W. MASON.

I have submitted the above to the Minister, and he will attend to it.—CHAS. A. G., 2/11/80. Mr Mason, after an interview with the Minister, requested that his resignation might be considered as withdrawn.—CH. A. G., 9/12/80.

No. 7.

The Engineer for Existing Lines to The Commissioner for Railways.

Leave of Absence.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,  
Existing Lines, Engineer's Office, Sydney, 5 January, 1881.

At Mr. Lackey's request I have postponed renewing my application for leave of absence until now. I shall feel obliged if the Commissioner will bring this matter before the Minister at an early date, with a view of having it decided before the expiration of this month.

W. MASON.

No. 8.

The Engineer for Existing Lines to The Secretary for Public Works.

Railway Department, Office of Engineer for Existing Lines,  
Sydney, 31 January, 1881.

Sir,  
I have the honor to remind the Minister that I have not received any reply to my communication of the 5th instant, about my leave of absence, although I asked to have one before the end of this month.

The Minister will no doubt remember the interview I had with him on the 3rd November last, when at his request I withdrew my resignation, on the understanding that leave of absence should be granted to me as soon as the special press of work in the Department in connection with the tramways would admit of my leaving, and that I was not to re-submit my application until a month or six weeks after that date. This I agreed to, and did not re-submit it until a fortnight after the time fixed by the Minister.

The whole of the works and other matters relating to tramways as above referred to having now been put in good order, I have therefore fully carried out my arrangement with the Minister, but still feeling the necessity for a rest from work for a time, and the uncertainty when the question of my leave of absence may be settled, I claim the right to retire from the service under my former resignation, and have now the honor to request that I may be relieved forthwith from the duties of the office I now hold as Engineer for Existing Railways and Tramways.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM MASON.

No. 9.

The Engineer for Existing Lines to The Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Existing Lines,  
Engineer's Office, Sydney, 21 February, 1881.

I BEG to remind the Commissioner that I have not yet received any reply to my letter of the 31st ultimo, requesting to be relieved forthwith from the duties of the office I hold, and to state that it is my intention to vacate it at the end of this month.

WILLIAM MASON,

No. 10.

## No. 10.

## Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

LEAVE will be given Mr. Mason on half pay for nine months. I understand that ample provision has been made for the performance of the work of Mr. Mason's office during his absence.

J.L., 4/3/81.

I shall be glad to be informed upon what terms nine months' leave of absence has been granted to me, as the Minister's minute, I observe, does not state them?—W. MASON, 8/3/81. See Minister's minute above, "on half pay," interlined since.—CH. A.G., 10/3/81. Mr. Mason, B.C.

## No. 11.

## The Engineer for Existing Lines to The Secretary for Public Works.

## Mr. Mason's Leave of Absence.

WHEN I consented to withdraw my resignation at the Minister's special request in November last, it was on the understanding that I would be paid additional salary for taking charge of the Tramway Department; this, however, I waived on condition that leave of absence was granted to me on the terms I applied for, namely, *twelve months leave on full pay*.

Instead of this I am now offered *nine months on half pay* without any further consideration for the extra excessive and onerous duties I have had to perform for the last six months, by having the works of the whole of the said Tramway Department added to my then already overburdened one of the Railways.

I refrain from any comment on the subject; but taking the whole circumstances of the case into consideration, I have merely to remark that it would be impossible for me to accept the terms offered in the Minister's minute 4/3/81, and beg to refer him to my second letter of resignation, dated 31st January last, and *again* request that I be relieved from the duties of my office forthwith, as I must respectfully decline all responsibility in connection with it after this date.

WILLIAM MASON, 14/3/81.

## No. 12.

## Minute of The Secretary for Public Works.

As Mr. Mason declines to be responsible after to-day, I have no alternative but to accept his resignation, and I desire to state at the same time that there was no promise contained in the communication to which Mr. Mason refers that I did not carry out.

J.L., 14/3/81.

Letter to Mr. Mason, accepting his resignation.—CH. A.G., 14/3/81.

## No. 13.

## The Commissioner for Railways to Mr. W. Mason.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 14 March, 1881.

Referring to your minute of this day's date, requesting that you may be relieved of the duties of your office as Engineer for Existing Lines of Railways and Tramways, I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary for Public Works has been pleased to accept your resignation, and in so doing desires me to say, with reference to your representations as to what transpired at the interview which you had with him in November last, on the subject of your application for leave of absence, that he made no promise then which he has not fulfilled.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,  
Commissioner for Railways.



1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.  
(NAMES OF, AND AMOUNTS DUE TO, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 October, 1881.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 19th July, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) A Return showing the Licensed Surveyors to whom the Government were indebted on the 30th June last.
- “ (2.) The amount in each case.
- “ (3.) The dates of accounts on which such sums are due.”

(*Mr. Murray.*)

NOTE.—A memorandum by the Surveyor General on the subject accompanies the return.

MEMORANDUM to accompany the Return showing the probable amount due by the Government to Licensed Surveyors on the 30th June, 1881.

In submitting the accompanying Return, which has been prepared to a motion of the Legislative Assembly, showing what was the probable indebtedness of the Government to Licensed Surveyors on the 30th June last, I deem it desirable to offer the following remarks in connection therewith.

The first column shows the amount actually due to Licensed Surveyors on the 30th June, as passed by the Professional Branch, and at that time going through the Treasury, Bank, &c., in course of payment. This column answers the motion as worded.

The next column shows the amount of gross outstanding claims of all kinds, embracing measurements made without instructions, payment for which is delayed pending alienation and all other claims, which will in due course be dealt with.

It is a part of the Articles of Instruction that 75 per cent. is advanced on receipt of plans, and final adjustment remains until the surveys shall have been examined, &c.

The average amount voted for licensed surveys is about £136,666 per annum ; therefore the £33,703 does not amount to the 25 per cent. which should nearly always exist as a perpetual possible debit.

P. F. ADAMS,  
Surveyor General's Office,  
27th October, 1881.

## LICENSED SURVEYORS.

RETURN to Legislative Assembly, showing the amount outstanding on Licensed Surveyors' accounts on the 30th June, 1881, distinguishing the amount as passed for payment on that date from outstanding claims which are subject to reductions and alterations on final examination of plans and acceptance or cancellation, wholly or in part, of surveys charged for.

Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30 June.	Outstanding claims, as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anderson, W. ....	19 Aug., 1876 ...	31 Aug., 1876 ...		4 14 6	4 14 6
	27 Sept., 1878 ...	30 Sept., 1878 ...		18 0 9	18 0 9
	18 Feb., 1879 ...	30 Dec., 1879 ...	4 4 0	8 11 2	12 15 2
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	28 ,, 1880 ...	15 13 9	51 7 6	67 1 3
	1 ,, 1881 ...	2 June, 1881 ...	3 3 0	63 9 6	66 12 6
		Total .....	£	23 0 9	146 3 5
Armstrong, J. ....	1 Jan., 1877 ...	4 Jan., 1877 ...		6 6 0	6 6 0
	1 ,, 1878 ...	20 Sept., 1878 ...		6 0 0	6 0 0
	1 Mar., 1879 ...	23 Dec., 1879 ...		39 1 5	39 1 5
	6 Feb., 1880 ...	1 ,, 1880 ...	13 3 4	87 1 3	100 4 7
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	9 June, 1881 ...	0 18 8	126 12 9	127 11 5
		Total .....	£	14 2 0	265 1 5
Arthur, G. ....	17 July, 1877 ...	19 Sept., 1877 ...		28 7 9	28 7 9
	1 Feb., 1878 ...	14 Dec., 1878 ...		102 4 9	102 4 9
	1 ,, 1879 ...	15 ,, 1879 ...	5 5 0	24 1 2	29 6 2
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	8 ,, 1880 ...	15 10 4	36 6 1	51 16 5
	4 ,, 1881 ...	28 April, 1881 ...		40 2 10	40 2 10
		Total .....	£	20 15 4	231 2 7
Balmain, J. H. ....	21 Nov., 1875 ...	23 Nov., 1875 ...		4 0 0	4 0 0
	1 June, 1876 ...	30 June, 1876 ...		17 9 2	17 9 2
	31 May, 1877 ...	4 June, 1877 ...		7 15 0	7 15 0
		Total .....	£		29 4 2
Berry, H. ....	1 July, 1875 ...	31 July, 1875 ...		1 0 0	1 0 0
	1 May, 1879 ...	14 May, 1879 ...	2 16 2		2 16 2
	10 Feb., 1880 ...	24 Dec., 1880 ...	1 19 9	104 5 1	106 4 10
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	27 May, 1881 ...		67 18 10	67 18 10
		Total .....	£	4 15 11	173 3 11
Brown, T. ....	1 July, 1875 ...	31 Aug., 1875 ...		44 10 6	44 10 6
	29 April, 1876 ...	10 June, 1876 ...		34 9 11	34 9 11
	1 May, 1878 ...	31 May, 1878 ...	2 9 9		2 9 9
	1 June, 1879 ...	7 June, 1879 ...	1 13 7		1 13 7
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	29 Oct., 1880 ...	25 15 8	70 14 6	96 10 2
	1 ,, 1881 ...	4 April, 1881 ...	2 11 7	97 2 2	99 13 9
		Total .....	£	32 10 7	246 17 1
Biden, W. D. ....	1 Feb., 1876 ...	29 Feb., 1876 ...		1 11 6	1 11 6
Bennett, W. E. ....	5 June, 1876 ...	20 July, 1876 ...	18 9 5		18 9 5
	10 Feb., 1877 ...	30 April, 1877 ...		11 17 6	11 17 6
	30 Oct., 1878 ...	16 Nov., 1878 ...		8 15 8	8 15 8
	25 Sept., 1879 ...	12 Oct., 1879 ...	2 6 11		2 6 11
		Total .....	£	20 16 4	20 13 2
Bossley, T. ....	10 Nov., 1876 ...	20 Nov., 1876 ...		5 17 3	5 17 3
	13 Feb., 1878 ...	31 Dec., 1878 ...	14 13 2	6 8 0	21 1 2
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	31 ,, 1879 ...	23 16 10	10 16 10	34 13 8
	1 ,, 1880 ...	20 ,, 1880 ...	1 1 1	78 7 2	79 8 3
	3 ,, 1881 ...	7 Mar., 1881 ...	2 15 1	61 18 10	64 13 11
		Total .....	£	42 6 2	163 8 1

Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30th June.	Outstanding claims, as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
Burrowes, W. T. ....	17 Jan., 1876 ...	14 Aug., 1876 ...	£ s. d. 2 15 3	£ s. d. 8 12 3	£ s. d. 11 7 6
	19 " 1877 ...	22 Nov., 1877 ...	6 19 10	44 17 1	51 16 11
	Total .....		£ 9 15 1	53 9 4	63 4 5
Burnside, J. H. ....	1 June, 1877 ...	31 July, 1877 ...		1 16 0	1 16 0
Barling, J. ....	23 Jan., 1877 ...	28 Feb., 1877 ...	1 18 2	0 10 0	2 8 2
	1 Dec., 1878 ...	31 Dec., 1878 ...		11 10 1	11 10 1
	1 June, 1879 ...	11 June, 1879 ...	1 3 11	10 16 1	12 0 0
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	29 Dec., 1880 ...		142 17 11	142 17 11
	1 " 1881 ...	20 May, 1881 ...		102 2 9	102 2 9
Total .....		£ 3 2 1	267 16 10	270 18 11	
Barton, E. A. ....	15 Sept., 1877 ...	8 Nov., 1877 ...		9 12 0	9 12 0
	1 Mar., 1878 ...	18 " 1878 ...	8 10 0	17 15 9	26 5 9
	19 Aug., 1879 ...	24 Sept., 1879 ...	6 6 8		6 6 8
	1 Mar., 1880 ...	4 Dec., 1880 ...	4 17 2	100 8 2	105 5 4
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	6 June, 1881 ...	6 16 6	346 13 6	353 10 0
Total .....		£ 26 10 4	474 9 5	500 19 9	
Burgess, E. J. ....	30 June, 1877 ...	20 July, 1877 ...	3 10 0		3 10 0
	20 Feb., 1879 ...	30 Sept., 1879 ...	42 2 6	21 12 0	63 14 6
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	30 Dec., 1880 ...	177 8 11	47 11 8	225 0 7
	1 " 1881 ...	28 May, 1881 ...		65 18 3	65 18 3
Total .....		£ 223 1 5	135 1 11	358 3 4	
Blair, J. ....	31 July, 1877 ...	16 Nov., 1877 ...		4 19 0	4 19 0
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	17 " 1880 ...	1 0 4	29 8 1	30 8 5
	1 " 1881 ...	31 Mar., 1881 ...		15 16 9	15 16 9
Total .....		£ 1 0 4	50 3 10	51 4 2	
Bell, T. H. ....	10 Oct., 1877 ...	15 Oct., 1877 ...	20 1 4		20 1 4
	30 April, 1878 ...	20 July, 1878 ...	13 9 6		13 9 6
	20 Mar., 1879 ...	31 Mar., 1879 ...	4 5 0		4 5 0
	31 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	22 12 1	37 19 1	60 11 2
	1 Feb., 1881 ...	28 Feb., 1881 ...		9 7 6	9 7 6
Total .....		£ 60 7 11	47 6 7	107 14 6	
Bannister, E. C. ....	18 Dec., 1877 ...	21 Dec., 1877 ...		3 15 0	3 15 0
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	16 " 1879 ...		50 2 8	50 2 8
Total .....		£	53 17 8	53 17 8	
Biddulph, T. L. ....	2 April, 1877 ...	30 Nov., 1877 ...	5 5 10	2 10 6	7 16 4
	7 Feb., 1878 ...	20 " 1878 ...	21 1 3	12 8 9	33 10 0
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	4 " 1879 ...	9 6 6	42 0 9	51 7 3
	4 " 1880 ...	10 Dec., 1880 ...	18 2 3	73 18 7	92 0 10
	1 " 1881 ...	28 Feb., 1881 ...		23 19 7	23 19 7
Total .....		£ 53 15 10	154 18 2	208 14 0	
Barling, R. ....	10 Aug., 1878 ...	19 Dec., 1878 ...	34 14 0	9 3 7	43 17 7
	26 May, 1879 ...	6 Oct., 1879 ...	12 1 7	30 18 7	43 0 2
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	17 19 3	104 12 2	122 11 5
	1 " 1881 ...	30 April, 1881 ...	4 10 8	42 0 2	46 10 10
Total .....		£ 69 5 6	186 14 6	256 0 0	
Burdett, F. L. ....	31 Jan., 1878 ...	29 Dec., 1878 ...		23 19 4	23 19 4
	25 " 1879 ...	30 Sept., 1879 ...		40 1 1	40 1 1
Total .....		£	64 0 5	64 0 5	
Blunt, W. J. ....	13 Mar., 1879 ...	31 May, 1879 ...	3 14 1	9 7 0	13 1 1
Brock, R. ....	1 Jan., 1879 ...	31 Oct., 1879 ...	17 0 11	29 2 4	46 3 3
	12 " 1880 ...	23 Dec., 1880 ...	9 18 0	57 7 6	67 5 6
	1 " 1881 ...	31 May, 1881 ...	5 16 8	60 18 9	66 15 5
Total .....		£ 32 15 7	147 8 7	180 4 2	
Binsted, W. H. ....	1 Jan., 1879 ...	26 Sept., 1879 ...	3 3 0	1 1 0	4 4 0
	1 Feb., 1880 ...	28 Oct., 1880 ...	16 5 6		16 5 6
Total .....		£ 19 8 6	1 1 0	20 9 6	
Berthon, W. ....	31 May, 1879 ...	2 June, 1879 ...	0 5 5		0 5 5



Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30th June.	Outstanding claims, as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
Blacket, J. R. ....	21 April, 1879 ...	25 April, 1879 ...	£ s. d. 10 12 3	£ s. d. .....	£ s. d. 10 12 3
	1 Sept., 1880 ...	6 Nov., 1880 ...	9 12 9	89 3 9	48 16 6
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	10 June, 1881 ...	.....	44 8 9	44 8 9
	Total.....£		20 5 0	83 12 6	103 17 6
Bray, A. H. ....	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	59 7 8	140 14 0	200 1 8
Bayliss, J. J. ....	17 „ 1881 ...	25 April, 1881 ...	.....	115 12 3	115 12 3
Clements, J. S. ....	1 Jan., 1875 ...	31 July, 1875 ...	.....	24 18 0	24 18 0
	1 „ 1876 ...	27 Sept., 1876 ...	.....	3 3 0	3 3 0
	1 „ 1877 ...	18 Oct., 1877 ...	.....	13 9 4	13 9 4
	1 „ 1878 ...	31 Dec., 1878 ...	8 15 11	46 5 10	55 1 9
	1 „ 1879 ...	10 Sept., 1879 ...	.....	9 5 4	9 5 4
	1 „ 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	10 9 3	90 18 9	101 8 0
	1 „ 1881 ...	28 May, 1881 ...	.....	105 7 9	105 7 9
	Total ..... £		19 5 2	293 8 0	312 13 2
Cowley, F. ....	5 Sept., 1874 ...	12 Sept., 1874 ...	5 9 4	.....	5 9 4
	5 Dec., 1875 ...	31 Dec., 1875 ...	14 5 0	110 16 4	125 1 4
	1 Mar., 1876 ...	20 July, 1876 ...	.....	2 7 10	2 7 10
	1 Jan., 1877 ...	9 Sept., 1877 ...	5 5 0	5 4 1	10 9 1
	12 June, 1878 ...	15 Dec., 1878 ...	18 3 3	101 8 2	119 11 5
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	20 Feb., 1879 ...	28 0 6	62 14 9	90 15 3
	1 June, 1880 ...	3 July, 1880 ...	8 10 0	.....	8 10 0
	Total ..... £		79 13 1	282 11 2	362 4 3
Combes, J. B. ....	1 Mar., 1876 ...	29 Mar., 1876 ...	4 13 6	.....	4 13 6
	12 April, 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	8 4 3	10 11 7	18 15 10
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	30 Nov., 1880 ...	4 0 0	43 10 11	47 10 11
	1 „ 1881 ...	17 June, 1881 ...	13 2 8	65 13 6	79 16 2
	Total ..... £		30 0 5	120 16 0	150 16 5
Commins, G. W. ....	11 Mar., 1877 ...	4 Dec., 1877 ...	1 0 0	19 0 0	20 0 0
	14 June, 1878 ...	31 Oct., 1878 ...	41 15 0	12 5 0	54 0 0
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	30 Dec., 1879 ...	1 1 0	162 5 10	163 6 10
	1 „ 1880 ...	14 „ 1880 ...	74 7 8	304 13 11	379 1 7
	1 „ 1881 ...	18 June, 1881 ...	50 19 3	191 10 4	242 9 7
	Total ..... £		169 2 11	689 15 1	858 18 0
Cowley, W. ....	13 July, 1877 ...	30 July, 1877 ...	.....	12 4 11	12 4 11
	14 Jan., 1878 ...	26 June, 1878 ...	1 16 9	6 3 9	8 0 6
	4 Feb., 1879 ...	27 Nov., 1879 ...	25 11 11	5 4 10	30 16 9
	1 Mar., 1880 ...	20 Dec., 1880 ...	57 14 10	56 2 10	113 17 8
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	24 May, 1881 ...	.....	182 3 9	182 3 9
	Total.....£		85 3 6	262 0 1	347 3 7
Creed, W. ....	26 July, 1878 ...	30 Oct., 1878 ...	.....	75 7 6	75 7 6
	23 May, 1879 ...	24 Nov., 1879 ...	9 3 0	10 0 0	19 3 0
	31 Jan., 1880 ...	5 „ 1880 ...	7 9 0	37 6 7	44 15 7
	1 „ 1881 ...	16 June, 1881 ...	5 5 0	193 9 10	198 14 10
	28 Aug., 1877 ...	20 Nov., 1877 ...	.....	6 12 2	6 12 2
	Total.....£		21 17 0	322 16 1	344 13 1
Campbell, J. & D. ....	25 Mar., 1878 ...	31 Dec., 1878 ...	.....	3 19 11	3 19 11
	1 Oct., 1879 ...	28 „ 1879 ...	8 13 2	7 11 9	16 4 11
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	30 „ 1880 ...	.....	35 12 1	35 12 1
	Total.....£		8 13 2	47 3 9	55 16 11
Cameron, J. ....	1 Jan., 1878 ...	27 April, 1878 ...	.....	25 2 9	25 2 9
Carter, G. B. ....	1 June, 1878 ...	8 June, 1878 ...	.....	30 3 8	30 3 8
	16 May, 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	0 9 2	.....	0 9 2
	23 Jan., 1880 ...	31 „ 1880 ...	7 12 11	160 6 1	167 19 0
	1 „ 1881 ...	27 Feb., 1881 ...	1 16 2	122 12 5	124 8 7
	Total.....£		9 18 3	313 2 2	323 0 5
Chatfield, S. ....	16 July, 1878 ...	1 Aug., 1878 ...	4 0 8	34 16 3	38 16 11
	24 Feb., 1879 ...	17 Nov., 1879 ...	.....	18 18 5	18 18 5
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	15 17 11	45 19 10	61 17 9
	1 „ 1881 ...	13 June, 1881 ...	.....	70 11 8	70 11 8
	Total.....£		19 18 7	170 6 2	190 4 9

Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30th June.	Outstanding claims, as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chamier, A. F.....	1 Sept., 1878 ...	30 Sept., 1878 ...	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
	8 Jan., 1879 ...	8 Oct., 1879 ...	10 13 0	56 10 7	67 3 7
		Total.....£	13 16 0	56 10 7	70 6 7
Conroy, J. M. ....	26 Nov., 1878 ...	16 Dec., 1878 ...	.....	20 15 1	20 15 1
	2 April, 1879 ...	31 " 1879 ...	41 16 11	69 4 5	111 1 4
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 " 1880 ...	17 7 6	201 6 3	218 13 9
	1 " 1881 ...	14 June, 1881 ...	.....	154 12 9	154 12 9
		Total.....£	59 4 5	445 18 6	505 2 11
Connelly, T. W. ....	8 April, 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	2 10 0	4 18 0	7 8 0
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 " 1880 ...	31 15 8	28 15 9	60 11 5
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	8 May, 1881 ...	29 14 0	25 19 0	55 13 0
		Total.....£	63 19 8	59 12 9	123 12 5
Callaghan, M. J. ....	1 Jan., 1879 ...	31 Jan., 1879 ...	58 0 0	11 5 0	69 5 0
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	26 Feb., 1881 ...	.....	97 2 9	97 2 9
		Total.....£	58 0 0	108 7 9	166 7 9
Curtis, L. A. ....	19 Feb., 1879 ...	12 Nov., 1879 ...	.....	9 19 2	9 19 2
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	3 May, 1880 ...	2 6 8	3 10 9	5 17 5
		Total.....£	2 6 8	13 9 11	15 16 7
Christie, W. H. ....	1 Jan., 1880 ...	23 Dec., 1880 ...	82 8 11	26 19 7	109 8 6
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	10 June, 1881 ...	.....	32 9 11	32 9 11
		Total.....£	82 8 11	59 9 6	141 18 5
Donkin, J. B. ....	1 July, 1876 ...	21 Oct., 1876 ...	6 12 0	.....	6 12 0
	1 Jan., 1877 ...	31 Aug., 1877 ...	36 2 11	0 11 7	36 14 6
	1 Feb., 1878 ...	30 April, 1878 ...	3 12 9	1 19 0	5 11 9
		Total.....£	46 7 8	2 10 7	48 18 3
Deane, E. R.....	6 Nov., 1876 ...	23 Dec., 1876 ...	.....	20 7 4	20 7 4
	8 May, 1878 ...	11 May, 1878 ...	2 2 0	.....	2 2 0
	28 Mar., 1879 ...	29 " 1879 ...	3 18 7	.....	3 18 7
		Total.....£	6 0 7	20 7 4	26 7 11
Dawson, J. ....	10 Dec., 1876 ...	12 Dec., 1876 ...	.....	3 3 0	3 3 0
	1 Jan., 1877 ...	15 Jan., 1877 ...	.....	2 11 6	2 11 6
	17 Mar., 1879 ...	31 Aug., 1879 ...	56 15 9	28 15 10	85 11 7
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	30 15 10	63 15 0	94 10 10
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	14 May, 1881 ...	4 12 6	33 7 3	37 19 9
		Total.....£	92 4 1	131 12 7	223 16 8
Dummond, W. ....	1 Sept., 1877 ...	7 Sep., 1877 ...	.....	8 0 0	8 0 0
	9 June, 1879 ...	1 July, 1879 ...	3 19 8	.....	3 19 8
	8 Jan., 1880 ...	30 Dec., 1880 ...	7 0 4	34 10 3	41 10 7
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	1 April, 1881 ...	.....	30 18 7	30 18 7
		Total.....£	11 0 0	73 8 10	84 8 10
Davis, H. M. ....	1 June, 1877 ...	30 June, 1877 ...	.....	7 12 6	7 12 6
	31 Jan., 1878 ...	22 Feb., 1878 ...	0 4 0	2 12 6	2 16 6
	3 Oct., 1879 ...	13 Nov., 1879 ...	.....	5 11 0	5 11 0
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	28 Dec., 1880 ...	51 18 2	42 5 8	94 3 10
	21 Jan., 1881 ...	26 May, 1881 ...	.....	21 11 6	21 11 6
		Total.....£	52 2 2	79 13 2	131 15 4
Dowe, G. L.....	1 May, 1878 ...	23 May, 1878 ...	.....	3 1 3	3 1 3
	1 May, 1879 ...	26 Sept., 1879 ...	61 7 3	1 11 6	62 18 9
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	30 Dec., 1880 ...	77 5 4	34 12 11	111 18 3
	21 Jan., 1881 ...	26 May, 1881 ...	.....	31 12 0	31 12 0
		Total.....£	138 12 7	70 17 8	209 10 3
Davidson, W. R. ....	3 Feb., 1878 ...	3 Mar., 1878 ...	2 1 5	.....	2 1 5
	24 Aug., 1879 ...	30 Dec., 1879 ...	3 13 6	34 19 8	38 13 2
	1 Feb., 1880 ...	29 Dec., 1880 ...	20 5 4	20 13 5	40 18 9
	10 Jan., 1881 ...	16 May, 1881 ...	.....	67 3 3	67 3 3
		Total.....£	26 0 3	122 16 4	148 16 7

Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30th June.	Outstanding claims as per heading and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
Duffy, J. C. ....	23 Feb., 1878 ...	30 Sept., 1878 ...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	9 May, 1879 ...	31 May, 1879 ...	.....	13 6 0	13 6 0
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	47 18 4	0 9 0	0 9 0
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	12 May, 1881 ...	.....	60 13 2	108 11 6
		Total.....£	47 18 4	65 13 1	65 13 1
Dawson, C. B. ....	31 Jan., 1878 ...	18 July, 1878 ...	1 6 2	.....	1 6 2
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	18 Dec., 1879 ...	61 7 9	61 4 0	122 11 9
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	6 Jan., 1880 ...	5 8 10	.....	5 8 10
		Total.....£	68 2 9	61 4 0	129 6 9
	Dawson, E. H. ....	1 April, 1878 ...	9 Aug., 1878 ...	1 12 7	.....
18 Mar., 1879 ...		31 May, 1879 ...	15 1 9	.....	15 1 9
1 Feb., 1880 ...		31 Dec., 1880 ...	10 4 2	72 12 11	82 17 1
1 Jan., 1881 ...		30 May, 1881 ...	.....	229 7 5	229 7 5
		Total.....£	26 18 6	302 0 4	328 18 10
Donaldson, G. G. ....	1 Aug., 1879 ...	31 Aug., 1879 ...	.....	6 18 2	6 18 2
	14 April, 1880 ...	31 ,, 1880 ...	.....	7 6 6	7 6 6
	1 Mar., 1881 ...	11 Mar., 1881 ...	.....	3 3 0	3 3 0
		Total.....£	.....	17 7 8	17 7 8
Donovan, M. C. ....	1 Jan., 1879 ...	31 May, 1879 ...	.....	16 16 0	16 16 0
Dewhurst, A. ....	1 Feb., 1880 ...	31 Aug., 1880 ...	15 5 5	32 12 5	47 17 10
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	1 June, 1881 ...	.....	168 13 7	168 13 7
		Total ..... £	15 5 5	201 6 0	216 11 5
Elliott, A. ....	1 Oct., 1876 ...	31 Oct., 1876 ...	.....	4 9 7	4 9 7
Ebsworth, A. ....	1 Aug., 1878 ...	30 Nov., 1878 ...	1 18 6	16 14 0	18 12 6
Ewing, T. T. ....	1 Jan., 1878 ...	31 Jan., 1878 ...	.....	21 9 6	21 9 6
	1 ,, 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	30 19 11	13 10 9	44 10 8
		Total ..... £	30 19 11	35 0 3	66 0 2
Ebsworth, E. ....	17 June, 1879 ...	12 Sept., 1879 ...	5 9 11	1 16 0	7 5 11
Folkes, H. W. ....	26 Jan., 1875 ...	21 Sept., 1875 ...	.....	1 19 6	1 19 6
	1 ,, 1878 ...	15 Dec., 1878 ...	3 17 6	159 2 7	163 0 1
	1 ,, 1879 ...	20 Nov., 1879 ...	2 14 9	42 6 1	45 0 10
	1 ,, 1881 ...	3 June, 1881 ...	.....	100 9 4	100 9 4
		Total ..... £	6 12 3	303 17 6	310 9 9
Fisher, H. ....	19 Mar., 1875 ...	23 Mar., 1875 ...	.....	1 16 11	1 16 11
	7 April, 1879 ...	21 Aug., 1879 ...	4 6 11	.....	4 6 11
	21 Jan., 1880 ...	29 Dec., 1880 ...	38 4 2	38 3 5	76 7 7
	1 ,, 1881 ...	4 June, 1881 ...	.....	128 12 7	128 12 7
		Total ..... £	42 11 1	168 12 11	211 4 0
Farrer, W. J. ....	17 Sept., 1878 ...	24 Sept., 1878 ...	3 1 10	.....	3 1 10
	3 ,, 1880 ...	15 Dec., 1880 ...	12 5 9	39 11 1	51 16 10
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	9 June, 1881 ...	.....	173 15 4	173 15 4
		Total ..... £	15 7 7	213 6 5	228 14 0
Fowler, H. C. ....	16 Oct., 1879 ...	24 Nov., 1879 ...	8 15 0	.....	8 15 0
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	30 Oct., 1880 ...	16 12 3	59 12 9	76 5 0
	1 ,, 1881 ...	2 Jan., 1881 ...	.....	6 0 9	6 0 9
		Total ..... £	25 7 3	65 13 6	91 0 9
Fisher, R. ....	1 ,, 1880 ...	30 Nov., 1880 ...	2 4 6	31 12 2	33 16 8
	1 ,, 1881 ...	12 Feb., 1881 ...	.....	1 19 1	1 19 1
		Total ..... £	2 4 6	33 11 3	35 15 9
Griffin, J. G. ....	11 Nov., 1875 ...	17 Nov., 1875 ...	.....	27 4 0	27 4 0
	1 Jan., 1878 ...	31 Dec., 1878 ...	12 10 0	.....	12 10 0
	30 Mar., 1879 ...	1 Nov., 1879 ...	79 1 11	17 17 3	96 19 2
		Total ..... £	91 11 11	45 1 3	136 13 2

Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30th June.	Outstanding claims, as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
Goodwin, T. H.	1 May, 1876	29 July, 1876	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	6 Feb., 1877	31 Mar., 1877	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0
	1 Jan., 1878	16 Dec., 1878	13 11 8	64 15 0	64 15 0
	17 Mar., 1879	15 Nov., 1879	.....	7 3 7	20 15 3
	1 Jan., 1880	4 Dec., 1880	34 2 2	86 14 4	86 14 4
	1 " 1881	24 Mar., 1881	5 16 4	31 5 0	65 7 2
		Total	£	53 10 2	248 18 9
Gomm, E. T. F.	9 Aug., 1876	31 Oct., 1876	.....	4 17 3	4 17 3
	31 July, 1877	31 " 1877	3 8 4	.....	3 8 4
	1 Jan., 1879	31 Dec., 1879	4 6 3	14 6 7	18 12 10
	1 " 1880	30 Nov., 1880	.....	131 18 11	131 18 11
	1 " 1881	4 April, 1881	3 3 0	21 6 3	24 9 3
		Total	£	10 17 7	172 9 0
Granter, J.	22 Aug., 1877	10 Oct., 1877	.....	.....	.....
	2 April, 1878	17 " 1878	10 13 7	.....	10 13 7
	1 Jan., 1879	25 Nov., 1879	15 14 1	9 14 3	25 8 4
	1 " 1880	30 " 1880	24 3 3	4 15 10	28 19 1
	12 " 1881	31 May, 1881	13 9 8	95 15 4	109 5 0
	Total	£	64 0 7	110 5 5	174 6 0
Gleeson, J. J.	1 Jan., 1878	15 May, 1878	11 12 3	.....	11 12 3
	1 " 1879	1 June, 1879	20 11 3	8 17 10	29 9 1
	1 Feb., 1880	19 Oct., 1880	41 1 6	19 12 5	60 13 11
	1 Jan., 1881	6 June, 1881	41 18 9	69 14 0	111 12 9
	Total	£	115 3 9	98 4 3	213 8 0
Garland, B. C.	1 Feb., 1879	18 Dec., 1879	20 6 7	93 5 4	113 11 11
	1 Jan., 1880	31 " 1880	15 19 2	136 7 1	152 6 3
	1 " 1881	20 June, 1881	9 18 2	364 15 9	374 13 11
	1 Sept., 1878	1 Oct., 1878	.....	1 11 8	1 11 8
	Total	£	46 3 11	595 19 10	642 3 9
Harris, E. A.	1 Jan., 1875	16 Jan., 1875	.....	.....	.....
	1 " 1878	31 Dec., 1878	11 1 6	.....	11 1 6
	1 " 1879	31 " 1879	10 4 11	6 6 6	16 11 5
	1 " 1880	31 " 1880	33 7 8	35 8 11	68 16 7
	1 " 1881	10 June, 1881	0 10 6	231 8 5	231 18 11
	Total	£	55 4 7	273 3 10	328 8 5
Herbon, E., Sr.	1 July, 1876	10 July, 1876	.....	.....	.....
	14 May, 1877	1 Dec., 1877	10 3 4	.....	10 3 4
	18 Feb., 1878	1 Oct., 1878	10 17 1	10 18 2	21 15 3
	5 Jan., 1879	1 Dec., 1879	.....	94 5 6	94 5 6
	12 Feb., 1880	31 Dec., 1880	14 14 4	136 1 5	150 15 9
	1 " 1881	29 May, 1881	.....	34 5 10	34 5 10
	Total	£	35 14 9	275 10 11	311 5 8
Henderson, P. H.	30 Nov., 1876	30 Nov., 1876	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0
	5 Mar., 1878	13 April, 1878	2 19 7	20 4 5	23 4 0
	1 " 1879	31 Mar., 1879	.....	19 7 8	10 7 8
	Total	£	2 19 7	40 12 1	43 11 8
Hall, J.	5 Jan., 1878	27 Nov., 1878	1 10 2	4 14 6	6 4 8
	12 Sept., 1879	5 Nov., 1879	5 8 7	.....	5 8 7
	1 Jan., 1880	24 Nov., 1880	13 2 4	6 7 2	19 9 6
	1 " 1881	30 May, 1881	13 17 11	117 0 7	130 18 6
	Total	£	33 19 0	128 2 3	162 1 3
Hosie, H.	1 Dec., 1877	13 Dec., 1877	.....	1 11 6	1 11 6
	24 April, 1878	30 April, 1878	12 19 0	.....	12 19 0
	23 April, 1879	26 Dec., 1879	35 13 7	37 4 7	72 18 2
	27 Jan., 1880	20 Dec., 1880	10 16 11	276 8 1	287 5 0
	25 Jan., 1881	16 Mar., 1881	.....	24 10 9	24 10 9
	Total	£	59 9 6	339 14 11	399 4 5
Hungerford, W. A.	1 Mar., 1877	6 Mar., 1877	.....	13 10 0	13 10 0
	1 Aug., 1878	16 Oct., 1878	.....	6 10 0	6 10 0
	1 Mar., 1879	25 July, 1879	.....	60 2 5	60 2 5
	Total	£	.....	80 2 5	80 2 5

Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30th June.	Outstanding claims as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
Hunter, T. V. ....	1 July, 1877 ...	16 July, 1877 ...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	8 June, 1878 ...	12 Nov., 1878 ...	.....	6 2 5	6 2 5
	5 Feb., 1879 ...	20 Dec., 1879 ...	62 16 6	21 0 10	21 0 10
	6 Feb., 1880 ...	31 ,, 1880 ...	46 0 7	19 16 3	82 12 9
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	1 June, 1881 ...	1 1 11	165 10 1	211 10 8
	11 June, 1876 ...	30 Sept., 1876 ...	3 14 11	279 8 8	280 10 7
		Total .....	£	113 13 11	498 4 4
Hogarth, H. ....	28 Jan., 1878 ...	30 Sept., 1878 ...	18 4 5	32 7 10	50 12 3
	28 Feb., 1879 ...	20 ,, 1879 ...	5 7 4	36 5 4	41 12 8
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	3 6 6	46 15 4	50 1 10
		Total .....	£	26 18 3	115 8 6
Harper, C. ....	28 June, 1878 ...	25 Nov., 1878 ...	.....	39 10 7	39 10 7
	29 Jan., 1879 ...	27 Aug., 1879 ...	12 9 8	12 19 7	25 9 3
	1 Feb., 1880 ...	21 Nov., 1880 ...	5 12 7	18 1 11	23 14 6
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	30 Mar., 1881 ...	6 19 10	27 18 1	34 17 11
		Total .....	£	35 2 1	98 10 2
Haylock, C. ....	30 Nov., 1879 ...	26 Dec., 1879 ...	.....	3 6 2	3 6 2
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 ,, 1880 ...	0 15 9	64 8 4	65 4 1
	1 ,, 1881 ...	28 May, 1881 ...	3 11 3	107 14 11	111 6 2
		Total .....	£	4 7 0	175 9 5
Herborn, E., Jr. ....	10 Oct., 1879 ...	11 Dec., 1879 ...	10 11 10	21 6 3	31 18 1
	1 April, 1880 ...	31 ,, 1880 ...	16 5 3	63 19 8	80 4 11
	24 Jan., 1881 ...	28 April, 1881 ...	1 18 0	24 3 11	26 1 11
		Total .....	£	28 15 1	109 9 10
Hungerford, M. O. ....	1 Feb., 1879 ...	7 Oct., 1879 ...	3 3 0	57 4 2	60 7 2
	1 ,, 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	.....	22 6 9	22 6 9
		Total .....	£	3 3 0	79 10 11
Isaac, F. ....	5 Nov., 1878 ...	14 Nov., 1878 ...	.....	2 8 9	2 8 9
	8 ,, 1879 ...	21 ,, 1879 ...	5 17 10	.....	5 17 10
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	20 Dec., 1880 ...	7 2 11	133 7 1	140 10 0
	1 ,, 1881 ...	21 April, 1881 ...	11 7 11	20 16 0	32 3 11
		Total .....	£	24 8 8	156 11 10
Irby, F. W. ....	1 Sept., 1880 ...	29 Sept., 1880 ...	5 0 3	.....	5 0 3
Jamieson, W. ....	1 Jan., 1881 ...	30 Jan., 1881 ...	.....	11 2 0	11 2 0
Knapp, E. H. J. ....	16 June, 1875 ...	30 Oct., 1875 ...	.....	16 16 0	16 16 0
	1 Dec., 1876 ...	30 Dec., 1876 ...	.....	1 1 0	1 1 0
	24 May, 1877 ...	19 Nov., 1877 ...	6 4 0	26 13 0	32 17 0
	1 Jan., 1878 ...	14 Oct., 1878 ...	.....	59 17 4	59 17 4
	1 ,, 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	.....	25 6 3	25 6 3
		Total .....	£	6 4 0	129 13 7
Less Special Advance ...			6 4 0	43 16 0	50 0 0
	Total .....	£	.....	85 17 7	85 17 7
Keele, E. J. ....	4 Nov., 1879 ...	28 Nov., 1879 ...	.....	55 12 6	55 12 6
	23 Feb., 1880 ...	21 Dec., 1880 ...	.....	141 2 2	141 2 2
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	1 Feb., 1881 ...	.....	37 2 3	37 2 3
		Total .....	£	.....	233 16 11
King, C. W. ....	18 Sept., 1878 ...	18 Dec., 1878 ...	.....	33 12 2	33 12 2
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	1 Nov., 1879 ...	10 18 1	7 6 10	18 4 11
	15 Mar., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	3 14 0	168 8 4	172 2 4
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	30 May, 1881 ...	.....	190 0 7	190 0 7
		Total .....	£	14 12 1	399 7 11
Kelly, J. M. ....	1 Jan., 1879 ...	10 June, 1879 ...	.....	9 1 11	9 1 11
	1 Feb., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	8 11 9	308 18 7	317 10 4
	21 ,, 1881 ...	23 Feb., 1881 ...	.....	14 10 0	14 10 0
		Total .....	£	8 11 9	332 10 6

Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30th June.	Outstanding claims as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
Kolly, J. B. ....	1 Jan., 1880 ...	30 Nov., 1880 ...	£ s. d. 47 16 8	£ s. d. 263 7 0	£ s. d. 311 3 8
Lisle, A. ....	31 ,, 1876 ...	25 May, 1876 ...	2 16 10	.....	2 16 10
	25 Mar., 1878 ...	17 Apl., 1878 ...	8 12 5	6 0 11	14 13 4
	28 May, 1879 ...	29 Oct., 1879 ...	7 16 2	.....	7 16 2
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	76 19 9	51 18 11	128 18 8
	1 ,, 1881 ...	30 May, 1881 ...	1 11 5	73 11 6	75 2 11
		Total.....£	97 16 7	131 11 4	229 7 11
Loxton, J. F. ....	28 July, 1876 ...	29 July, 1876 ...	.....	8 13 0	8 13 0
	1 Aug., 1878 ...	8 Sep., 1878 ...	.....	22 18 3	22 18 3
	13 Feb., 1879 ...	8 Oct., 1879 ...	.....	20 3 7	20 3 7
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	2 June, 1881 ...	.....	9 9 7	9 9 7
		Total.....£	.....	61 4 5	61 4 5
Lee, G. J. ....	20 Sept., 1876 ...	21 Sep., 1876 ...	.....	23 4 6	23 4 6
	1 Jan., 1877 ...	2 Apl., 1877 ...	.....	37 14 4	37 14 4
	10 Apl., 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	.....	144 9 6	144 9 6
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	1 Apl., 1880 ...	.....	42 7 6	42 7 6
		Total.....£	.....	247 15 10	247 15 10
Loder, G. ....	15 Oct., 1877 ...	23 Nov., 1877 ...	.....	34 2 0	34 2 0
	1 Aug., 1878 ...	8 Aug., 1878 ...	.....	6 7 6	6 7 6
	1 May, 1879 ...	2 May, 1879 ...	1 15 7	.....	1 15 7
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	8 Nov., 1880 ...	10 14 9	73 16 0	84 10 9
	9 ,, 1881 ...	12 May, 1881 ...	.....	108 15 6	108 15 6
		Total.....£	12 10 4	223 1 0	235 11 4
Langtree, O. ....	14 Oct., 1877 ...	19 Dec., 1877 ...	8 12 6	1 1 0	9 13 6
	1 Feb., 1878 ...	31 ,, 1878 ...	.....	90 9 3	90 9 3
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	30 Oct., 1879 ...	35 12 6	34 17 10	70 10 4
	1 ,, 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	.....	73 15 4	73 15 4
	1 ,, 1881 ...	25 Apl., 1881 ...	.....	54 1 0	54 1 0
		Total.....£	44 5 0	254 4 5	298 9 5
Loxton, C. C. ....	31 May, 1877 ...	20 Dec., 1877 ...	.....	21 6 10	21 6 10
	9 June, 1878 ...	11 ,, 1878 ...	.....	14 15 6	14 15 6
	15 Jan., 1879 ...	15 Aug., 1879 ...	.....	73 10 6	73 10 6
		Total.....£	.....	109 12 10	109 12 10
Liddell, A. J. ....	1 Oct., 1877 ...	30 Nov., 1877 ...	.....	13 13 9	13 13 9
	1 May, 1878 ...	31 May, 1878 ...	.....	.....	.....
	12 Apl., 1879 ...	4 Nov., 1879 ...	14 19 5	5 5 8	20 5 1
		Total.....£	14 19 5	18 19 5	33 18 10
Love, A. W. ....	12 Dec., 1877 ...	31 Dec., 1877 ...	.....	1 11 6	1 11 6
	15 Aug., 1878 ...	18 ,, 1878 ...	35 0 4	25 5 0	60 5 4
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	30 ,, 1879 ...	31 14 8	133 16 3	165 10 11
	1 ,, 1880 ...	13 ,, 1880 ...	42 14 5	181 12 10	224 7 3
	1 ,, 1881 ...	6 June, 1881 ...	11 10 9	276 3 9	287 14 6
		Total.....£	121 0 2	618 9 4	739 9 6
Lucas, J. H. ....	29 Oct., 1877 ...	18 Dec., 1877 ...	.....	80 10 0	80 10 0
	22 May, 1878 ...	16 ,, 1878 ...	.....	42 12 4	42 12 4
	10 ,, 1879 ...	18 ,, 1879 ...	.....	83 12 8	83 12 8
	3 Feb., 1880 ...	11 Feb., 1880 ...	.....	3 17 6	3 17 6
		Total.....£	.....	210 12 6	210 12 6
Lipscomb, W. A. ....	11 Nov., 1878 ...	30 Nov., 1878 ...	3 3 0	.....	3 3 0
	1 Mar., 1879 ...	23 Sept., 1879 ...	8 1 3	16 8 2	24 9 5
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	2 Dec., 1880 ...	39 10 9	32 15 8	72 6 5
	4 ,, 1881 ...	15 June, 1881 ...	52 0 2	196 3 11	248 4 1
		Total.....£	102 15 2	245 7 9	348 2 11
Lloyd, A. L. ....	3 Oct., 1878 ...	30 Oct., 1878 ...	.....	3 3 0	3 3 0
Langstaff, R. W. ....	10 Feb., 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	1 6 8	.....	1 6 8
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	8 June, 1880 ...	19 5 8	.....	19 5 8
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	8 ,, 1881 ...	1 17 3	92 1 10	93 19 1
		Total.....£	22 9 7	92 1 10	114 11 5
Lupton, J. C. B. ....	1 Aug., 1879 ...	30 Sep., 1879 ...	.....	16 0 0	16 0 0
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	11 ,, 1880 ...	20 18 0	86 7 0	107 5 0
		Total.....£	20 18 0	102 7 0	123 5 0

Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Outstanding claims, as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lardner, F. T. ....	10 Feb., 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	.....	24 10 10	24 10 10
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	20 ,, 1880 ...	25 9 5	40 16 4	66 5 9
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	30 April, 1881 ...	6 10 9	10 19 4	17 10 1
		Total.....£	32 0 2	76 6 6	108 6 8
Landon, A. ....	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	78 14 1	81 2 4	159 16 5
	1 ,, 1881 ...	1 June, 1881 ...	41 2 8	111 5 6	152 8 2
	1 ,, 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	4 6 6	11 7 8	15 14 2
		Total.....£	124 3 3	203 15 6	327 18 9
Mann, J. F. ....	1 Sep., 1879 ...	10 Sept., 1879 ...	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
Meldrum, R. W. ....	1 April, 1875 ...	30 April, 1875 ...	.....	16 8 4	16 8 4
	1 July, 1877 ...	30 July, 1877 ...	7 5 0	.....	7 5 0
	1 April, 1878 ...	30 April, 1878 ...	1 5 0	13 0 0	14 5 0
	1 May, 1879 ...	15 Sept., 1879 ...	6 6 0	62 14 9	69 0 9
	1 Mar., 1880 ...	16 Dec., 1880 ...	6 14 6	127 7 4	134 1 10
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	12 May, 1881 ...	.....	106 13 8	106 13 8
		Total.....£	21 10 6	326 4 1	347 14 7
Mathews, R. H. ....	1 Feb., 1875 ...	3 Feb., 1875 ...	.....	13 18 2	13 18 2
	22 April, 1878 ...	23 Nov., 1878 ...	.....	22 2 5	22 2 5
	15 Mar., 1879 ...	12 Sept., 1879 ...	.....	25 8 2	25 8 2
	7 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	18 9 6	177 1 11	195 11 5
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	30 April, 1881 ...	7 17 6	105 14 7	113 12 1
	12 June, 1876 ...	30 Dec., 1876 ...	.....	6 13 5	6 13 5
		Total.....£	26 7 0	350 18 8	377 5 8
Maohattie, R. H. ....	3 June, 1876 ...	6 June, 1876 ...	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
	1 Nov., 1878 ...	17 Nov., 1878 ...	.....	12 15 0	12 15 0
	1 Jan., 1877 ...	1 Sept., 1877 ...	.....	14 16 0	14 16 0
		Total.....£	.....	32 11 0	32 11 0
More, H. H. ....	10 July, 1876 ...	5 Dec., 1876 ...	.....	1 7 6	1 7 6
	1 Jan., 1878 ...	31 Oct., 1878 ...	.....	179 19 11	179 19 11
	1 ,, 1879 ...	7 Oct., 1879 ...	.....	102 10 7	102 10 7
	1 ,, 1880 ...	10 Nov., 1880 ...	.....	78 1 10	78 1 10
	1 ,, 1881 ...	19 Jan., 1881 ...	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0
		Total.....£	.....	363 19 10	363 19 10
Madsen, H. F. ....	1 April, 1879 ...	20 Sept., 1879 ...	.....	6 15 9	6 15 9
	1 Mar., 1880 ...	11 Aug., 1880 ...	11 17 7	.....	11 17 7
		Total.....£	11 17 7	6 15 9	18 13 4
Mitchell, H. J. C. ....	1 Mar., 1876 ...	30 Sept., 1876 ...	12 7 1	1 0 0	13 7 1
Murray, R. L. ....	28 June, 1876 ...	30 Nov., 1876 ...	19 18 3	.....	19 18 3
	1 Jan., 1877 ...	26 May, 1877 ...	6 8 8	.....	6 8 8
	6 Aug., 1878 ...	30 Aug., 1878 ...	20 18 2	.....	20 18 2
		Less Surcharges, &c. ....	47 5 1	.....	47 5 1
			35 5 9	.....	35 5 9
		Total.....£	11 19 4	.....	11 19 4
Maitland, A. ....	1 Jan., 1876 ...	24 Oct., 1876 ...	.....	60 18 1	60 18 1
	4 April, 1877 ...	1 Nov., 1877 ...	28 6 10	.....	28 6 10
	18 June, 1878 ...	30 Nov., 1878 ...	30 17 6	6 19 0	37 16 6
	15 July, 1879 ...	31 Oct., 1879 ...	11 14 3	47 4 5	58 18 8
	2 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	54 12 5	116 1 11	170 14 4
	31 ,, 1881 ...	12 Mar., 1881 ...	5 5 0	21 13 0	26 18 0
		Total.....£	130 16 0	252 16 5	383 12 5
Melrose, G. ....	6 Dec., 1877 ...	7 Dec., 1877 ...	13 16 9	.....	13 16 9
	1 Feb., 1876 ...	22 Feb., 1876 ...	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
	10 Sep., 1878 ...	28 Nov., 1878 ...	36 13 4	.....	36 13 4
	20 June, 1879 ...	7 July, 1879 ...	.....	6 0 0	6 0 0
		Total.....£	50 10 1	11 0 0	61 10 1
Macharg, J. ....	1 April, 1876 ...	7 April, 1876 ...	.....	3 3 0	3 3 0
	1 ,, 1877 ...	8 Dec., 1877 ...	5 5 0	0 14 0	5 19 0
	1 Jan., 1878 ...	24 July, 1878 ...	.....	12 8 1	12 8 1
		Total.....£	5 5 0	16 5 1	21 10 1

Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30th June.	Outstanding claims as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
Mylecharane, W.	1 Dec., 1878	31 Dec., 1878	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	12 May, 1879	31 July, 1879	6 1 7	2 7 3	2 7 3
	1 Jan., 1880	31 Oct., 1880	13 4 10	1 2 6	7 4 1
	1 " 1881	10 June, 1881		8 0 0	21 4 10
				10 15 2	10 15 2
	Total.....£		19 6 5	22 4 11	41 11 4
Murphy, D. D.	6 May, 1878	31 Dec., 1878		68 12 10	68 12 10
Montague, G.	1 Jan., 1878	30 Dec., 1878	47 12 2	58 16 0	106 8 2
	1 April, 1879	1 June, 1879		72 9 0	72 9 0
	1 Jan., 1880	2 Jan., 1880	3 11 5		3 11 5
	Total.....£		51 3 7	131 5 0	182 8 7
Mylne, H. J. M.	31 Aug., 1878	2 Nov., 1878	9 18 2	2 12 0	12 10 2
	5 Feb., 1879	19 Feb., 1879		4 10 0	4 10 0
	Total.....£		9 18 2	7 2 0	17 0 2
Martyn, J. G.	1 Jan., 1879	15 Oct., 1879	2 16 6	2 18 9	5 15 3
	1 " 1880	30 Nov., 1880	21 11 10	19 8 11	41 0 9
	1 Jan., 1881	31 May, 1881	10 2 2	58 15 2	68 17 4
	Total.....£		34 10 6	81 2 10	115 13 4
Manning, E. R.	1 Jan., 1879	26 Dec., 1879	31 12 2	14 4 8	45 16 10
	1 " 1880	15 June, 1880	3 3 0	39 5 2	42 8 2
	15 " 1878	21 Jan., 1878	9 11 3	129 2 3	138 13 6
	Total.....£		44 6 5	182 12 1	226 18 6
Mitchell, E. H., junr.	1 Jan., 1879	15 Mar., 1879	9 15 10		9 15 10
Mann, E. P.	1 Jan., 1880	27 Dec., 1880	33 9 11	29 7 10	62 17 9
	10 " 1881	3 June, 1881		101 8 6	101 8 6
	Total.....£		33 9 11	130 16 4	164 6 3
M'Pherson, A.	31 Aug., 1876	16 Sept., 1876		1 1 0	1 1 0
	20 May, 1878	31 May, 1878		1 0 0	1 0 0
	7 July, 1879	31 Dec., 1879	0 7 3	5 5 2	5 12 5
	1 Jan., 1880	20 " 1880	14 9 1	58 5 3	72 14 4
	27 " 1881	18 May, 1881	17 15 3	79 8 6	97 8 8
		Total.....£		32 11 7	144 19 10
M'Cormack, H. O.	28 July, 1877	11 Aug., 1877		11 9 0	11 9 0
	8 Dec., 1878	28 Dec., 1878		37 16 10	37 16 10
	1 Jan., 1879	28 " 1879		50 2 10	50 2 10
	22 May, 1880	31 Oct., 1880		22 10 4	22 10 4
	Total.....£			121 19 0	121 19 0
M'Carthy, A.	27 July, 1877	8 Oct., 1877		5 4 6	5 4 6
	1 Jan., 1879	31 Dec., 1879	16 11 10	53 10 4	70 2 2
	2 " 1880	9 " 1880	8 14 3	121 0 4	129 14 7
	1 " 1881	31 May, 1881	3 8 1	164 12 2	168 0 3
	Total.....£		28 14 2	344 7 4	373 1 6
M'Donald, J. M.	1 Jan., 1878	23 Dec., 1878	0 18 5		0 18 5
	1 " 1879	31 Aug., 1879	1 10 4		1 10 4
	1 " 1880	24 Feb., 1880			
	Total.....£		2 8 9		2 8 9
M'Dougall, S. A.	6 Nov., 1877	11 Nov., 1877		6 13 10	6 13 10
	6 Sept., 1878	1 " 1878	13 7 0	3 3 0	16 10 0
	24 June, 1879	4 " 1879		5 7 9	5 7 9
	1 Jan., 1880	31 Dec., 1880	23 14 4		23 14 4
	1 " 1881	25 June, 1881	19 16 6	94 10 11	114 7 5
	Total.....£		56 17 10	109 15 6	166 13 4
Mackenzio, R. B.	1 Sept., 1877	15 Sept., 1877	3 15 0		3 15 0
	1 Oct., 1878	10 Oct., 1878	0 18 4		0 18 4
	1 Feb., 1879	3 Dec., 1879	5 4 1	20 7 1	25 11 2
	Total.....£		9 17 5	20 7 1	30 4 6
M'Culloch, J.	24 April, 1878	24 June, 1878	3 15 10		3 15 10
	1 Jan., 1880	30 Nov., 1880	10 15 7	11 10 5	22 6 0
	Total.....£		14 11 5	11 10 5	26 1 10



Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30th June.	Outstanding claims as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
M'Cord, T. C. ....	7 April, 1878 ...	30 May, 1878 ...	£ s. d. 6 6 7	£ s. d. .....	£ s. d. 6 6 7
	24 Mar., 1879 ...	9 Oct., 1879 ...	37 8 3	32 7 1	69 15 4
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	22 Dec., 1880 ...	23 4 2	233 4 11	256 9 1
	16 Feb., 1881 ...	20 April, 1881 ...	.....	85 9 8	85 9 8
		Total.....£	66 19 0	351 1 8	418 0 8
M'Ewan, J. H. ....	13 Jan., 1881 ...	1 May, 1881 ...	1 6 3	95 7 10	96 14 1
Nash, H. M. ....	9 Oct., 1877 ...	4 Dec., 1877 ...	5 11 3	.....	5 11 3
	16 May, 1878 ...	16 Nov., 1878 ...	3 10 0	22 12 10	26 2 10
	2 Feb., 1879 ...	15 Sept., 1879 ...	1 9 0	11 15 2	13 4 2
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	83 14 6	255 11 1	339 5 7
	1 " 1881 ...	30 April, 1881 ...	.....	211 3 2	211 8 2
		Total.....£	94 4 9	501 2 3	595 7 0
Nash, W. H. ....	14 Aug., 1878 ...	15 Aug., 1878 ...	.....	6 6 0	6 6 0
North, C. T. N. ....	1 Feb., 1881 ...	15 May, 1881 ...	.....	58 16 8	58 16 8
O'Connor, H. A. D. ....	31 Dec., 1877 ...	19 Jan., 1878 ...	.....	3 3 0	3 3 0
	18 Nov., 1879 ...	8 Dec., 1879 ...	0 3 0	.....	0 3 0
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	30 Nov., 1880 ...	14 16 7	29 17 5	44 14 0
	1 " 1881 ...	15 June, 1881 ...	21 19 7	70 19 1	92 18 8
		Total ..... £	36 19 2	103 19 6	140 18 8
Pitt, G. M. ....	29 Sept., 1877 ...	30 Oct., 1877 ...	.....	3 3 0	3 3 0
	30 Jan., 1878 ...	31 July, 1878 ...	.....	38 18 11	38 18 11
	12 Mar., 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	11 9 7	7 16 0	19 5 7
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 " 1880 ...	59 11 1	71 9 4	131 0 5
	1 " 1881 ...	27 May, 1881 ...	5 5 0	251 16 7	257 1 7
		Total ..... £	76 5 8	373 3 10	449 9 6
Park, A. J. ....	22 Apl., 1877 ...	7 May, 1877 ...	3 7 6	0 10 0	3 17 6
	31 May, 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	5 14 4	44 5 4	49 19 8
	31 Jan., 1880 ...	24 " 1880 ...	9 8 8	120 5 1	129 13 9
	1 " 1881 ...	28 Feb., 1881 ...	1 11 6	26 15 8	28 7 2
		Total ..... £	20 2 0	191 16 1	211 18 1
Pears, J. M. ....	5 Aug., 1877 ...	31 Aug., 1877 ...	20 8 8	.....	20 8 8
	9 Apl., 1878 ...	18 June, 1878 ...	.....	13 15 0	13 15 0
	24 Jan., 1879 ...	29 Nov., 1879 ...	.....	121 9 9	121 9 9
	1 " 1880 ...	27 " 1880 ...	25 13 8	86 10 10	112 4 6
	1 " 1881 ...	31 Mar., 1881 ...	8 10 6	78 3 5	86 13 11
		Total ..... £	54 12 10	299 19 0	354 11 10
Potter, C. W. ....	1 Nov., 1877 ...	19 Nov., 1877 ...	.....	11 5 0	11 5 0
	19 Mar., 1879 ...	31 Oct., 1879 ...	34 0 5	.....	34 0 5
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	4 Dec., 1880 ...	.....	100 19 4	100 19 4
		Total ..... £	34 0 5	112 4 4	146 4 9
Palmer, J. A. ....	20 Aug., 1879 ...	29 Dec., 1879 ...	2 16 9	10 0 8	12 17 6
	2 Jan., 1880 ...	7 Dec., 1880 ...	18 16 7	124 9 6	143 6 1
	1 " 1881 ...	23 May, 1881 ...	5 12 0	53 11 6	59 3 6
		Total ..... £	27 5 4	188 1 9	215 7 1
Paton, N. ....	6 Jan., 1878 ...	18 Dec., 1878 ...	4 5 6	5 12 6	9 18 0
	24 Mar., 1879 ...	31 " 1879 ...	3 13 7	86 12 2	90 5 9
	4 Feb., 1880 ...	30 Nov., 1880 ...	25 15 2	79 13 9	105 8 11
	19 Jan., 1881 ...	22 Mar., 1881 ...	.....	37 12 4	37 12 4
		Total ..... £	33 14 3	209 10 9	243 5 0
Peechey, A. J. ....	15 Aug., 1879 ...	16 Aug., 1879 ...	9 1 6	.....	9 1 6
Pring, T. ....	10 July, 1879 ...	18 July, 1879 ...	.....	14 3 6	14 3 6
	1 Mar., 1881 ...	14 Mar., 1881 ...	.....	7 2 0	7 2 0
		Total ..... £	.....	21 5 6	21 5 6
Parrott, T. S. ....	12 Sept., 1879 ...	3 July, 1879 ...	.....	66 3 0	66 3 0
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	23 June, 1880 ...	.....	96 12 0	96 12 0
		Total ..... £	.....	162 15 0	162 15 0

Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30th June.	Outstanding claims as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Robertson, J. J. ....	24 Nov., 1876 ...	26 Nov., 1876 ...	3 5 6	.....	3 5 6
	1 Jan., 1877 ...	20 " 1877 ...	.....	6 9 3	6 9 3
	16 Nov., 1878 ...	19 " 1878 ...	6 14 3	.....	6 14 3
	17 Mar., 1879 ...	29 " 1879 ...	66 15 0	23 9 2	90 4 2
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	29 Dec., 1880 ...	1 16 9	119 7 11	121 4 8
	1 " 1881 ...	12 May, 1881 ...	1 1 0	62 11 7	63 12 7
		Total .....	£ 79 12 6	211 17 11	291 10 5
Rotton, G. H. ....	19 Apl., 1876 ...	9 Dec., 1876 ...	.....	47 15 9	47 15 9
	16 " 1877 ...	2 Dec., 1877 ...	.....	42 12 1	42 12 1
	26 Feb., 1878 ...	8 Sept., 1878 ...	.....	48 11 10	48 11 10
	21 Jan., 1879 ...	9 June, 1879 ...	.....	146 1 5	146 1 5
	1 " 1880 ...	23 Oct., 1880 ...	0 10 3	56 12 3	57 2 6
		Total .....	£ 0 10 3	341 13 4	342 3 7
Rao, W. A. ....	1 Jan., 1877 ...	31 Dec., 1877 ...	.....	41 18 8	41 18 8
	5 Mar., 1878 ...	7 Nov., 1878 ...	.....	47 10 7	47 10 7
	12 June, 1879 ...	12 Dec., 1879 ...	0 16 10	64 15 0	65 12 7
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 " 1880 ...	1 2 6	113 10 5	114 12 11
	1 " 1881 ...	10 May, 1881 ...	4 2 6	.....	4 2 6
		Total .....	£ 6 1 10	267 15 5	273 17 3
Ronald, R. ....	18 July, 1877 ...	31 Oct., 1877 ...	2 9 11	.....	2 9 11
	8 July, 1878 ...	31 July, 1878 ...	.....	13 13 0	13 13 0
	22 Dec., 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	4 10 0	.....	4 10 0
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 " 1880 ...	3 7 9	48 12 6	52 0 3
	1 Feb., 1881 ...	21 May, 1881 ...	.....	40 10 5	40 10 5
		Total .....	£ 10 7 8	102 15 11	113 3 7
Riley, V. B. ....	29 Oct., 1877 ...	18 Dec., 1877 ...	3 5 0	7 19 0	11 4 0
	7 " 1878 ...	31 " 1878 ...	1 7 11	6 0 0	7 7 11
	15 May, 1879 ...	31 " 1879 ...	4 14 10	15 10 6	20 5 4
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	28 " 1880 ...	15 18 4	50 12 11	66 11 3
	24 June, 1881 ...	11 June, 1881 ...	1 11 6	140 10 11	142 2 5
		Total .....	£ 26 17 7	220 13 4	247 10 11
Russell, F. ....	8 July, 1878 ...	9 Oct., 1878 ...	.....	38 13 0	38 13 0
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	29 Nov., 1879 ...	.....	130 6 1	130 6 1
	1 " 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	45 12 1	57 17 0	103 9 1
	19 " 1881 ...	30 April, 1881 ...	7 8 11	58 3 2	65 12 1
		Total .....	£ 53 1 0	234 19 3	338 0 3
Rigout, P. ....	1 Mar., 1878 ...	30 Dec., 1878 ...	27 9 0	.....	27 9 0
	5 April, 1879 ...	21 June, 1879 ...	17 2 4	4 1 3	21 3 7
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	30 Nov., 1880 ...	26 7 10	44 1 9	70 9 7
	1 " 1881 ...	16 Feb., 1881 ...	0 15 9	17 11 1	18 6 10
		Total .....	£ 71 14 11	65 14 1	137 9 0
Ryan, J. ....	1 Jan., 1879 ...	30 Sept., 1879 ...	33 6 3	41 17 0	75 3 3
	1 " 1880 ...	24 Dec., 1880 ...	39 19 9	138 3 0	178 2 9
	1 " 1881 ...	10 June, 1881 ...	.....	302 18 10	302 18 10
		Total .....	£ 73 6 0	482 18 10	556 4 10
Secombe, G. T. ....	18 Mar., 1875 ...	20 Mar., 1875 ...	.....	1 8 8	1 8 8
	10 Jan., 1879 ...	26 April, 1879 ...	3 9 6	22 18 6	26 8 0
	5 Feb., 1878 ...	2 Oct., 1878 ...	18 10 6	14 5 1	32 15 7
		Total .....	£ 22 0 0	38 12 3	60 12 3
Shoobert, W. A. ....	8 Nov., 1875 ...	11 Nov., 1875 ...	.....	10 16 7	10 16 7
	1 Jan., 1876 ...	1 April, 1876 ...	.....	1 17 2	1 17 2
	3 Oct., 1877 ...	17 Nov., 1877 ...	.....	16 3 2	16 3 2
	10 Jan., 1878 ...	10 Dec., 1878 ...	.....	113 16 9	113 16 9
	1 " 1879 ...	17 Nov., 1879 ...	.....	125 9 0	125 9 0
	13 Nov., 1874 ...	26 " 1874 ...	.....	23 2 11	23 2 11
		Total .....	£ .....	291 5 7	291 5 7
Solling, F. P. ....	4 July, 1876 ...	26 Aug., 1876 ...	34 3 7	.....	34 3 7
	1 Mar., 1878 ...	30 Oct., 1878 ...	31 10 4	15 9 2	46 19 6
	13 Jan., 1879 ...	18 Dec., 1879 ...	26 15 9	.....	26 15 9
	1 " 1880 ...	31 " 1880 ...	48 6 1	43 3 6	91 9 7
	1 " 1881 ...	12 May, 1881 ...	8 4 4	93 10 5	101 14 9
		Total .....	£ 149 0 1	152 3 1	301 3 2

Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30th June.	Outstanding claims, as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
Sawtell, E. ....	27 April, 1878 ...	27 Oct., 1878 ...	£ s. d. 9 13 5	£ s. d. 24 19 0	£ s. d. 34 12 5
	15 Jan., 1879 ...	29 Dec., 1879 ...	56 5 6	25 18 11	81 4 5
	1 " 1880 ...	27 " 1880 ...	74 12 0	143 10 5	218 2 5
	5 " 1881 ...	25 April, 1881 ...	9 15 2	238 0 9	247 15 11
	Total.....£		149 6 1	482 9 1	581 15 2
Scott, W. N.....	8 July, 1877 ...	14 July, 1877 ...	.....	25 6 0	25 6 0
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	18 14 8	159 16 4	178 11 0
	1 " 1881 ...	1 June, 1881 ...	.....	70 5 1	70 5 1
	Total.....£		18 14 8	255 7 5	274 2 1
Sheaffe, G. H. ....	1 Jan., 1878 ...	13 Mar., 1878 ...	.....	9 5 0	9 5 0
Sharp, A. ....	26 Mar., 1878 ...	7 April, 1878 ...	.....	8 10 0	8 10 0
Schemmel, E. ....	1 Nov., 1878 ...	12 Nov., 1878 ...	.....	14 18 6	14 18 6
	1 Mar., 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	.....	49 14 6	49 14 6
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	1 July, 1880 ...	.....	18 5 0	18 5 0
	Total.....£		.....	82 18 0	82 18 0
Sanderson, E. ....	8 Mar., 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	.....	27 19 11	27 19 11
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	10 Feb., 1881 ...	.....	10 6 5	10 6 5
	Total.....£		.....	38 6 4	38 6 4
Scannel, W. S. ....	1 Jan., 1879 ...	26 July, 1879 ...	14 16 2	1 6 3	16 2 5
	19 May, 1880 ...	10 Sept., 1880 ...	4 19 8	11 18 8	16 18 4
	Total.....£		19 15 10	13 4 11	33 0 9
Small, A. N.....	20 Sep., 1880 ...	18 Dec., 1880 ...	.....	115 3 8	115 3 8
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	12 Feb., 1881 ...	.....	11 12 10	11 12 10
	Total.....£		.....	126 16 6	126 16 6
Stinson, A. L. ....	2 Jan., 1880 ...	7 Oct., 1880 ...	3 13 0	88 18 7	92 11 7
	1 " 1881 ...	25 May, 1881 ...	14 1 6	97 6 1	111 7 7
	Total.....£		17 14 6	186 4 8	203 19 2
Tozer, V. F. ....	1 Jan., 1876 ...	31 Dec., 1876 ...	.....	9 5 9	9 5 9
	1 " 1877 ...	25 Aug., 1877 ...	40 8 3	.....	40 8 3
	1 Feb., 1878 ...	25 Feb., 1878 ...	.....	1 1 0	1 1 0
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	5 0 0	24 9 6	29 9 6
	1 " 1880 ...	4 " 1880 ...	73 17 4	132 4 2	206 1 6
	1 " 1881 ...	28 Feb., 1881 ...	55 0 2	230 1 3	285 1 5
	Total.....£		174 5 9	397 1 8	571 7 5
Turner, E. W. ....	1 Jan., 1877 ...	31 Dec., 1877 ...	.....	10 10 0	10 10 0
	7 Mar., 1879 ...	31 " 1879 ...	12 11 10	14 1 3	26 13 1
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 " 1880 ...	8 0 4	188 12 8	196 13 0
	12 " 1881 ...	20 June, 1881 ...	.....	474 7 4	474 7 4
	Total.....£		20 12 2	687 11 3	708 3 5
Trickett, O. ....	23 Feb., 1877 ...	2 Nov., 1877 ...	5 6 9	0 15 9	6 2 6
	6 Oct., 1878 ...	18 " 1878 ...	.....	18 10 0	18 10 0
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	24 Dec., 1879 ...	2 15 3	10 3 3	12 18 6
	1 " 1880 ...	9 " 1880 ...	.....	10 10 6	10 10 6
	1 " 1881 ...	31 May, 1881 ...	7 0 11	111 12 7	118 13 6
	Total.....£		15 2 11	151 12 1	166 15 0
Tuff, J. ....	16 July, 1878 ...	17 July, 1878 ...	.....	0 18 0	0 18 0
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	31 Jan., 1879 ...	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0
	Total.....£		.....	9 18 0	9 18 0
Tucker, J. J.....	1 Oct., 1878 ...	2 Dec., 1878 ...	5 18 2	20 11 2	26 9 4
	1 Jan., 1879 ...	15 Oct., 1879 ...	25 7 1	43 8 3	68 15 4
	2 " 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	64 2 9	10 17 6	75 0 3
	1 " 1881 ...	9 June, 1881 ...	9 9 0	279 16 5	289 5 5
	Total.....£		104 17 0	354 13 4	459 10 4
Tingombe, J. L. ....	3 Mar., 1879 ...	4 Aug., 1879 ...	.....	68 0 8	68 0 8
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	10 May, 1880 ...	15 4 6	57 8 10	72 13 4
	12 May, 1881 ...	25 " 1881 ...	.....	76 9 2	76 9 2
	Total.....£		15 4 6	201 18 8	217 3 2

Surveyor.	Period of Service.		Amounts due on accounts passed for payment on 30th June.	Outstanding claims, as per heading, and including accounts for surveys effected without instructions.	Total as per preceding columns.
	From	To			
Torry, H. A. ....	1 Oct., 1879 ...	2 Oct., 1879 ...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	8 Jan., 1880 ...	31 Dec., 1880 ...	.....	2 2 0	2 2 0
			.....	7 15 11	7 15 11
		Total ..... £	.....	9 17 11	9 17 11
Tarrant, J. ....	25 June, 1880 ...	28 Aug., 1880 ...	.....	3 3 0	3 3 0
Vernon, J. ....	30 Aug., 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	3 17 4	.....	3 17 4
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 „ 1880 ...	9 5 0	94 14 7	103 19 7
	1 „ 1881 ...	31 June, 1881 ...	0 15 11	93 8 11	94 4 10
		Total ..... £	.....	188 3 6	202 1 9
Williams, V. ....	28 Feb., 1876 ...	8 May, 1876 ...	17 12 0	0 9 10	18 1 10
	16 April, 1878 ...	27 „ 1878 ...	9 2 3	.....	9 2 3
	5 Feb., 1879 ...	24 Nov., 1879 ...	14 0 3	49 13 3	63 13 6
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	25 „ 1880 ...	3 8 11	154 16 4	158 5 3
	1 „ 1881 ...	10 May, 1881 ...	.....	59 7 4	59 7 4
		Total ..... £	.....	44 3 5	264 6 9
Worth, C. ....	1 July, 1877 ...	31 July, 1877 ...	.....	1 1 0	1 1 0
	28 April, 1878 ...	22 June, 1878 ...	14 8 5	.....	14 8 5
	20 Mar., 1879 ...	31 Dec., 1879 ...	32 0 11	13 7 10	45 8 9
	1 Jan., 1880 ...	31 „ 1880 ...	69 14 6	21 11 5	91 5 11
	1 „ 1881 ...	10 June, 1881 ...	2 11 0	117 18 7	120 9 7
	Total ..... £	.....	118 14 10	153 18 10	272 13 8
White, H. O'S. ....	21 June, 1877 ...	29 Oct., 1877 ...	6 6 0	6 12 0	12 18 0
	26 April, 1878 ...	19 Aug., 1878 ...	.....	16 5 3	16 5 3
	3 Feb., 1879 ...	25 Nov., 1879 ...	3 9 4	32 13 1	36 2 5
	1 Nov., 1880 ...	24 „ 1880 ...	3 3 0	45 6 1	48 9 1
	1 Jan., 1881 ...	9 May, 1881 ...	.....	34 0 11	34 0 11
	Total ..... £	.....	12 18 4	134 17 4	147 15 8
Welohman, H. ....	1 Mar., 1877 ...	17 Jan., 1877 ...	9 0 3	.....	9 0 3
	26 Feb., 1879 ...	4 Aug., 1879 ...	.....	39 16 4	39 16 4
	Total ..... £	.....	9 0 3	39 16 4	48 16 7
	GRAND TOTAL £	.....	5,894 10 9	27,808 19 0	33,703 9 9

Surveyor General's Office,  
Sydney, October 27, 1881.

P. F. ADAMS.

[1s.]



1881.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

**REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.**

(RETURN OF CLERKS IN DEEDS BRANCH.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 December, 1881.*

STATEMENT in answer to Question No. 2 on Notice Paper for 2nd December, 1881—(No. 84.)

Office.	1880.		1881.	
	Salary.	Remodelling Real Pro- perty Index.	Salary.	Getting up arrears of Index.
Indexing Clerk ... ..	£ 200	£ 80	£ 200	£ s. d. 48 8 9
Cashier ... ..	175	80	250	7 12 6
Clerk ... ..	150	80	150	74 17 6
Do. ... ..	100	80	100	18 12 1
Do. ... ..	50	.....	100	47 2 6
Do. ... ..	.....	.....	50	..... ..

2. Nothing is actually due at present. The sum of £158 6s. 8d. will shortly be due for work now in progress in remodelling Real Property Index.

2/12/81.

E. G. WARD,  
Registrar General.



1881.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1882, AND SUPPLEMENTARY  
ESTIMATES FOR 1881 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(MESSAGE No. 24.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 November, 1881.*

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AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 24.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales, for the year 1882; together with Supplementary Estimates for the year 1881 and previous years.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 3rd November, 1881.*

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ESTIMATES  
OF THE  
PROBABLE EXPENDITURE  
OF THE  
GOVERNMENT  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
FOR THE YEAR  
1882.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
4 NOVEMBER, 1881.

---



SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1881.

[Ss. 6d.]



## INDEX.

1882.

	Page.		Page.
<b>A</b>			
Abstract of Expenditure .. .. .	1	Cooma Temporary Hospital for Insane .. .. .	25
Administration of Justice—Summary .. .. .	61	City of Sydney Improvement Board .. .. .	29
Abattoir, Glebe Island .. .. .	45	Colonial Architect .. .. .	105
Agent-General for the Colony .. .. .	29	Colonial Distilleries and Refineries .. .. .	41
Allowances—Charitable .. .. .	32 & 33	Colonial Light-houses .. .. .	46
Allowances—Board of Visitors, Lunatic Asylums .. .. .	22	Commission to Land Agents, &c. .. .. .	96
Architect—Colonial .. .. .	105	Conditional Purchases—Inspection of .. .. .	95
Assembly—Legislative .. .. .	11	Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges .. .. .	107 to 112
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute .. .. .	30	Country Postmasters .. .. .	122
Asylums—Lunatic .. .. .	23 & 24	Conveyance of Mails .. .. .	123
Auditor General .. .. .	27	Coroners' Inquests .. .. .	68
Attorney General—Summary .. .. .	89	Council and Assembly—Legislative .. .. .	11
Attorney General .. .. .	90	Council—Executive .. .. .	10
Advance to Treasurer .. .. .	50	Council—Legislative .. .. .	10
Australian Museum .. .. .	56	Courts—Supreme and Circuit .. .. .	63
Artillery Force .. .. .	15 & 16	Courts—District :—	
Australian Museum Endowment .. .. .	1	Metropolitan and Hunter District .. .. .	65
Australian Coast Light-houses .. .. .	49	Southern District .. .. .	65
Affiliated Colleges .. .. .	1	South-western District .. .. .	66
<b>B</b>			
Board of Visitors, Lunatic Asylums .. .. .	22	Western District .. .. .	66
Board—Medical .. .. .	25	North-western and Eastern District .. .. .	67
Boatmen—Marine Board of New South Wales .. .. .	48	Northern District .. .. .	67 & 68
Bookbinding, Printing, Stamps, &c. .. .. .	42	Contingencies .. .. .	68
Botanic Gardens .. .. .	31	Court—Insolvent .. .. .	64
Bridges—Roads and .. .. .	108 to 112	Customs .. .. .	37 to 40
Brigade—Naval .. .. .	20	Crown Solicitor .. .. .	91
Buildings—Public Works and ... .. .	106 & 106	Conditional Land Sales Branch .. .. .	95
Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River .. .. .	55	Callan Park Hospital for the Insane .. .. .	24
Biloela Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River .. .. .	55	Chief Commissioner in Insolvency .. .. .	1
Board of Pharmacy .. .. .	44	Colleges—Affiliated .. .. .	1
British and Australian Subsidy .. .. .	126	<b>D</b>	
<b>C</b>			
Commissioners of Customs .. .. .	1	Defence Works .. .. .	16
Charges on Collections .. .. .	1	Department of Lands .. .. .	94 & 95
Church and School Lands .. .. .	57	Department of Mines .. .. .	128 & 129
Callan Park Hospital for the Insane .. .. .	24	Department of Public Works .. .. .	102
Charitable Allowances .. .. .	32 & 33	Department of Public Instruction—Summary .. .. .	51
Charitable Institutions—Inspector .. .. .	29	Department of Justice .. .. .	62
Colonial Secretary .. .. .	14	Department of Audit .. .. .	27
Colonial Secretary—Miscellaneous .. .. .	34	Distilleries—Colonial, and Refineries .. .. .	41
Colonial Secretary—Summary .. .. .	13	District Courts :—	
Circuit Courts—Supreme and .. .. .	63	Judges .. .. .	1
Coal Fields .. .. .	129	Metropolitan and Hunter District .. .. .	65
		Southern District .. .. .	65
		South-western District .. .. .	66

	Page.		Page.
District Courts— <i>continued.</i>		Government Domains and Hyde Park .. ..	31
Western District .. .. .	66	Government Analyst .. .. .	21
North-western and Eastern District .. ..	67	Gardens—Botanic .. .. .	31
Northern District .. .. .	67 & 68	Gladesville Hospital .. .. .	22
Contingencies .. .. .	68	Governor—His Excellency the .. .. .	10
Divorce Court .. .. .	63	Grammar School .. .. .	1
Dock—Fitz Roy .. .. .	102	Grants in aid of Public Institutions .. ..	53 & 60
Domains and Hyde Park—Government .. ..	31	Geological Surveyor .. .. .	129
Darlinghurst Reception House .. .. .	23	Garden Palace Grounds .. .. .	32
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties .. .. .	1	Government Printer .. .. .	42
Debentures—Interest on .. .. .	1		
		<b>H</b>	
<b>E</b>		Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—	
Electric Telegraphs .. .. .	125 & 126	Engineer's Department .. .. .	102
Electric Telegraphs—Contingencies .. ..	126	Fitz Roy Dock .. .. .	102
Emigration Officers—Health, and .. .. .	44	Steam Dredge Service .. .. .	103
Engineering Establishment—Railways .. ..	117	Public Works .. .. .	104
Erysipelas Hospital .. .. .	30	Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	104
Existing Lines—Railways .. .. .	117 & 118	Health and Emigration Officers .. .. .	44
Engineer's Department—Harbours and Rivers Navigation .. .. .	102	His Excellency the Governor .. .. .	10
Executive and Legislative—Summary .. .. .	9	Hyde Park—Government Domains and .. ..	31
Executive Council .. .. .	10	Hospital for Insane, Gladesville .. .. .	22
Endowments—Municipalities .. .. .	1	Hospitals for the Insane Generally .. .. .	22
		Do. do. Parramatta .. .. .	23
<b>F</b>		Do. do. Newcastle .. .. .	24
Fitz Roy Dock .. .. .	102	Do. do. Callan Park .. .. .	24
Free Public Library .. .. .	57	Do. do. Cooma .. .. .	25
Fisheries Commission .. .. .	29		
		<b>I and J</b>	
<b>G</b>		Insolvent Court .. .. .	64
Gaols :—		Imported Stock .. .. .	132
Sydney .. .. .	82	Industrial Schools .. .. .	55
Parramatta .. .. .	82	Inquests—Coroners .. .. .	68
Bathurat .. .. .	83	Judges—Their Honors the .. .. .	6 & 63
Maitland .. .. .	83	Justice—Minister of .. .. .	62
Goulburn .. .. .	83	Do. do. do. —Summary .. .. .	62
Berrima .. .. .	83	Do. do. do. —Miscellaneous Services .. ..	87
Albury .. .. .	83	Infirm and Destitute—Asylums for .. .. .	30
Grafton .. .. .	84	Inspector of Public Charities .. .. .	29
Mudgee .. .. .	84	Inspection of Conditional Purchases .. ..	95
Armidale .. .. .	84	Immigration .. .. .	29
Wagga Wagga .. .. .	84	Judges—District Courts .. .. .	1
Yass .. .. .	84	Interest on Debentures .. .. .	1
Deniliquin .. .. .	84		
Young .. .. .	84	<b>L</b>	
Tamworth .. .. .	85	Lands—Department of .. .. .	94 & 95
Hay .. .. .	85	Lands—Occupation of .. .. .	130 & 131
Acting Gaolers .. .. .	85	Lands—Secretary for (Summary) .. .. .	93
Acting Matrons .. .. .	85	Lands—Survey of .. .. .	96 to 99
Police Gaols—Country Districts .. .. .	85	Land Departments—Rent of Offices .. ..	99
Gaols generally .. .. .	85	Do. Miscellaneous .. .. .	99
Contingencies generally .. .. .	86	Land Agents, Appraisers, &c. .. .. .	96
Glebe Island Abattoir .. .. .	45	Legislative Assembly .. .. .	11
Gold and Escort .. .. .	41	Legislative Council .. .. .	10
Gold Fields .. .. .	125 & 129		
Gold Receivers .. .. .	41		

	Page.		Page.
Legislative Council and Assembly .. .. .	11	<b>N</b>	
Library—Parliamentary .. .. .	11	Nautical School Ship "Vernon" .. .. .	55
Light-houses—Colonial .. .. .	46	Naval Brigade .. .. .	20
Light-houses—Australian Coast .. .. .	49	Northern District Court .. .. .	67 & 68
Lunatic Asylums .. .. .	23 & 24	New Zealand Cable Subsidy .. .. .	126
Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst .. .. .	23	Newcastle Hospital for the Insane .. .. .	24
Life-boats .. .. .	49	North-western and Eastern Districts .. .. .	67
Library, Free .. .. .	57	<b>O</b>	
Lunatic Patients .. .. .	25	Observatory .. .. .	56
Lunacy .. .. .	22, 23, 24, & 25	Occupation of Lands .. .. .	130 & 131
<b>M</b>		Ordnance and Barrack Department .. .. .	43 & 44
Marine Board of New South Wales :—		Oyster Beds .. .. .	96
Marine Board, Sydney .. .. .	45	Orphan School, Parramatta .. .. .	55
Do. • Newcastle .. .. .	46	<b>P</b>	
Harbour Masters .. .. .	46	Parliamentary Draftsman .. .. .	90
Colonial Light-houses .. .. .	46	Parliamentary Reporting Staff .. .. .	14
Sea and River Pilots .. .. .	47	Parliamentary Library .. .. .	11
Boatmen .. .. .	48	Permanent and Volunteer Military Force 15, 16, 17, 18, & 19	
Telegraph Stations .. .. .	48	Do.           General Staff .. .. .	15
Australian Coast Light-houses .. .. .	49	Parramatta Hospital for the Insane .. .. .	23
Life-boats .. .. .	49	Pensions—Schedule B. .. .. .	6 & 7
Miscellaneous .. .. .	49	Pensions—Supplement to Schedule B. .. .. .	7
Mails—Conveyance of .. .. .	117	Petty Sessions .. .. .	69 to 81
Management of Pounds and Commons .. .. .	132	Do.   Contingencies .. .. .	81
Master in Equity .. .. .	63	Pilots—Sea and River .. .. .	47
Master in Lunacy .. .. .	25	Police .. .. .	20 & 21
Medical Board .. .. .	25	Prisons .. .. .	82 to 86
Medical Adviser, &c. .. .. .	26	Postmaster General—Summary .. .. .	121
Metropolitan and Hunter District Court .. .. .	65	Post Office .. .. .	122 & 123
Military Force—Permanent .. .. .	15 to 19	Do.   Miscellaneous .. .. .	123
Mines—Secretary for .. .. .	128 & 129	Pounds and Commons .. .. .	132
Do. Contingencies .. .. .	129	Prevention of Scab in Sheep .. .. .	131
Minister of Justice .. .. .	62	Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets .. .. .	42
Minor Roads .. .. .	130	Prothonotary .. .. .	63
Miscellaneous Services—Colonial Secretary .. .. .	34	Public Institutions—Grants in aid of .. .. .	58 & 60
Do.   Minister of Justice .. .. .	87	Public Works and Buildings .. .. .	106 & 107
Do.   Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade .. .. .	50	Public Works—Department of .. .. .	102
Do.   Railways .. .. .	114	Public Works—Harbours and Rivers Navigation .. .. .	104
Do.   Secretary for Lands .. .. .	99 & 100	Public Instruction .. .. .	52 & 54
Do.   Secretary for Public Works .. .. .	113	Public Library .. .. .	57
Do.   Secretary for Mines .. .. .	132	Public Scholarships .. .. .	54
Do.   Attorney General .. .. .	91	Public Tanks and Wells .. .. .	132
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department .. .. .	124	Public Works—Prison, Trial Bay .. .. .	86
Museum—Curator .. .. .	56	Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 .. .. .	1
Museum—Technological .. .. .	56	<b>Q</b>	
Mint—Sydney Branch of Royal .. .. .	1	Quarantine .. .. .	44
Museum—Australian Endowment .. .. .	1	Quarter Sessions .. .. .	91
Municipal Endowments .. .. .	1	<b>R</b>	
		Railways—Summary .. .. .	115
		Railways—General Establishment .. .. .	116
		Railways—Existing Lines—Working Expenses .. .. .	117 & 118

	Page.		Page.
Railways—Works in Progress .. .. .	117	Stores and Stationery .. .. .	43
Railways—Miscellaneous .. .. .	119	Summary—Schedules A, B, and C .. .. .	5
Receivers—Gold .. .. .	41	Summary—Executive and Legislative .. .. .	9
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst ..	23	Summary—Colonial Secretary .. .. .	13
Refineries—Colonial Distilleries and .. .. .	41	Summary—Minister of Public Instruction .. .. .	61
Registrar General .. .. .	28	Summary—Minister of Justice .. .. .	61
Registration of Brands .. .. .	132	Summary—Attorney General .. .. .	89
Rivers Navigation—Harbours and .. .. .	102 to 104	Summary—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade .. .. .	35
River Pilots—Sea and .. .. .	47	Sydney Grammar School .. .. .	1
Roads and Bridges—General Establishment .. .. .	107	Summary—Secretary for Lands .. .. .	93
Roads and Bridges—Superintendence .. .. .	107	Summary—Secretary for Public Works .. .. .	101
Roads—Minor .. .. .	130	Summary—Railways .. .. .	115
Roads—Construction and Maintenance of .. .. .	107 to 112	Summary—Postmaster General .. .. .	121
Reformatories and Industrial Schools .. .. .	55	Summary—Secretary for Mines .. .. .	127
Reformatory for Boys .. .. .	55	Stamps .. .. .	37
Rent of Land Offices .. .. .	99	Supplement to Schedule B. .. .. .	7
Registrar of Copyrights .. .. .	87	Supreme and Circuit Courts .. .. .	63
Royal Mint—Sydney Branch of .. .. .	1	Survey of Lands .. .. .	96 & 99
Refund of Duties—Drawbacks and .. .. .	1	Do.    Runs .. .. .	130
Revenue and Receipts returned .. .. .	1	Scab in Sheep—Prevention of .. .. .	131
Revotes—Colonial Architect .. .. .	107	Surveyor—Geological .. .. .	129
Revotes—Roads and Bridges .. .. .	113	Sydney Improvement Board .. .. .	29
<b>S</b>			
Schedules—		Sydney Branch of Royal Mint .. .. .	1
A .. .. .	6	Special Appropriations .. .. .	1
B .. .. .	6 & 7	Sydney University .. .. .	1
B Supplement .. .. .	7	<b>T</b>	
C .. .. .	7	Technological Museum .. .. .	56
Schedules A, B, & C (Summary) .. .. .	5	Telegraphs—Electric .. .. .	125 & 126
Schools :—		Temporary Hospital for Insane, Cooma .. .. .	25
Industrial .. .. .	55	Their Honors the Judges .. .. .	6 & 63
Sea and River Pilots .. .. .	47	Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade (Summary) .. .. .	35
Secretary—Colonial .. .. .	14	Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	50
Secretary for Lands—Summary .. .. .	93	Treasury .. .. .	36
Do.    Miscellaneous .. .. .	99 & 100	Triangulation and General Survey of the Colony .. .. .	98 & 99
Secretary for Mines—Summary .. .. .	127	Towards the payment of Interest and Extinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 .. .. .	1
Do.    Department .. .. .	128 & 129	<b>U</b>	
Secretary for Public Works—Summary .. .. .	101	University of Sydney .. .. .	1
Do.    Miscellaneous .. .. .	113	<b>V</b>	
Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls .. .. .	87	Vaccination, &c. .. .. .	26
Sessions—Quarter .. .. .	91	Volunteers .. .. .	17, 18, & 19
Sheriff .. .. .	64	“Vernon”—Nautical School Ship .. .. .	53
Shipping Masters .. .. .	45	<b>W</b>	
Southern District Court .. .. .	65	Warlike Stores .. .. .	41
South-western District .. .. .	66	Western District Court .. .. .	66
Special Occupation Woods and Forests Branch ..	131	Works and Buildings—Public .. .. .	106 & 107
Stearc Dredge Services .. .. .	103	Works of Defence .. .. .	16
Sessions—Petty .. .. .	69 to 81		
State Children's Relief Department .. .. .	30		
State Nursery .. .. .	31		

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of the PROBABLE EXPENDITURE of the  
GOVERNMENT of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year 1882.

Page.	GENERAL HEADS OF SERVICE.	Appropriated for 1881.			Required for 1882.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	I. SCHEDULES A, B, AND C, TO SCHEDULE 1, of 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAP. 54:—						
5	Provided by the Constitution Act ... ..	39,461	7	0	39,365	8	0
5	Provided by Colonial Acts ... ..	5,850	0	0	5,850	0	0
		45,311	7	0	45,215	8	0
5	Additional Expenditure ... ..	1,929	0	0	1,389	0	0
9	II. EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ... ..	21,920	0	0	22,170	0	0
13	III. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY ... ..	588,266	0	0	653,716	0	0
35	IV. THE TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE ... ..	308,315	0	0	313,782	0	0
51	V. MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ... ..	583,822	0	0	688,445	0	0
61	VI. MINISTER OF JUSTICE ... ..	199,206	0	0	229,733	0	0
89	VII. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ... ..	32,639	0	0	32,274	0	0
93	VIII. THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS ... ..	352,191	0	0	427,536	0	0
	IX. THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—						
101	PUBLIC WORKS GENERALLY ... ..	806,347	0	0	1,037,105	0	0
115	RAILWAYS ... ..	796,450	0	0	908,724	0	0
121	X. THE POSTMASTER GENERAL ... ..	443,433	0	0	455,935	0	0
127	XI. THE SECRETARY FOR MINES ... ..	75,187	0	0	113,194	0	0
		4,209,705	0	0	4,883,953	0	0
		4,255,016	7	0	4,929,168	8	0
	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.						
		1880.			1881.		
	Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock ... ..	650,000	0	0	730,000	0	0
	Towards the payment of Interest and Extinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11 ... ..	70,000	0	0	70,000	0	0
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ... ..	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0
	Revenue and Receipts returned ... ..	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
	Charges on Collections ... ..	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
	Endowment of the University of Sydney ... ..	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
	Endowment of the Australian Museum ... ..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School ... ..	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
	Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges... ..	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
	Endowments under the Municipalities Act ... ..	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
	Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates ... ..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	Judges under the District Courts Act ... ..	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
	Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint ... ..	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
	Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 ... ..	8,600	0	0	8,600	0	0
	Endowment of the Municipal Council of Sydney, 43 Vic. No. 3 ... ..	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
	Commissioners of Customs, 42 Vic. No. 19 ... ..	600	0	0	600	0	0
	TOTAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ... ..	952,200	0	0	1,032,200	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL... ..	£ 5,207,216	7	0	5,961,368	8	0





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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

1882,

DETAILED.

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## I.

## Schedules A, B, and C, to Schedule 1,

OF ACTS 18 &amp; 19 VICTORIA, CAPUT 54.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	REQUIRED FOR 1882.
		£ s. d.
	SCHEDULE A:—	
6	Provided by the Schedule ... .. 18,050 0 0	
6	Provided by Colonial Acts ... .. 5,850 0 0	
	————— 23,900 0 0	
6-7	SCHEDULE B AND SUPPLEMENT ... .. 8,239 0 0	
	Chargeable on the Schedule ... .. 6,850 0 0	
	————— 1,389 0 0	
	SCHEDULE C:—	
7	Public Worship ... .. 14,465 8 0	
	—————	
	ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE ... .. £ 1,389 0 0	
	—————	

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
4th November, 1881.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.			PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.
<b>SCHEDULE A.</b>			£	£
His Excellency the Governor ... ..			7,000	.....
The Chief Justice ... ..			2,000	600
Four Puisne Judges, at £2,000 ... ..			3,000	5,000
The Colonial Secretary ... ..			2,000	.....
The Colonial Treasurer ... ..			1,250	250
The Auditor General ... ..			900	.....
The Attorney General ... ..			1,500	.....
The Governor's Private Secretary ... ..			400	.....
TOTAL ... ..		£	18,050	5,850
<b>SCHEDULE B.</b>			AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
<b>Pensions.</b>				
To JUDGES, who have retired from office:—				
Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., late Chief Justice ... ..			1,400	
Sir John Nodes Dickinson, late Puisne Judge ... ..			1,050	2,450
To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released from office, viz.:—				
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor General ... ..			900	900
To THE UNDERMENTIONED PENSIONERS, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannuation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 & 5 Gul. IV., cap. 24, viz.:—				
James Larmer, late Surveyor ... ..			167 0 0	
John James Galloway, do. ... ..			143 19 9	
James Warner, late Assistant Surveyor ... ..			70 0 0	
Colin Mackenzie, late Clerk in Supreme Court ... ..			35 10 0	
Mrs. Susannah Mileham, Widow of Surgeon Mileham ... ..			100 0 0	
Thomas Bevan, late Trooper, Mounted Police ... ..			9 2 6	
Carried forward ... ..		£	525 12 3	3,350

## No. I.—SCHEDULES.

		AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>SCHEDULE B—continued.</b>							
Brought forward ... ..					3,350	0	0
<b>Pensions—continued.</b>							
Brought forward ... ..		525	12	3			
Edward Wilson, late Constable, Penrith Police ... ..		14	18	3			
John Bramwell, late Landing Waiter, Customs ... ..		25	3	0			
Thomas Reilly, late Sergeant to Governor General's Orderlies ... ..		32	13	4			
William Wedge Darke, late Assistant Surveyor ... ..		153	0	11			
James Bean, late Messenger, Survey Department ... ..		29	7	3			
David Moores, late Foreman, Colonial Stores ... ..		48	12	2			
John Hayes, late Storehouseman, Colonial Stores ... ..		44	8	0			
Hannah Pope, late Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office ... ..		22	17	2			
Ellen Delprado, late Housekeeper, Audit Office ... ..		39	11	8			
Hugh Roland Labatt, late Assistant Surveyor and Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Department ... ..		53	12	7			
J. S. Adam, late Chief Draftsman, Surveyor General's Department ... ..		228	11	5			
Henry Halloran, late Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department ... ..		800	0	0			
William Wilton, late Visiting Surgeon, Maitland Gaol ... ..		27	10	0			
J. R. Myhill, late Harbour Master, Sydney ... ..		125	0	0			
W. Goodman, late Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Department ... ..		350	0	0			
R. T. Hall, late Assistant Inspector, Audit Department ... ..		166	0	0			
T. C. Battley, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gosford ... ..		118	12	0			
L. I. Brennand, late Superintendent of Stores ... ..		142	17	0			
Chas. Nightingale, late Accountant, General Post Office ... ..		176	15	0			
C. G. Lockhart, late Commissioner Crown Lands ... ..		214	0	0			
Hy. Broderick, late Engineer, &c., Marine Board ... ..		160	18	0			
					3,500	0	0
					6,850	0	0
<b>SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.</b>							
Lady Forbes, Widow of the late Sir Francis Forbes, Chief Justice ... ..		200	0	0			
Lady Mitchell, Widow of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General ... ..		200	0	0			
Mrs. Anne Petrie, Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N. ... ..		100	0	0			
Mrs. Maria Bate Wise, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Wise ... ..		200	0	0			
Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Widow of the late Pilot Edwards... ..		50	0	0			
Mrs. Julia Robinson, Widow of the late Pilot Robinson ... ..		150	0	0			
Mrs. Jane Reader, Widow of the late Pilot Reader ... ..		75	0	0			
Mrs. Shanks, Widow of the late Pilot Shanks ... ..		50	0	0			
Mrs. Petersen, Widow of the late Pilot Petersen ... ..		30	0	0			
Mrs. Wickham, late Postmistress, Parramatta ... ..		84	0	0			
Mr. E. H. Hargraves, of Brisbane Water ... ..		250	0	0			
TO BE VOTED ... ..		£			1,389	0	0
TOTAL ... ..		£			8,239	0	0
<b>SCHEDULE C.</b>							
<b>Public Worship—</b>							
Church of England ... ..		7,590	17	6			
Presbyterian Church ... ..		1,702	0	0			
Wesleyan Methodist Church ... ..		1,222	10	6			
Roman Catholic Church ... ..		3,950	0	0			
					14,465	8	0



## II.

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# Executive and Legislative.

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### SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1881.	Required for 1882.
		£	£
10	His Excellency the Governor ... ..	2,060	2,060
10	Executive Council ... ..	928	928
10	Legislative Council ... ..	6,125	6,375
11	Legislative Assembly ... ..	9,037	9,037
11	Legislative Council and Assembly ... ..	2,250	2,250
11	Parliamentary Library ... ..	1,520	1,520
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 21,920	22,170

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
4th November, 1881.*

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



## No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>His Excellency the Governor.</b>				
			<b>PRIVATE SECRETARY.</b>				
	1	1	Private Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)	£		£	
	1	1	Clerk to Private Secretary	370		370	
	1	1	Messenger	150		150	
	1	1	Office-cleaner	55		55	
			<b>AIDE-DE-CAMP.</b>				
	1	1	Aide-de-Camp	358		358	
					933		933
			<b>MOUNTED ORDERLIES.</b>				
	1	1	Sergeant, at 10s. per diem	183		183	
	1	1	Orderly, at 7s. 6d. do.	138		138	
	2	2	Orderlies, at 7s. do.	257		257	
					578		578
			Allowance in lieu of Forage to Aide-de-Camp	146		146	
			Allowance in lieu of Lodging to ditto	173		173	
			Forage for four Horses for Orderlies	120		120	
			Remounts for Orderlies	60		60	
			Incidental Expenses	50		50	
					549		549
	9	9	<b>TOTAL</b>	£	2,060	£	2,060
			<b>Executive Council.</b>				
	1	1	Clerk of the Executive Council	600		600	
	1	1	Clerk	150		150	
	1	1	Messenger	150		150	
	1	1	Office-keeper	18		18	
					918		918
			Incidental Expenses	10		10	
					10		10
	4	4	<b>TOTAL</b>	£	928	£	928
			<b>Legislative Council.</b>				
	1	1	President	1,200		1,200	
	1	1	Chairman of Committees	500		500	
	1	1	Clerk of the Parliaments	700		800	
	1	1	Clerk Assistant	500		600	
	1	1	Usher of the Black Rod	400		400	
	1	1	Short-hand Writer	550		550	
	1	1	First Clerk	400		400	
	1	1	Second Clerk	300		350	
	1	1	Third Clerk	250		250	
	1	1	Fourth Clerk	200		200	
	1	1	Chief Messenger	175		175	
	1	1	Doorkeeper	140		140	
	4	4	Assistant Messengers, at £125	500		500	
					5,815		6,065
			Stores, including Sperm Candles	30		30	
			Gas-light	30		30	
			Incidental Expenses	75		75	
			Stationery, &c.	40		40	
			Postage	35		35	
			Expenses in connection with Select Committees	100		100	
					310		310
	16	16	<b>TOTAL</b>	£	6,125	£	6,375

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1882.

11

		No of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
Page in Schedule.					Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.		
	1881	1882			£		£		
<b>Legislative Assembly.</b>									
3	1	1	Speaker		1,200		1,200		
	1	1	Chairman of Committees...		500		500		
	1	1	Clerk of Assembly		800		800		
	1	1	Clerk Assistant		600		600		
	1	1	Second Clerk Assistant		500		500		
	1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms		400		400		
	1	1	Short-hand Writer...		600		600		
	1	1	Clerk of Records		400		400		
	1	1	Do. Select Committees		350		350		
	1	1	Do. Printing Branch...		300		300		
	1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers		250		250		
	3	3	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150		600		600		
	1	1	Principal Messenger		200		200		
	1	1	Do. Doorkeeper		150		150		
	3	3	Assistant Messengers, at £140, £125, and £52		317		317		
						7,167		7,167	
				Sessional Short-hand Writers		300		300	
				6 Extra Messengers, at £125		750		750	
				Gas-light		450		450	
			Sperm Candles		30		30		
			Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees...		100		100		
			Stationery, Stores, &c.		60		60		
			Postage		75		75		
			Telegrams		5		5		
			Incidental Expenses		100		100		
					1,870		1,870		
19	19		<b>TOTAL</b>	£	9,037		9,037		
<b>Legislative Council and Assembly.</b>									
	1	1	Steward and Housekeeper...		225		225		
	1	1	Assistant Housekeeper		75		75		
	1	1	Watchman		125		125		
	1	1	House Servant		125		125		
	1	1	Stableman		125		125		
	1	1	Out-door Servant		125		125		
	3	3	Female Servants, at £65		195		195		
	1	1	Cook		150		150		
	3	3	Waiters, 2 at £125, 1 at £140		390		390		
	1	1	Scullery-maid		65		65		
					1,600		1,600		
			Gas-light		125		125		
			For occasional assistance during the Session		350		350		
			Watering Approaches to Parliamentary Buildings		50		50		
			Incidental Expenses		125		125		
					650		650		
14	14		<b>TOTAL</b>	£	2,250		2,250		
<b>Parliamentary Library.</b>									
3	1	1	Librarian		350		350		
	2	2	Attendants, 1st £250, 2nd £200		450		450		
						800		800	
				Books and Periodicals		450		450	
				Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room		100		100	
				Do. do. for Assembly Reading-room		100		100	
				Insurance of Books		45		45	
			Incidental Expenses		25		25		
					720		720		
3	3		<b>TOTAL</b>	£	1,520		1,520		



## III.

## Colonial Secretary.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1881.	Required for 1882.
		£	£
14	Colonial Secretary ... ..	4,971	5,439
14	Parliamentary Reporting Staff ... ..	3,050	3,050
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—		
15	The General Staff ... ..	2,995	3,025
15-16	Artillery Force ... ..	31,186	31,572
16	Works of Defence ... ..	6,706	1,006
17-19	Volunteer Force ... ..	37,515	37,903
20	Naval Brigade ... ..	5,815	5,815
20-21	Police ... ..	219,530	221,762
21	Government Analyst ... ..	150	650
22-25	Lunacy ... ..	68,994	73,559
25	Master in Lunacy ... ..	1,150	1,150
25	Medical Board ... ..	100	100
26	Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c. ... ..	7,870	7,990
27	Department of Audit ... ..	7,175	7,250
28	Registrar General ... ..	17,995	14,695
29	Agent General for the Colony ... ..	3,750	3,750
29	Immigration ... ..	41,086	76,086
29	City of Sydney Improvement Board ... ..	360	360
29	Charitable Institutions—Inspector of Public Charities ... ..	650	650
29	Fisheries Commission ... ..	.....	3,310
30	Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	19,730	19,860
30	Erysipelas Hospital and Branch Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	3,612	4,250
30	State Children's Relief Department ... ..	.....	3,160
31	Botanic Gardens ... ..	4,900	8,990
31	State Nursery ... ..	.....	1,160
31	Government Domains ... ..	3,530	2,533
31	Garden Palace Grounds ... ..	1,147	1,117
32-33	Charitable Allowances ... ..	49,591	72,391
34	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	44,708	41,133
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 588,266	653,716

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
4th November, 1881.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1882.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.													
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.									SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882								Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			Colonial Secretary.							£		£	
	1	1	Colonial Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)										
	1	1	Principal Under Secretary ... ..							800		800	
	1	1	Chief Clerk... ..							600		600	
	1	1	First Clerk (in charge of Long Room) ... ..							450		450	
	1	1	Second Clerk ... ..							400		400	
	1	1	Third Clerk (in charge of Records) ... ..							325		325	
	1	1	Fourth Clerk ... ..							300		300	
	1	1	Fifth Clerk ... ..							225		225	
	1	1	Sixth Clerk... ..							200		200	
	1	1	Seventh Clerk ... ..							175		200	
	1	1	Eighth Clerk ... ..							.....		175	
	...	1	Ninth Clerk ... ..							125		125	
	1	1	Junior Clerk ... ..							100		100	
	1	1	Do. ... ..							75		75	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..							153		153	
3	1	1	Messenger Attendant and Houskeeper... ..							150		150	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..							92		120	
	1	1	Additional Messenger ... ..							90		90	
3	1	1	Office-keeper, at 3s. 4d. per diem... ..							61		61	
											4,321		4,549
			Extra Clerical Assistance, as required ... ..							450		300	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..							200		200	
	...	6	Wages of Cleaners ... ..							.....		390	
											650		890
	18	25	TOTAL... ..							£	.....	4,971	5,439
Parliamentary Reporting Staff.													
	1	1	Principal Shorthand Writer ... ..							700		700	
	1	1	Second Shorthand Writer ... ..							550		550	
	4	4	Shorthand Writers, at £450 ... ..							1,800		1,800	
											3,050		3,050
	6	6	TOTAL... ..							£	.....	3,050	3,050

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
<b>Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces.</b>							
<b>THE GENERAL STAFF.</b>							
3	1	1	Commandant	600		600	
3	1	1	Brigade-Major	400		400	
3	1	1	Brigade Pay and Quartermaster	365		365	
3	1	1	Officer Instructor of Musketry	300		300	
	1	1	Brigade Clerk, at 9s. 6d. per diem	174		174	
	1	1	Assistant do., at 7s. per diem	128		128	
	1	1	Pay and Quartermaster's Clerk, at 8s. per diem	146		146	
	1	1	Assistant do., at 7s.	128		128	
	1	1	Brigade Quartermaster-sergeant, at 9s. 6d. per diem	174		174	
					2,415		2,415
<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>							
3			Forage Allowance for Commandant, for two horses, Brigade-Major, Pay and Quartermaster, and Instructor of Musketry	260		260	
3			Allowance in lieu of Quarters for Commandant	175		175	
3			Do. Major of Brigade	120		150	
			Compensation to Staff Sergeants in lieu of Uniforms	25		25	
					580		610
	9	9	<b>TOTAL</b>	£ .....	2,995		3,025
<b>ARTILLERY FORCE.</b>							
<b>REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.</b>							
4	1	1	Colonel Commanding	500		500	
4	3	3	Majors, at £385 (21s. per diem each)	1,155		1,155	
4	3	3	Captains, at £256 (14s. per diem each)	768		768	
4 & 5	6	6	Lieutenants, at £238 (13s. per diem each)	1,428		1,428	
5	1	1	Staff Surgeon, Sydney	274		274	
	1	...	Do. Newcastle (Civilian)	75		75	
	15	14			4,200		4,200
<b>NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TRUMPETERS, AND GUNNERS.</b>							
	1	1	Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 7s. per diem	128		128	
	1	1	Do. Quartermaster Sergeant, at 6s. per diem	110		110	
	1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 5s. 6d. per diem	83		101	
	1	1	District Clerk, at 3s. 6d. per diem	64		64	
	1	1	Band Sergeant, at 4s. per diem	73		73	
	1	1	Trumpet Corporal, at 3s. 4d per diem	61		61	
	3	3	Battery Sergeant-Majors, at 5s. 6d. per diem each	302		302	
	18	18	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem each	1,314		1,314	
	1	1	Hospital Sergeant, at 4s. per diem	73		73	
	1	1	Provost Sergeant, at 4s. per diem	73		73	
	1	1	Assistant to ditto, at 6d. per diem	10		10	
	15	15	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem each	913		913	
	12	13	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem each	694		752	
	9	9	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem each	370		370	
	1	1	Master Gunner, at 7s.	128		128	
	240	239	Gunners, at 2s. 3d. per diem each	9,855		9,814	
					14,251		14,286
	307	307	<b>Carried forward</b>	£ .....	18,451	.....	18,486
	322	321					

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.</b>			
			<b>ARTILLERY FORCE—continued.</b>			
	322	321	£		£	
				18,451		18,486
			<b>NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TRUMPETERS, AND GUNNERS.</b>			
			Good conduct pay for 40 Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Gunners (40 in 1880), at 1d. per diem each ... .. 61 61			
			1 Band Instructor ... .. 46 46			
			4 Orderly Room Clerks, at 6d. per diem each ... .. 37 37			
			3 Battery Pay and Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 1s. per diem each ... .. 55 55			
			2 District Gunners, at 1s. per diem each ... .. 37 37			
			2 Do., at 6d. per diem each ... .. 19 19			
			8 Assistant-Master Gunners, at 4d. per diem each ... .. 49 49			
			1 Hospital Cook, at 2s. 6d. per diem ... .. 46 46			
			1 Hospital Wardsman, at 2s. 6d. per diem ... .. 46 46			
			Increase of pay to Sergeants, at 6d.; Corporals and Bombardiers, at 4d.; Trumpeters and Gunners, at 3d., on re-engagement ... .. 60 60			
4			Acting Adjutant, at 1s. 6d. per diem ... .. 28 28			
			Command pay—3 Officers Commanding Batteries, at £27 each ... .. 81 81			
				516		565
			<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>			
4			Forage allowance for 1 Colonel (2 horses), 3 Majors, 3 Captains, and 6 Subalterns (1 horse each), at £52 each per annum ... .. 560 728			
5			Cab Hire for Staff Surgeon ... .. 64 64			
			Uniform for 306 Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Gunners, at £5 10s. each ... .. 1,683 1,683			
			Chevrons and Embroidery ... .. 60 60			
			Boots ... .. 250 250			
4			365 free Rations of bread, meat, groceries, and vegetables, at 11d. per ration per diem ... .. 6,107 6,107			
4			Fuel and Light ... .. 500 500			
			Hire of Horses for Field Guns for Drills and Field Days ... .. 300 300			
			Do. do. for Encampment ... .. 200 200			
			Encampment ... .. 300 300			
			Incidental Expenses ... .. 400 400			
			Band allowance ... .. 36 36			
			Mess allowance ... .. 75 75			
			Rent of two Houses at Watson's Bay for Temporary Barracks ... .. 60 .. ..			
			For hire of Steamer to convey Guards between Sydney and the Heads ... .. 650 650			
4			Allowance in lieu of Quarters—1 Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Surgeon, and 10 married men ... .. 454 598			
			Free Kits for 30 Recruits ... .. 270 270			
			Travelling Expenses for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men ... .. 250 250			
			Re-binding Books of Garrison Library ... .. 50 .. ..			
				12,219		12,521
	322	321	£	31,186		*31,572
			<b>Works of Defence.</b>			
			Proportion of remuneration to Lieut-Colonel Scratchley while supervising Works of Defence ... .. 706 706			
			For completing Torpedo Defences ... .. 6,000 .. ..			
			Shifting and Mounting Ordnance ... .. 300 .. ..			
				6,706		1,006

\* As against this amount it is estimated that deprivation of pay, fines, hospital stoppages, &amp;c., will come to £1,000.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.	Amount Required for 1882.
			<b>Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.</b>		
			<b>VOLUNTEER FORCE.</b>		
			<i>Volunteer Permanent Staff, unattached.</i>		
	1	1	Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 10s. per diem ...	183	183
	1	1	Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, at 8s. 6d. per diem ...	156	156
	2	2	Sergeant Instructor, at 8s. per diem ...	292	292
	1	1	Armourer-Sergeant, at 8s. per diem ...	146	146
	1	1	Assistant, 6s. per diem ...	110	110
	1	1	Bugle-Major and Messenger, 8s. per diem ...	146	146
	1	1	Sergeant in charge of Paddington Rifle Range and Government Properties, at 8s. per diem ...	146	146
			Compensation to Staff-Sergeants, in lieu of Uniform ...	30	30
	8	8		1,209	1,209
			<i>Artillery.</i>		
	1	1	Licut.-Colonel ...	100	70
44	1	1	Major ...	50	50
	6	6	Captains, at £40 ...	240	240
43	6	6	1st Lieutenants, at £30 ...	180	180
	6	6	2nd Lieutenants, at £25 ...	150	150
5	1	1	*Adjutant Pay and Quarter-master ...	250	250
	1	1	*Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 10s. per diem ...	183	183
	1	1	*Regimental Quarter-Master Sergeant, at 8s. per diem ...	146	146
	1	1	Trumpet-Major ...	17	17
	6	6	Battery Sergeant-Majors, at £17 ...	102	102
	12	12	Sergeants, at £15 ...	180	180
	18	18	Corporals, at £14 ...	252	252
	6	6	Trumpeters, at £10 ...	60	60
234	234	234	Gunners, at £12 ...	2,808	2,808
			Command Pay ...	.....	30
			Uniforms ...	360	360
			Forge Allowance for Commanding Officer, Major, and Adjutant, at £52 per annum each ...	80	156
			Horse Allowance for Major ...	25	.....
			Horse Allowance for the 3 Officers of the Field Battery ...	75	75
5			Allowances in lieu of Quarters to Adjutant, at £90 per annum, if of rank of Captain; £60, if Lieutenant ...	90	90
			Compensation to 2 Staff-Sergeants, in lieu of Uniform ...	10	10
	1	...	Labourer in Charge of Artillery Stores, at 6s. per diem ...	110	.....
			Rebinding Books of Artillery Library ...	.....	30
	301	300		4,718	4,718
			Uniform ...	360	360
			Forge Allowance for Commanding Officer, Major, and Adjutant, at £52 per annum each ...	80	156
			Horse Allowance for Major ...	25	.....
			Horse Allowance for the 3 Officers of the Field Battery ...	75	75
5			Allowances in lieu of Quarters to Adjutant, at £90 per annum, if of rank of Captain; £60, if Lieutenant ...	90	90
			Compensation to 2 Staff-Sergeants, in lieu of Uniform ...	10	10
	1	...	Labourer in Charge of Artillery Stores, at 6s. per diem ...	110	.....
			Rebinding Books of Artillery Library ...	.....	30
				750	721
			<i>Engineers.</i>		
	1	1	Major Commanding ...	70	50
	1	1	Captain ...	40	40
	1	1	Lieutenant ...	30	30
	1	1	Company Sergeant, Major, and Staff Instructor, at 8s. per diem ...	146	146
	1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant ...	17	17
	2	2	Sergeants, at £15 ...	30	30
	3	3	First Corporals, at £14 ...	42	42
	3	3	Second Corporals, at £13 ...	39	39
	2	2	Buglers, at £10 ...	20	20
45	45	45	Sappers, at £12 ...	540	540
			Command Pay ...	.....	20
			Uniform ...	72	72
			Compensation to Staff Sergeant, in lieu of uniform ...	5	5
				974	974
				77	77
	60	60			
369	368		Carried forward ...	£ ..... 7,728	..... 7,699

\* Volunteer Permanent Staff Instructors.



No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.	Amount Required for 1882.
<b>Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.</b>					
<b>VOLUNTEER FORCE—continued.</b>					
<i>Brought forward</i> ... ..					
	369	368		£ 7,728	£ 7,699
<i>Torpedo and Signalling Corps.</i>					
57	1	1	Major Commanding ... ..	200	150
57	1	1	Captain ... ..	100	100
57	2	2	Lieutenants (1st), at £60 ... ..	120	120
	2	2	Do. (2nd), at £40 ... ..	80	80
	1	1	Company Sergeant-Major and Staff Instructor, at 8s. 6d. per diem ... ..	156	156
57	1	1	Colour-Sergeant ... ..	30	30
57	5	5	Sergeants, at £25 ... ..	125	125
57-72	5	5	Corporals (1st), at £20 ... ..	100	100
57	5	5	Do. (2nd), at £15 ... ..	75	75
57-72	2	2	Buglers, at £10 ... ..	20	20
57-72	75	75	Privates, at £12 ... ..	900	900
57			Command Pay ... ..	.....	50
				1,906	1,906
			Rent of Store ... ..	110	110
			Uniform for the Corps ... ..	100	100
			Compensation in lieu of uniform for 1 Staff Sergeant ..	5	5
			Stores for experimental and instructional purposes ...	300	300
	100	100		515	515
<i>Infantry.</i>					
	3	3	Lieutenant-Colonels, at £70 ... ..	300	210
	4	4	Majors, at £50 ... ..	200	200
23	15	15	Captains, at £40 ... ..	600	600
	15	15	1st Lieutenants, at £30 ... ..	450	450
42	15	15	2nd Lieutenants, at £25 ... ..	375	375
5	3	3	*Adjutants Pay and Quartermasters, at £250 ... ..	750	750
	4	4	*Regimental Sergeant-Majors, at 8s. 6d. per diem ...	621	621
	4	4	*Quarter-master Sergeants, at 8s. per diem ... ..	584	584
	3	3	Bugle-Majors, at £17 ... ..	51	51
	15	15	Colour-Sergeants, at £17 ... ..	255	255
	46	46	Sergeants, at £15 ... ..	690	690
	61	61	Corporals, at £14 ... ..	854	854
	30	30	Buglers, at £10 ... ..	300	300
23	1096	1112	Privates, at £12 ... ..	13,152	13,344
			Command Pay, 3 Officers, at £30 ... ..	.....	90
				19,152	19,374
			Uniforms ... ..	1,504	1,504
5			Forage Allowance for 3 Commanding Officers, 4 Majors, and 3 Adjutants, at £52 ... ..	240	520
			Horse Allowances, 4 Majors, at £25 ... ..	100	.....
5			Allowance in lieu of Quarters for 3 Adjutants; if rank of Captain, £90; if Lieutenant, £60 ... ..	240	240
			Compensation to 8 Staff Sergeants in lieu of uniform, at £5 ... ..	40	40
	1314	1330		2,124	2,304
	1783	1798	Carried forward ... ..	£ 31,455	£ 31,798

\* Volunteer Permanent Staff Instructors.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
<b>Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.</b>							
<i>VOLUNTEER FORCE—continued.</i>							
	1788	1798	Brought forward ... ..	.....	31,455	.....	31,798
<i>Medical Staff.</i>							
	1	1	Principal Medical Officer ... ..	60		60	
	2	1	Surgeons, at £40 ... ..	80		40	
			Horse allowance at £25 each per annum ... ..	75	140	50	100
			Inspection of Recruits in Country Districts by local Practitioners ... ..	75		75	
	3	2			150		125
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
			2 Markers, Rifle Range, 6s. per diem each ... ..	220		220	
			Badges for Marksmen ... ..	160		160	
			Hire of Horses for Field Guns ... ..	200		200	
			Instructor, Brigade Band ... ..	46		46	
			Contribution to Band ... ..	150		150	
			Rifle Association, for Prizes, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscription ... ..	500		500	
			Armoury Repairs and Materials, Freight and Cartage of Ammunition, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	400		400	
			Constructing New Butts, and keeping in repair the several Rifle Ranges of Corps ... ..	200		200	
			Travelling Expenses for Officers and Non-commissioned Officers on duty ... ..	500		500	
			Encampment and Expenses incidental to Training and Exercise ... ..	2,000		2,000	
			Rent of Brigade Office ... ..	250		250	
			Rent of Regimental Offices, Head Quarters ... ..	125		125	
			Hire of 2 Offices for Country Corps ... ..	30		30	
			Office-keeper, Brigade Office ... ..	32		32	
			Do. Regimental Offices... ..	16		16	
			2 Labourers at Victoria Barracks, at 6s. per diem each ... ..	220		220	
			Forage allowance for water-cart horses, at 2s. 6d. per diem ... ..	46		46	
			Small Armouries for Country Corps ... ..	125		125	
			1 Labourer in charge of Artillery Stores, at 6s. per diem ... ..	.....		110	
					5,220		5,330
					36,965		*37,353
<i>Public School Cadet Corps.</i>							
5	1	1	Officer in charge of Public School Cadet Corps... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Instructor to Artillery Cadet Corps ... ..	46		46	
					296		296
5			Allowance in lieu of Forage for Officer in Charge ... ..	64		64	
			Incidental Expenses, Cartage, &c. ... ..	100		100	
5			Allowance in lieu of Quarters for Officer in Charge ... ..	90		90	
					254		254
	1788	1800	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£ .....	37,515	.....	37,903

\* As against this amount it is estimated that unearned proportion of Pay, Fines, &c., will come to £2,500.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882				Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
					£		£		
<b>Naval Brigade.</b>									
5&19	1	1	Captain Commanding, at 5s. per diem ... ..	...	92		92		
5&19	1	1	Clerk and Accountant, at 3s. 6d. do. ... ..	...	64		64		
5	1	1	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney ... ..	...	201		201		
5&20	1	1	Do. Newcastle ... ..	...	52		52		
5&19	8	8	Commanders and Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem ... ..	...	584		584		
	5	5	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem... ..	...	183		183		
	7	7	Midshipmen, at 1s. per diem ... ..	...	128		128		
	1	1	Bugler and Bandmaster ... ..	...	75		75		
	10	10	Warrant Officers, at £18 each per annum ... ..	...	180		180		
	10	10	Petty Officers, at £15 each do. ... ..	...	150		150		
	230	230	A.B's., at £12 each do. ... ..	...	2,760		2,760		
	53	53	Additional Company of Naval Brigade ... ..	...	746		746		
						5,215		5,215	
			Uniforms for Warrant and Petty Officers and A.B.'s of the Brigade ... ..	...	350		350		
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	...	250		250		
						600		600	
	328	328	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	5,815	.....	5,815	
<b>Police.</b>									
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.									
6	1	1	Inspector General ... ..	...	800		800		
	1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant ... ..	...	350		350		
	1	1	First Clerk, Account Branch ... ..	...	225		225		
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	...	225		225		
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	...	175		200		
	1	1	Do. ... ..	...	125		125		
	1	1	Do. ... ..	...	125		125		
	1	1	Office-keeper ... ..	...	25		40		
	8	8				2,050		2,090	
CONSTABULARY.									
	3	3	Superintendents, at £500 ... ..	...	1,500		1,500		
6	3	3	Do. at £450 ... ..	...	1,350		1,350		
6	2	2	Do. at £400 ... ..	...	800		800		
6	5	6	Inspectors, at £300 ... ..	...	1,500		1,800		
6	9	9	Sub-inspectors, at £250 ... ..	...	2,250		2,250		
7	11	11	Do. at £225 ... ..	...	2,475		2,475		
7&8	1	1	Sergeant-major or Drill Instructor, at 11s. per diem ... ..	...	201		201		
	45	47	Sergeants, 1st Class, at 10s. per diem ... ..	...					
	70	73	Sergeants, 2nd Class, at 8s. 9d. do. ... ..	...					
	190	195	Senior Constables, at 7s. 6d. do. ... ..	...					
	332	342	Constables, 1st Class, at 7s. do. ... ..	...	147,907		151,899		
	412	422	Ordinary Constables, at 6s. 6d. do. ... ..	...					
	90	90	Probationary Constables, at 5s. 6d. do. ... ..	...					
	40	40	Trackers, at 3s. do. ... ..	...					
	1	1	Police Storekeeper... ..	...	250		250		
	1214	1245*				158,233		162,525	
	1222	1253	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	160,283	.....	164,615	

\* 81 additional.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>Police—continued.</b>				
	1222	1258	Brought forward ... ..	.....	160,283	.....	164,615
			<b>DETECTIVES.</b>				
	1	1	Inspector of Police ... ..	.....	300	.....	300
	3	3	Detectives, 1st Class, at 11s. 6d. per diem ... ..	.....	2,847	.....	2,847
	3	3	Do. do., at 10s. 6d. do. ... ..	.....			
	5	5	Do. 2nd Class, at 9s. 6d. do. ... ..	.....			
	5	5	Do. 3rd Class, at 8s. 6d. do. ... ..	.....			
	17	17			3,147		3,147
			Police Surgeon ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
			<b>TOTAL SALARIES...</b> ... ..	£ .....	163,430	.....	167,762
6			Allowance to Members of the Police Force, when absent from their Quarters on duty ... ..	.....	7,000	.....	7,000
			Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups ... ..	.....	1,800	.....	1,800
			Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups and Police Stations ... ..	.....	2,400	.....	2,400
7			Rent of Premises for Police purposes ... ..	.....	3,300	.....	3,000
			Forage ... ..	.....	22,000	.....	20,000
			Remount Horses ... ..	.....	2,700	.....	2,700
			Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine... ..	.....	2,100	.....	2,000
			Medical Attendance ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>
			Conveyance of Prisoners and Police ... ..	.....	7,500	.....	7,500
			Fencing Paddocks ... ..	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
			Incidental Expenses—Repairs to Arms, Saddlery, and Carts; and for destroying Dogs ... ..	.....	2,300	.....	2,300
6			Allowances to Members of the Force unprovided with Quarters ... ..	.....	3,500	.....	3,800
					56,100		54,000
	1289	1270	<b>TOTAL...</b> ... ..	£ .....	219,530	.....	221,762
			<b>Government Analyst.</b>				
			Allowance for Analytical Chemist ... ..	.....	150	.....	.....
		1	Government Analyst ... ..	.....	.....	.....	500
			Contingencies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150
					150		650

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Lunacy.</b>				
20			<b>OFFICIAL VISITORS.</b>	£		£	
			Allowances ... ..	450		450	
			Clerical Assistance ... ..	50		50	
					500		500
10	1	1	<b>HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE GENERALLY.</b>				
10	1	1	Inspector General ... ..	1,000		1,000	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Junior Clerk ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Messenger and Boatman ... ..	96		96	
					1,396		1,396
			Travelling Expenses ... ..	150		150	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	60		60	
	4	4			210		210
			<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.</b>				
9	1	1	Medical Superintendent ... ..	600		600	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	50		50	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	50		50	
9	1	1	Assistant Medical Officer ... ..	300		300	
9	1	1	Assistant Superintendent ... ..	300		300	
9	1	1	Clerk ... ..	150		150	
	...	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..			100	
9	1	1	Dispenser ... ..	130		130	
9	1	1	Matron ... ..	120		120	
9	1	1	Chief Attendant ... ..	120		150	
	2	2	Artisan Attendants—1 at 7s. and 1 at 6s. 6d. per diem	247		247	
	1	1	Needlewoman ... ..	60		60	
	1	1	Grounds Attendant ... ..	84		84	
8	8	8	Senior Male Attendants, at £96 ... ..	768		768	
	8	8	Do. do. at £84 ... ..	672		672	
	8	8	Junior do. at £78 ... ..	624		624	
	7	7	Do. do. at £72 ... ..	504		504	
	6	6	Senior Nurses, at £60 ... ..	360		360	
	5	5	Do. do. at £50 ... ..	250		250	
14	14	14	Junior do. at £46 ... ..	644		644	
14	14	14	Servants—1 at £96, 1 at £90, 1 at £84, 3 at £78, 2 at £72, 2 at £50, and 4 at £46 ... ..	920		932	
	88	84		6,953		7,095	
			<b>BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.</b>				
	...	1	Attendant-in-charge ... ..			120	
	...	2	Senior Attendants, at £96 ... ..			192	
	...	3	Do. at £84... ..			252	
	...	2	Junior Attendants, at £78 ... ..			156	
	...	5	Do. at £72... ..			360	
	...	2	Servants—1 at £84, 1 at £72 ... ..			156	
	...	15				8,331	
9			Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, to the Medical Superintendent, Assistant Medical Officer, and Assistant Superintendent, at £45 each ... ..	135		135	
9			Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, to Junior Officers, at £25 each ... ..	125		125	
			Allowance towards House Rent to Married Attendants— 24 at £6 each ... ..	108		144	
			Engine-drivers and Fuel ... ..	700		700	
			Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, Forage, Medicines and Surgical Instruments ... ..	10,000		11,000	
			For the maintenance of Steam-launch "Mabel" ... ..	500		500	
			Books and Periodicals and to provide Amusement for Inmates ... ..	200		250	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	400		400	
			For purchase of Timber, Paint, and Materials, for employment of Patients, &c., upon minor repairs ... ..	400		400	
				12,568		13,654	
					19,521		21,985
87	103		Carried forward ... ..	£	21,627		24,091

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
	87	103					
			<b>Lunacy—continued.</b>				
			Brought forward ... ..	.....	21,627	.....	24,091
			<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, PARRAMATTA.</b>				
9	1	1	Medical Superintendent ... ..	600		600	
9	1	1	Assistant Medical Officer ... ..	300		300	
9	1	1	Assistant Superintendent ... ..	270		270	
10	...	...	Medical Visitor ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
10	1	1	Clerk ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..	100		100	
10	1	1	Matron ... ..	120		120	
10	1	1	Dispenser ... ..	140		140	
10	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	50		50	
10	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	50		50	
10	1	1	Chief Attendant ... ..	150		150	
	21	21	Senior Attendants—9 at £96, and 12 at £84 ... ..	1,872		1,872	
	28	26	Junior Attendants—18 at £78, and 8 at £72 ... ..	2,124		1,980	
	6	6	Senior Nurses—3 at £60, and 3 at £50 ... ..	330		330	
10	10	10	Junior Nurses, at £46 ... ..	460		460	
14	16	16	Servants—1 at £90, 2 at £84, 2 at £78, 3 at £72, 2 at £66, 1 at £50, 5 at £46 per annum ... ..	880		1,042	
	3	3	Artisan Attendants, 1 at 7s. and 2 at 6s. 6d. per diem ... ..	365		365	
	1	1	Needlewoman ... ..	60		60	
	1	1	Grounds Attendant ... ..	84		84	
	1	2	Engine-drivers, at 8s. per diem ... ..	146		292	
				8,251		8,415	
10			Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, to the Medical Superintendent, Assistant Medical Officer, and Assistant Superintendent, at £45 each ... ..	135		135	
			Allowance to Junior Officers in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, at £25 each ... ..	100		100	
			Allowance towards House Rent to married Attendants, 39 at £6 each ... ..	234		234	
			Allowance to Patients for Special Services in the Wards ... ..	100		80	
			Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers, and to provide Amusement for Inmates ... ..	200		250	
			Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Fuel and Light, and Forage ... ..	12,000		13,000	
			Materials, &c., for employment of Patients, &c., upon minor repairs ... ..	400		400	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	400		400	
	95	96		13,569		14,599	
			<b>RECEPTION-HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, DARLINGHURST.</b>				
10	1	1	Superintendent ... ..	180		180	
10	1	1	Matron ... ..	60		60	
	...	...	Medical Visitor ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
	2	2	Senior Attendants, 1 at £96, and 1 at £90 ... ..	180		186	
	1	1	Junior Attendant ... ..	84		84	
	1	1	Senior Nurse ... ..	56		56	
	2	2	Nurses at £50 ... ..	100		100	
				660		666	
			Clerical Assistance ... ..	50		50	
			Occasional additional Attendants when required, at 5s. per diem ... ..	60		60	
10			Provisions for Patients and Attendants ... ..	300		500	
			Medicine and Medical Comforts, and Fuel and Light ... ..				
			Transferring Patients to Asylums ... ..	50		50	
			Fees for certifying Sanity of Patients ... ..	40		60	
			Allowance towards House Rent to married Attendants, 3 at £6 each ... ..	18		18	
			Allowance to Gaol Messenger employed as Messenger ... ..	12		12	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	20		20	
				550		770	
	8	8			1,210		1,436
190	207	207	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	44,657	.....	48,541

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

Page in Schedule.		No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		1881	1882	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
				Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
<b>Lunacy—continued.</b>							
		190	207	Brought forward		£	£
				.....	44,657	.....	48,541
<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEWCASTLE.</b>							
10	1	1	1	Superintendent	175	250	
	1	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	20	30	
	1	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	20	30	
	...	...	...	Visiting Medical Officer	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>	
10	1	1	1	Storekeeper and Chief Attendant	120	120	
10	1	1	1	Matron	75	75	
	1	2	2	Senior Attendants	96	192	
	1	1	1	Do. do.	90	84	
	3	2	2	Junior Attendants, 2 at £78	240	156	
	2	2	2	Do. £72	144	144	
	1	1	1	Senior Nurse	60	60	
	4	4	4	Do. Nurses, at £50	200	200	
	4	4	4	Junior Nurses, at £46	184	184	
	1	1	1	Do. £40	40	40	
	2	2	2	Artisan Attendants—1 at 7s., and 1 at 6s. 6d. per diem	247	247	
	1	1	1	Needlewoman	50	50	
	7	7	7	Servants—1 at £84, 2 at £72, 1 at £66, 2 at £50, and 1 at £46	440	440	
					2,201	2,302	
10				Allowance towards House Rent to Married Attendants—5 at £6	18	30	
				Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, and Forage	3,400	3,400	
				Amusements, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c.	100	100	
				For the purchase of Timber, Paints, and Materials, &c., for the employment of Patients upon minor Repairs	150	150	
				Incidental Expenses	200	200	
		32	32		3,868	3,880	
						6,069	6,182
<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK.</b>							
10	1	1	1	Medical Superintendent	450	450	
10	1	1	1	Clerk	100	150	
11	1	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	30	30	
	1	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	30	30	
10	1	1	1	Chief Attendant	120	120	
	6	6	6	Senior Attendants—3 at £96, and 3 at £84	540	540	
	6	6	6	Junior Attendants—3 at £78, and 3 at £72	450	450	
	2	2	2	Artisan Attendant, 1 at 7s., and 1 at 6s. 6d. per diem	248	248	
	5	5	5	Servants—1 at £78, 1 at £72, 1 at £60, 1 at £50, and 1 at £46	306	306	
					2,274	2,324	
10				Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, to the Medical Superintendent	45	45	
				Do. do. do. Junior Officers, £25 each	50	50	
				Allowance towards House Rent to Married Attendants—5 at £6	18	30	
				Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel and Light, Forage, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments	2,000	2,500	
				Books and Periodicals and to provide amusements for Patients	100	100	
				For purchase of Timber, Paint, and Materials for employment of Patients, &c., upon minor repairs	200	200	
				Incidental Expenses	150	150	
					2,563	3,075	
	24	24				4,837	5,399
	246	263		Carried forward	£	55,563	60,122

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

## No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
	246	263	<b>Lunacy—continued.</b>				
			Brought forward ... ..	.....	55,563	.....	60,122
			<b>TEMPORARY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, COOMA.</b>				
11	1	1	Superintendent ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Church of England Chaplain ... ..	26		26	
	1	1	Roman Catholic Chaplain... ..	26		26	
	...	...	Visiting Medical Officer ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
11	1	1	Chief Attendant ... ..	120		120	
	1	1	Senior Attendant ... ..	96		96	
	3	3	Senior Attendants, at £84 ... ..	252		252	
	2	2	Junior Attendants, at £78 ... ..	156		156	
	2	2	Servants, at £56 each ... ..	112		112	
	12	12		1,038		1,038	
11			Allowance to Attendants and Servants ... ..	100		100	
			Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, Forage, and Medicines ... ..	1,800		1,800	
			Amusements, Books, and Periodicals ... ..	50		50	
			For purchase of Timber, Paint, and Materials for employment of Patients, &c., upon minor Repairs	75		75	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	50		50	
			Allowance towards House Rent to married attendants, 4 at £6 ... ..	18		24	
				2,093	3,131	2,099	3,137
			<b>LUNATIC PATIENTS.</b>				
			For maintenance of Patients transferred to Licensed Houses or maintained in temporary or Branch Establishments, for the supply of Furniture and minor fittings thereto, and to supplement the Votes for the existing Asylums in the event of the increase of Patients, pending erection of new Establishments	10,000		10,000	
			For maintenance of Patients in Public Hospitals and under the care of friends, under sections 48 and 87 of the Lunacy Act ... ..	300		300	
					10,300		10,300
	253	275	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	.....	68,994	.....	73,559
			<b>Master in Lunacy.</b>				
23	1	1	Master in Lunacy ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Second Clerk ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Third Clerk and Messenger ... ..	150		150	
				1,050		1,050	
			Contingencies ... ..	100		100	
	4	4	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>		1,150		1,150
			<b>Medical Board.</b>				
	1	1	Clerk to Board ... ..	.....	100	.....	100

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.



No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &amp;c.</b>	£		£	
	1	1	Vaccinator, Sydney... ..	240		240	
	1	1	Office-keeper, Sydney ... ..	20		20	
				260		260	
			Fees to Vaccinators (say for 20,000) at the respective rates of 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each ... ..	2,500		2,500	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	40		40	
	2	2		2,540	2,800	2,540	2,800
	1	1	Police Surgeon ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Medical Visitor to Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	50		50	
	1	1	Do. Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma	50		50	
10	1	1	Do. Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle ...	75		75	
	1	1	Visiting Surgeon, N.S.S. "Vernon" ... ..	50		50	
	1	1	Do. Industrial School and Reformatory, Biloela ... ..	50		50	
12	1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser, Hyde Park Asylum ... ..	150		200	
	1	1	Dispenser at Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Parra- matta ... ..	50		50	
	1	1	*Visiting Surgeon, Sydney Gaol ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Dispenser, Sydney Gaol ... ..	150		150	
10	1	1	†Visiting Surgeon, Parramatta Gaol ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Parramatta Gaol—Dispenser ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Bathurst Gaol—Visiting Surgeon ... ..	50		65	
	1	1	Maitland Gaol— do. ... ..	70		100	
	1	1	Goulburn Gaol— do. ... ..	50		65	
	1	1	Berrima Gaol— do. and Dispenser... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Albury Gaol—Visiting Surgeon ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Mudgee Gaol— do. ... ..	40		50	
	1	1	Armidale Gaol— do. ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Wagga Wagga Gaol— do. ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Yass Gaol— do. ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Deniliquin Gaol— do. ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Young— do. ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Grafton do. ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Hay Gaol— do. ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Tamworth Gaol— do. ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	‡Visiting Surgeon, Reformatory, Shaftesbury ... ..	50		50	
			For payment to Medical Adviser,—Fees to Medical Officers, Country Districts, for attendance on Police,—Fees to Medical Practitioners in Lunacy Cases and Coroners' Inquests,—and for attendance on Aborigines... ..	2,725		2,725	
	27	27			5,070		5,190
	29	29	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£ .....	7,870	.....	7,990

\* Also Visiting Surgeon to Lunatic Reception House.

† Also Visiting Surgeon to Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta and Orphan Schools.

‡ Also Visiting Surgeon to Industrial School.

## No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Department of Audit.</b>	£		£	
11	1	1	Auditor General. (Provided for in Schedule.)				
	1	1	Inspector of Accounts ... ..	600		600	
	1	1	Assistant Inspector ... ..	450		450	
					1,050		1,050
			<b>1. APPROPRIATION AUDIT.</b>				
	1	1	Principal Ledger-keeper ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Assistant do. ... ..	300		300	
	2	2	Clerks at £200 ... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	75		125	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	50		50	
					1,325		1,375
			<b>2. REVENUE AUDIT.</b>				
	1	1	Examiner, in charge of Branch ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Assistant Examiner—Land Branch ... ..	325		325	
	1	1	Do. Customs Branch ... ..	275		275	
	3	3	Clerks, at £225 ... ..	675		675	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	175		175	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	75		75	
					2,025		2,025
			<b>3. EXPENDITURE AUDIT.</b>				
	1	1	Examiner, in charge of Branch ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Assistant Examiner ... ..	275		300	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	175		175	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	100		100	
					900		925
			<b>4. RECORDS AND CORRESPONDENCE.</b>				
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	125		125	
	1	1	Housekeeper ... ..	75		75	
					400		400
			Extra Clerical Assistance for Parliamentary and other Returns, and to carry out the provisions of the "Audit Act of 1870" ... ..	1,050		1,050	
			Rent of Offices ... ..	400		400	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	25		25	
					1,475		1,475
	26	26	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£	7,175	.....	7,250

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>Registrar General.</b>				
11	1	1	Registrar General ... ..	.....	700	.....	700
			<b>STATISTICAL BRANCH.</b>				
	1	1	Compiler of General Statistics ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Accountant and Compiler of Vital Statistics ... ..	250		300	
	1	1	Corresponding and Record Clerk... ..	250		250	
	...	1	Chief Clerk, Births, Deaths, and Marriages ... ..	.....		250	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	175		175	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	150		175	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	75		75	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	50		50	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	100		125	
					1,550		1,900
			<b>DEEDS BRANCH.</b>				
11	1	1	Deputy Registrar General ... ..	300		400	
	...	1	Chief Clerk... ..	.....		250	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Cashier ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	50		50	
	1	1	Book Porter ... ..	120		120	
					1,270		1,620
			<b>LAND TITLES BRANCH.</b>				
	3	3	Examiners of Titles, at £800 each ... ..	2,400		2,400	
	1	1	Deputy Registrar General ... ..	450		500	
	1	1	Principal Draftsman ... ..	500		500	
	1	1	Assistant Draftsman ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	250		250	
	4	4	Junior Assistant Draftsmen, 1 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £150, and 1 at £125 ... ..	650		650	
	1	1	Draftsman ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Junior Assistant Draftsman ... ..	75		75	
	1	1	Clerk to Examiners ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Counter Clerk ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Corresponding Clerk ... ..	225		225	
	1	1	Assistant Counter Clerk ... ..	200		200	
	3.	3	Clerks, at £150 ... ..	450		450	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	125		125	
	3	3	Clerks, 1 at £100, and 2 at £75 ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	50		50	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	100		50	
	1	1	Book Porter ... ..	50		100	
	...	1	Assistant Book Porter ... ..	.....		50	
11	1	1	Officekeeper ... ..	100		100	
					6,975		7,075
			Allowances to District Registrars ... ..	5,200		1,000	
			Cost of Binding ... ..	450		450	
			Preparation of General Indexes of Births, Marriages, and Deaths ... ..	250		350	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	700		700	
			Incidental Expenses, Land Titles Branch ... ..	50		50	
			Expenses connected with the preparation of Agricultural and Live Stock Returns ... ..	250		250	
			Remodelling Real Property Index ... ..	400		400	
			Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	200		200	
					7,500		3,400
	47	50	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	17,995	.....	14,695

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Agent General for the Colony.</b>				
	1	1	Agent General to represent the Colony, resident in London ... ..	£		£	
			Extra Official Expenses incidental to the Office ... ..	2,000		2,000	
	1	1	Secretary ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Accountant and Chief Clerk ... ..	500		500	
	1	1	Second Clerk ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Third Clerk... ..	120		120	
	1	1	Emigration Officer... ..	80		80	
	1	1	Office-rent and Incidental Expenses ... ..	350		350	
			Office-rent and Incidental Expenses ... ..	250		250	
	6	6	TOTAL ... ..	£	3,750	£	3,750
			<b>Immigration.</b>				
			IMMIGRATION GENERALLY ... ..		40,000		75,000
11	1	1	Agent for Immigration ... ..	500		500	
	1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	100		100	
11	1	1	Matron ... ..	50		50	
	1	1	Office Cleaner ... ..	36		36	
			TOTAL ... ..		1,086		1,086
	6	6	TOTAL ... ..	£	41,086	£	76,086
			<b>City of Sydney Improvement Board.</b>				
	1	1	Secretary ... ..	200		200	
			Rent of Offices ... ..	110		110	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	50		50	
	1	1	TOTAL ... ..	£	360	£	360
			<b>Charitable Institutions.</b>				
	1	1	Inspector of Public Charities ... ..	500		500	
			Travelling Expenses ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	TOTAL ... ..	£	650	£	650
			<b>Fisheries Commission.</b>				
	...	1	Secretary ... ..			400	
	...	3	Inspectors, at £200 ... ..			600	
	...	6	Assistant Inspectors, at £150 ... ..			900	
	...	5	Do. do. £20 ... ..			100	
	...	7	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..			756	
	...	1	Messenger ... ..			104	
			Travelling Expenses of Inspectors ... ..			300	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..			50	
			Experiments in the capture and preservation of Fish for economic purposes ... ..			100	
	...	23	TOTAL ... ..	£		£	3,310

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.									
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
	1881	1882					Amount Voted for 1881.	Amount Required for 1882.	
<b>Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.</b>									
<b>SYDNEY.</b>									
	1	1	Manager	...	...	...	...	£	£
	1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	500	500
	...	...	Surgeon and Dispenser	...	...	...	...	50	150
11	1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>
11	1	1	Sub-Matron	...	...	...	...	200	200
	1	1	Office-cleaner	...	...	...	...	75	75
								60	60
								885	985
<b>PARAMATTA.</b>									
	...	...	Surgeon	...	...	...	...	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>
	...	...	Dispenser	...	...	...	...	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>
12	1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	150	150
12	1	1	Sub-Matron	...	...	...	...	50	50
								200	200
<b>LIVERPOOL.</b>									
12	1	1	Surgeon-Superintendent	...	...	...	...	400	400
12	1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	200	200
	1	1	Sub-Matron	...	...	...	...	75	75
								675	675
	1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	70	100
			Wardsmen, Cooks, Nurses, Laundresses, and other	...	...	...	...	1,400	1,400
			Servants	...	...	...	...	16,500	16,500
12			Rations, Clothing, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and	...	...	...	...	17,970	18,000
			other Contingencies	...	...	...	...	19,730	19,860
	11	11	<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	£	£
								19,730	19,860
<b>Erysipelas Hospital and Branch Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute.</b>									
12	1	1	Surgeon	...	...	...	...	200	200
	1	1	Dispenser	...	...	...	...	50	50
12	1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	130	150
12	1	1	Nurse	...	...	...	...	32	50
			Allowances to Wardsmen, Cooks, Nurses, &c.	...	...	...	...	200	300
			Food, Clothing, Medicines, Medical Comforts, &c.	...	...	...	...	2,500	3,000
			For treatment of cases other than Paupers	...	...	...	...	500	500
	4	4	<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	£	£
								3,612	4,250
<b>State Children's Relief Department.</b>									
	...	1	Boarding-out Officer	...	...	...	...	.....	400
			Outfits for 100 Children, at £2	...	...	...	...	.....	200
			Maintenance of 165 Children	...	...	...	...	.....	2,310
			Contingencies, including Medical Attendance	...	...	...	...	.....	100
			Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	.....	150
	1	1	<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	£	£
								.....	3,160

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Botanic Gardens.</b>	£		£	
	1	1	Director ... ..	450		450	
	1	1	Overseer ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Clerk and Librarian ... ..	175		200	
	1	1	Bailiff ... ..	120		120	
					945		970
			Wages to Gardeners and Labourers ... ..	2,650		2,800	
			Travelling and other Expenses of collecting ... ..	100		100	
			Forage for one Horse ... ..	50		50	
			Cases for Plants, and expenses of transmission... ..	40		40	
			Towards the formation of a Public Botanical Library... ..	25		30	
			Coals and Manure... ..	50		50	
			Preparing Ground for New Plantations... ..	100		150	
			Cost of Aviary ... ..	300		300	
			Painting and additional Seats ... ..	50		50	
			Labelling and lettering the names of the Plants and Shrubs	50		100	
			Additional Plant Frames ... ..	.....		150	
			Pots for Plants ... ..	40		50	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	100		100	
			To complete the Expense of Trenching, Forming, Planting,				
			and Laying out that portion of the Garden				
			intervening between the Upper Garden and Main				
			Entrance (further sum) ... ..	350		200	
			Timber for Repairs ... ..	50		50	
			To take down the two small glass-houses and to replace				
			them with others more suitable ... ..	.....		1,500	
			Fountains and Garden-statues for Gardens ... ..	.....		2,000	
			For completing new work near principal entrance to				
			Botanic Gardens ... ..	.....		300	
					3,955		8,020
	4	4	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	4,900	.....	8,990
			<b>State Nursery.</b>				
		1	Superintendent ... ..	.....		160	
			Wages to workmen and incidental expenses ... ..	.....		1,000	
							1,160
			<b>Government Domains.</b>				
	1	1	General Overseer ... ..	150		175	
	1	1	Bailiff ... ..	120		120	
					270		295
			Wages to Labourers ... ..	1,363		1,363	
			Forage for one Horse ... ..	50		50	
			Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths ... ..	250		250	
			Repair of Gates and Fences, and additional Seats ... ..	50		50	
			To trench and fence in Ground for additional Planta-				
			tions ... ..	150		100	
			Soil and Manure ... ..	25		25	
			To keep in order Plantations at Court House, Darling-				
			hurst, and at other Public Buildings in Sydney ... ..	230		150	
			For a stone and iron Palisading Fence to bound the				
			Inner Domain, from the Tarpeian Stairs to the				
			western entrance Gardens, Farm Cove ... ..	792		.....	
			Asphalting Paths ... ..	150		200	
			For a Gate and for altering the Kerbing and Guttering				
			of that part of the street adjoining the western				
			entrance to Botanic Gardens ... ..	150		.....	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	50		50	
					[3,260		2,238
	2	2	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	3,530	.....	2,533

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	£		£	
<b>Garden Palace Grounds.</b>				
Wages to Gardener, Labourers, and Watchman ... ..	667		767	
Forage for one horse ... ..	50		50	
Tools and Incidental Expenses ... ..	50		50	
For making additional Plantations ... ..	50		50	
For a stone and iron palisading Fence between the Garden Palace Grounds and the Botanic Gardens ... ..	330		.....	
Asphalting the lower walks... ..	.....		100	
Caretaker of Statuary ... ..	.....		100	
		1,147		1,117
TOTAL... ..	£ .....	1,147	.....	1,117
<b>Charitable Allowances.</b>				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
For the support of Paupers in the Sydney Infirmary and Hospitals ...	7,000		7,000	
Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters ... ..	600		600	
In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ... ..	3,500		3,500	
Second instalment of contribution of £25,000 towards rebuilding of Sydney Infirmary (Revote) ... ..	.....		12,500	
For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney ... ..	4,208		4,208	
In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by voluntary contributions ... ..	500		500	
In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, on condition of £2,000 being raised by private contributions ... ..	4,000		4,000	
For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick ... ..	5,000		5,000	
In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ... ..	450		450	
City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen, in aid of the Building Fund, on usual conditions ... ..	.....		1,000	
Prince Albert Memorial Hospital at Tenterfield, for improvements and additions to the building ... ..	600		.....	
In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, have the right of admission of Patients, viz. :—				
Industrial Blind Institution, Sydney ... ..	1,000		1,000	
Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society ... ..	500		500	
Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society ... ..	50		50	
Gundagai Benevolent Society ... ..	100		100	
Maitland (West) Benevolent Society ... ..	300		300	
Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hospital ... ..	400		400	
Parramatta Benevolent Society ... ..	175		175	
Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society ... ..	500		500	
Tamworth Benevolent Society ... ..	300		300	
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, on same conditions, viz. :—				
Adelong ... ..	75		75	
Araluen ... ..	100		100	
Armidale and New England ... ..	300		300	
Back Creek ... ..	400		400	
Balranald ... ..	300		300	
Bathurst ... ..	750		750	
Braidwood ... ..	100		100	
Bourke ... ..	413		413	
Carcoar ... ..	200		200	
Cobar ... ..	320		320	
Cooma ... ..	300		300	
Coonamble... ..	300		300	
Cowra ... ..	.....		300	
Deniliquin ... ..	600		600	
Dubbo ... ..	400		400	
Forbes ... ..	500		500	
Glen Innes ... ..	400		400	
Goulburn ... ..	300		300	
Grafton ... ..	500		500	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 35,441	.....	48,641	

## No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Charitable Allowances—continued.	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	£		£	
Brought forward ... ..	85,441		48,641	
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, on same conditions, viz. :— <i>contd.</i>				
Grenfell ... ..	200		200	
Gulgong ... ..	500		500	
Gundagai ... ..	100		100	
Gunnedah ... ..	.....		300	
Hay ... ..	1,000		1,000	
Hill End ... ..	250		250	
Hillston ... ..	500		500	
Inverell ... ..	500		500	
Kempsey ... ..	.....		750	
Kiandra ... ..	100		100	
Maitland ... ..	600		600	
Menindie ... ..	250		250	
Mudgee ... ..	300		300	
Murrurundi ... ..	400		400	
Muswellbrook ... ..	200		200	
Newcastle ... ..	750		750	
Orange ... ..	500		500	
Parkes ... ..	500		500	
Parramatta... ..	250		250	
Port Stephens ... ..	100		100	
Queanbeyan ... ..	100		100	
Scone ... ..	200		200	
Sofala ... ..	100		100	
Tenterfield ... ..	250		250	
Temora ... ..	.....		300	
Urana ... ..	500		500	
Warialda ... ..	250		250	
Wagga Wagga ... ..	1,000		1,000	
Walgett ... ..	200		300	
Wellington ... ..	200		200	
Wilcannia ... ..	200		1,000	
Windsor ... ..	400		400	
Wollongong ... ..	200		200	
Yass ... ..	100		100	
Young ... ..	300		300	
Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid, on the usual conditions ... ..	1,000		1,000	
Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—on the usual conditions ... ..	1,000		1,000	
Armidale Hospital—in aid of the Building fund, on the usual conditions .....	.....		500	
Musclebrook Hospital—special grant in aid of ... ..	.....		200	
Kempsey Hospital—in aid of erection, on the usual conditions... ..	.....		750	
Do. do. —special grant for furnishing... ..	.....		250	
Coonamble Hospital—special grant in aid of erection ... ..	.....		500	
Grafton Hospital—special grant for furnishing New Wing ... ..	.....		100	
Gunnedah Hospital—in aid of completion of Building, on the usual conditions ... ..	.....		500	
Vegetable Creek Hospital—in aid of erection, on the usual conditions ..	.....		1,000	
Cowra Hospital—in aid of erection, on usual conditions ... ..	.....		500	
Cowra Hospital—special grant ... ..	.....		300	
Mudgee Hospital—for purchase of Surgical Instruments, on the usual conditions ... ..	.....		200	
Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society, unconditional grant towards furnishing New Wing... ..	.....		300	
Tamworth Hospital—unconditional grant for outfit ... ..	.....		300	
Walgett Hospital—for fencing, on the usual conditions ... ..	.....		100	
Wilcannia Hospital—unconditional grant, in aid of erection ... ..	.....		200	
Temora Hospital—Building fund ... ..	.....		500	
Young Hospital—additional Wing ... ..	.....		500	
Parkes Hospital—Unconditional grant in aid of additions to ... ..	.....		200	
Inverell Hospital—Unconditional grant in aid of ... ..	.....		500	
Wellington Hospital—Unconditional grant in aid of ... ..	.....		350	
Gulgong Hospital—Unconditional grant for Surgical Instruments .....	.....		200	
Copeland Hospital—Unconditional grant for Furniture... ..	.....		200	
Maitland Hospital—Unconditional grant for repairs ... ..	.....		200	
Do. do. Surgical Instruments ... ..	.....		150	
Other Votes of 1881 ... ..	1,150	49,591	.....	72,391
TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	49,591	.....	72,391



No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	£		£	
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>				
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts	600		600	
Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls	1,700		1,700	
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c...	300		400	
Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held	500		500	
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c...	500		500	
Fees for examination, care, &c., of Lunatics (under section 6 of the new Lunacy Act)	450		450	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	500		500	
Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station	500		500	
In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, to be distributed in proportion to amounts raised by private annual subscriptions from the members of such Societies	5,000		5,000	
Goodenough Royal Naval House	200		200	
In aid of the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	150		150	
In aid of the funds of the New South Wales Zoological Society, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	500		1,000	
Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island	180		180	
To pay Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	12,000		12,000	
For preparing and planting ground round Public Buildings	800		800	
Towards publication of Work on Orchids...	100		100	
Wages for Gardener for East Maitland Gaol Reserve	128		128	
For improving the Rifle Range at Paddington	200		200	
Compensation to Borough Council of Albury for land taken for Police purposes...			2,000	
For quarterly Revision of Mr. Percy Dove's Plans of Sydney			25	
For enclosing and preparing Gardens at Railway Stations			500	
Weatherboard Cottage, Paddington Rifle Range...			250	
Borough of Camperdown—Compensation for exemption of University and Colleges from payment of rates			2,000	
Agricultural Society of New South Wales (special grant in aid of, on usual conditions)			5,000	
Inverell Pastoral and Agricultural Association—(special grant in aid of)			400	
Goulburn and Argyle Agricultural Society—for Recreation Ground (balance)			250	
Moruya—To improve Agricultural Society's ground at			200	
Grafton—Erection of Exhibition buildings and show-ground at			500	
Purchase of Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, prepared by Mr. H. Kerrison James			4,000	
Municipal Council of Musclebrook—for Water-works			100	
Preparing and improving Sand Drift, Wollongong			1,000	
Other Services, 1881...	20,400			
<b>TOTAL</b>	£	44,708		41,133

## IV.

## Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1881.	Required for 1882.
		£	£
36	Treasury ... ..	17,095	17,005
37	Stamp Duties ... ..	2,505	3,010
37-40	Customs ... ..	50,425	48,200
41	Colonial Distilleries and Refineries ... ..	4,325	4,375
41	Gold Receivers ... ..	295	255
41	Gold and Escort ... ..	2,000	2,800
42	Government Printer's Department ... ..	43,991	45,089
43	Stores and Stationery ... ..	77,806	77,856
43-44	Ordnance and Barrack Department ... ..	9,021	9,417
44	Health and Emigration Officers ... ..	1,055	1,055
44	Quarantine ... ..	1,241	1,441
44	Board of Pharmacy ... ..	100	100
45	Shipping Masters ... ..	2,275	2,325
45	Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	2,340	2,145
45-49	Marine Board of New South Wales ... ..	37,819	39,228
49	Life-boats ... ..	700	700
50	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	55,322	57,831
50	Advance to Treasurer ... ..	100,000	100,000
		408,315	413,722
	Deduct Advances to Treasurer which do not form permanent charges ... ..	100,000	100,000
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 308,315	313,732

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>Treasury.</b>				
	1	1	Secretary for Finance and Trade. (Provided in Schedule.)				
	1	1	Under Secretary ... ..	.....	800	.....	800
			<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>				
	1	1	Accountant... ..	600		600	
	1	1	Sub-Accountant ... ..	350		350	
	2	2	Principal Book-keepers, at £300 ... ..	600		600	
	1	1	Cash Book-keeper ... ..	250		250	
	4	4	Ledger-keepers—1 at £250, 2 at £200, and 1 at £190... ..	840		840	
	5	6	Clerks—2 at £200, 3 at £175, and 1 at £125 ... ..	715		1,050	
	2	1	Probationer... ..	125		100	
					3,480		3,790
			<b>REVENUE BRANCH.</b>				
	1	1	Receiver ... ..	600		600	
	1	1	First Clerk... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	275		275	
	1	1	Clerk (in charge of Conditional Purchases) ... ..	235		235	
	4	4	Clerks—2 at £200, 1 at £190, and 1 at £165 ... ..	755		755	
	5	5	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £125, and 3 at £100 ... ..	575		575	
	1	1	Probationer ... ..	50		100	
	1	1	Collector and Depositor of Public Moneys ... ..	200		200	
					3,040		3,090
			<b>PAY BRANCH.</b>				
	1	1	Paymaster ... ..	600		600	
	1	1	First Clerk ... ..	300		300	
	3	4	Clerks—1 at £250, 2 at £225, and 1 at £175 ... ..	625		875	
	1	1	Probationer... ..	50		100	
					1,575		1,875
			<b>EXAMINING BRANCH.</b>				
	1	1	Examiner of Accounts ... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Assistant Examiner ... ..	250		250	
	...	1	Clerk ... ..	.....		125	
					650		775
			<b>CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTRACTS.</b>				
13	1	1	Clerk of Correspondence ... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Clerk (Contracts) ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Probationer ... ..	75		100	
					775		850
			<b>RECORDS.</b>				
	1	1	Registrar ... ..	350		350	
	2	2	Clerks—1 at £250 and 1 at £175 ... ..	425		425	
					775		775
			<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
	2	2	Clerks—1 at £275, and 1 at £200 ... ..	475		475	
					475		475
			<b>MESSENGERS, &amp;c.</b>				
13	1	1	Chief Messenger ... ..	150		150	
	2	2	Messengers... ..	200		200	
13	2	2	Housekeepers—1 at £75 and 1 at £50 ... ..	125		125	
					475		475
	55	57	Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	500		500	
			Allowance to Clerk of Tender Board ... ..	50		50	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	250		250	
					800		800
					12,895		13,705
13	1	1	Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts and Consulting Accountant to the Treasury ... ..	700		700	
	4	4	Inspectors of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts, at £550 ... ..	2,200		2,200	
			Travelling Expenses, including equipment allowances (irrespective of date of Service) ... ..	1,300		1,300	
					4,200		4,200
	60	62	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ .....	17,095	.....	17,905

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
<b>Stamp Duties.</b>							
<b>STAMP DUTIES.</b>				£		£	
13	1	1	Commissioner ... ..	500		500	
	1	1	Accountant... ..	250		300	
	1	1	Entry and Issue Clerk ... ..	250		300	
	...	1	Cashier ... ..	.....		200	
	1	1	Corresponding Clerk ... ..	150		200	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	150		100	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Junior Clerk ... ..	50		75	
13	1	1	Foreman of Stampers ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Stamper ... ..	150		150	
	3	4	Assistant Stampers, at £120 ... ..	300		480	
13	1	1	Messenger ... ..	120		120	
	1	1	Officekeeper ... ..	45		45	
					2,265		2,770
Rent of Office ... ..				220		220	
Incidental Expenses ... ..				20		20	
					240		240
14	16		TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	2,505	.....	3,010
<b>Customs.</b>							
<i>Sydney.</i>							
13	1	1	Collector ... ..	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
<b>INDOOR BRANCH.</b>							
	1	1	Chief Clerk... ..	530		530	
	1	1	Cashier ... ..	530		530	
	...	1	Second Clerk—Registrar of Shipping Bonds and Draw-backs ... ..	.....		530	
	1	1	Third do. ... ..	375		375	
	1	1	Fourth do. (Clearing Ships) ... ..	400		400	
13	1	1	Fifth do. (Clearing Steamers) ... ..	375		375	
13	1	1	Sixth do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Seventh do. ... ..	225		225	
	1	1	Eighth do. ... ..	205		205	
13	2	2	Clerks, at £200 ... ..	400		400	
13	9	8	Do. at £175 ... ..	1,575		1,400	
<b>LANDING BRANCH.</b>					4,865		5,220
13	1	1	First Landing Surveyor ... ..	620		620	
	1	...	Second do. ... ..	500		.....	
	1	1	First Landing Waiter ... ..	415		415	
	1	1	Second do. ... ..	415		415	
	1	1	Third do. ... ..	390		390	
	1	1	Fourth do. ... ..	365		365	
	1	1	Fifth do. ... ..	365		365	
	1	1	Sixth do. ... ..	365		365	
	1	1	Seventh do. ... ..	315		315	
	1	1	Eighth do. ... ..	315		315	
	1	1	Ninth do. ... ..	315		315	
	1	1	Tenth Landing Waiter and Gauger ... ..	315		350	
	1	1	Eleventh Landing Waiter... ..	315		315	
	1	1	Twelfth do. ... ..	315		315	
	1	1	Thirteenth Landing Waiter and Gauger... ..	315		350	
	1	1	Fourteenth Landing Waiter ... ..	315		315	
	1	1	Fifteenth do. ... ..	315		315	
	1	1	Sixteenth do. ... ..	315		315	
	1	1	Seventeenth do. ... ..	315		315	
	1	1	Eighteenth do. ... ..	315		315	
	1	1	Nineteenth do. ... ..	315		315	
	1	1	Twentieth do. ... ..	315		315	
	1	1	Twenty-first do. ... ..	315		315	
	...	1	Twenty-second do. ... ..	.....		250	
	...	1	Twenty-third do. ... ..	.....		250	
<b>TIDE BRANCH.</b>					8,160		8,230
	1	1	First Tide Surveyor ... ..	375		375	
	1	1	Second do. ... ..	375		375	
					750		750
45	46		Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	14,775	.....	15,200

## No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Customs—continued.</b>				
	45	46	Brought forward ... ..	£	14,775	£	15,200
			<b>WAREHOUSE BRANCH.</b>				
	1	1	Warehouse Registrar and Inspector of Warehouses ... ..	450		500	
	1	1	Locker at Queen's Warehouse and Clerk ... ..	225		225	
	1	1	First Locker ... ..	275		275	
	1	1	Second do. ... ..	275		275	
	1	1	Third do. ... ..	275		275	
	1	1	Fourth do. ... ..	275		275	
13	1	1	Fifth do. ... ..	275		275	
	1	1	Sixth do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Seventh do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Eighth do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Ninth do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Tenth do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Eleventh do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Twelfth do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Thirteenth do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Fourteenth do. ... ..	250		200	
	1	1	Fifteenth do. ... ..	250		200	
	1	1	Sixteenth do. ... ..	250		200	
	1	1	Seventeenth do. ... ..	250		200	
	...	1	Eighteenth do. ... ..	.....		200	
	...	1	Nineteenth do. ... ..	.....		200	
	...	1	Twentieth do. ... ..	.....		200	
					5,050		5,500
			<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
	1	1	Secretary to the Commissioners of Customs ... ..	50		50	
14	3	...	Warrant Officers—2 at £130 and 1 at £110 ... ..	370		.....	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	135		135	
	5	11	Boy Messengers—2 at £75, 3 at £50, and 6 at £40 ... ..	300		540	
	1	1	Watchman ... ..	114		114	
	1	1	Housekeeper ... ..	70		70	
	2	2	Coxswains, at £120 ... ..	240		240	
	6	6	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	648		648	
					2,077		1,947
			<b>OUTPORT BRANCH.</b>				
					21,902		22,647
			<i>Botany Bay.</i>				
14	1	1	Coast Waiter ... ..	250		250	
	4	...	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		.....	
			<i>Broken Bay.</i>				
14	1	1	Coast Waiter ... ..	250		200	
	4	2	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		216	
			<i>Newcastle.</i>				
14	1	1	Sub-Collector ... ..	450		450	
	1	1	Tide Surveyor ... ..	300		300	
	2	2	Landing Waiters ... ..	550		550	
	1	1	Locker ... ..	250		250	
14	1	1	Clerk ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Warrant Officer ... ..	170		170	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	108		108	
	1	1	Coxswain ... ..	144		144	
	3	3	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	324		324	
			<i>Morpeth.</i>				
14	1	1	Sub-Collector ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Assistant Customs Officer... ..	75		120	
			Carried forward ... ..	£	4,485	£	3,832
	110	111	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	£	22,647

## NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881.	1882.		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>Customs—continued.</b>				
	110	111	Brought forward ... ..	£	21,902	£	22,647
			<b>OUTPORT BRANCH—continued.</b>				
			Brought forward ... ..	£	4,485	£	3,832
			<i>Grafton.</i>				
14	1	1	Sub-Collector ... ..	£	275	£	275
14	1	1	Landing Waiter (Yamba) ... ..	£	200	£	200
	2	2	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	£	216	£	216
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	£	65	£	65
			<i>Richmond River.</i>				
14	1	...	Sub-Collector ... ..	£	200	£	.....
	...	1	Acting Customs' Officer ... ..	£	.....	£	52
	2	...	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	£	216	£	.....
			<i>Twoed River.</i>				
14	1	1	Sub-Collector ... ..	£	250	£	250
	...	2	Boatman, at £108 ... ..	£	.....	£	216
			<i>Wollongong and Bellambi.</i>				
	1	...	Sub-Collector ... ..	£	200	£	.....
	...	1	Acting Customs' Officer ... ..	£	.....	£	52
	2	...	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	£	216	£	.....
			<i>Port Stephens.</i>				
	1	1	Coast Waiter ... ..	£	200	£	200
	1	...	Coxswain ... ..	£	120	£	.....
	3	2	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	£	324	£	216
			<i>Eden.</i>				
14	1	1	Acting Customs' Officer ... ..	£	52	£	52
			<i>Kiama.</i>				
14	1	1	Acting Customs' Officer ... ..	£	52	£	52
			<i>Shoalhaven.</i>				
16 & 34	1	1	Acting Customs' Officer ... ..	£	52	£	52
			<i>M<sup>r</sup> Leay River.</i>				
14	1	1	Acting Customs' Officer ... ..	£	25	£	25
			<i>Bateman's Bay.</i>				
14	1	1	Acting Customs' Officer ... ..	£	52	£	52
			<i>Tathra.</i>				
	1	1	Acting Customs' Officer ... ..	£	25	£	25
			<b>BORDER BRANCH.</b>				
			<i>Moama.</i>				
14	1	1	Sub-Collector ... ..	£	450	£	400
14	2	2	Assistant Officers of Customs, at £250 ... ..	£	500	£	500
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	£	175	£	175
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	£	96	£	96
	1	1	Watchman ... ..	£	120	£	120
			<i>Albury.</i>				
15	1	1	Sub-Collector ... ..	£	350	£	350
15	2	2	Assistant Officers of Customs—1 at £250, and 1 at £200 ... ..	£	450	£	450
15	1	1	Assistant Officer of Customs (Walleragang) ... ..	£	200	£	200
	1	1	Acting Officer, Upper Murray ... ..	£	25	£	25
15	1	1	Watchman for Night and Day work ... ..	£	120	£	120
			<i>Wentworth.</i>				
15	1	1	Sub-Collector ... ..	£	350	£	350
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	£	125	£	125
			<i>Swan Hill.</i>				
15	1	1	Sub-Collector ... ..	£	250	£	250
			<i>Euston.</i>				
15	1	1	Sub-Collector ... ..	£	250	£	250
			<i>Howlong.</i>				
15	1	1	Sub-Collector ... ..	£	200	£	200
			Carried forward... ..	£	3,661	£	3,611
	150	147	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	£	28,479

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.											
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		Customs—continued.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882						Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
							£	£			
	150	147			Brought forward	.....	29,127	.....	28,479		
					<b>BORDER BRANCH—continued.</b>						
					Brought forward...	.....	3,661	.....	3,611		
					<i>Corowa.</i>						
15	1	1			Sub-Collector	.....	300	.....	300		
	1	1			Bridge-keeper	.....	175	.....	175		
					<i>Tocumwall.</i>						
15	1	1			Sub-Collector	.....	250	.....	250		
					<i>Queensland Border.</i>						
15	1	1			Sub-Collector ( <i>Maryland</i> )	.....	250	.....	250		
15	1	1			Do. ( <i>Bogabilla</i> )	.....	225	.....	225		
	1	1			Do. ( <i>Currawillinghi</i> )	.....	250	.....	200		
	...	1			Do. ( <i>Stanthorpe</i> )	.....	.....	.....	250		
							5,111		5,261		
					<b>INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES.</b>						
					<i>Bourke.</i>						
16	1	...			Acting Sub-Collector	.....	52	.....	.....		
16	1	1			Locker	.....	250	.....	250		
					<i>Deniliquin.</i>						
16	1	1			Locker	.....	250	.....	250		
					<i>Wilcannia.</i>						
16	1	1			Sub-Collector	.....	250	.....	250		
					<i>Hay.</i>						
16	1	1			Sub-Collector	.....	250	.....	250		
16	1	1			Assistant Locker	.....	200	.....	200		
					<i>Brewarrina.</i>						
16	1	1			Sub-Collector	.....	250	.....	250		
					<i>Cobar.</i>						
	1	1			Locker	.....	250	.....	250		
					<i>Tenterfield.</i>						
	1	1			Locker	.....	250	.....	250		
					<i>Barrington.</i>						
	1	1			Locker	.....	250	.....	250		
					<i>Hungerford.</i>						
	1	1			Locker	.....	250	.....	250		
					<i>Mungindi.</i>						
	1	1			Sub-Collector	.....	250	.....	250		
							2,752		2,700		
					(Irrespective of date of claims.)						
					Allowances to extra Tide Waiters, and for occasional Clerical Assistance	.....	10,000	.....	8,500	36,440	
14					Rent	.....	334	.....	334		
14					Allowance in lieu of Quarters	.....	1,326	.....	1,326		
					Allowance for Forage for 15 horses (14 in 1880)	.....	750	.....	750		
					Allowance for Travelling Expenses to Officer of Customs, Howlong	.....	25	.....	.....		
					New Boats	.....	150	.....	150		
					Gauging Instruments, &c.	.....	100	.....	100		
					Rewards to Seizing Officers in lieu of share of proceeds of goods seized	.....	200	.....	200		
					Allowance to Analytical Chemist	.....	150	.....	.....		
					Incidental Expenses	.....	400	.....	400		
							13,435		11,760		
	168	165			<b>TOTAL</b>	£	50,425	.....	48,200		

## No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Colonial Distilleries and Refineries.</b>				
			<b>DISTILLERIES.</b>				
	1	1	Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries ... ..	£	675	£	675
16	2	2	Senior Inspectors of Distilleries, at £450 ... ..		900		900
16	1	1	Inspector ... ..		400		400
16	1	1	Do. ... ..		350		350
	1	1	Boatman for Harwood Island Distillery ... ..		108		108
	6	6			2,433		2,433
			<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
	1	1	Senior Inspector ... ..		300		300
	1	1	Inspector ... ..		250		250
	1	1	Watchman ... ..		108		108
	1	1	Gatekeeper ... ..		108		108
	4	4			766		766
			<b>GENERAL SERVICE.</b>				
	1	1	Clerk and Acting Inspector ... ..		150		200
	1	1	Messenger ... ..		80		80
	2	2			230		280
			Occasional Assistance ... ..		200		200
			Instruments and Books ... ..		40		40
			Cleaning Offices ... ..		96		96
			Porterage ... ..		10		10
			Incidental Expenses ... ..		100		100
			Rent of Office ... ..		120		120
			Expense of procuring information in regard to illicit Distillation ... ..		60		60
			Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Inspectors ... ..		150		150
			Travelling Expenses (irrespective of date of service) ... ..		120		120
					896		896
	12	12	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£	.....	.....	* 4,375
			<b>Gold Receivers.</b>				
			Receivers at Goulburn, Orange, Mudgee, Gulgong, Gundagai, Araluen, Forbes, Tumut, Armidale, Scone, Adelong, Stony Creek, Young, Sofala, Hargraves, Tambaroora, Braidwood, Carcoar, Temora, and Copeland, at £10 each, and 1 at Bathurst, at £15, and to meet new appointments, as required, £40 ... ..	.....	295	.....	255
			<b>Gold and Escort.</b>				
			Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts ... ..	.....	3,000	.....	† 2,800

\* To meet the expenditure in connection with the Refineries Branch the Colonial Sugar Company are assessed at the rate of £1,500 per annum on the working capabilities of their Refinery.

† This expenditure will be reimbursed in part by the Gold Escort charges.



		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			£		£	
<b>Government Printer's Department.</b>						
16	1	1	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps ...	600		600
	1	1	Superintendent ...	450		500
				1,050		1,100
CLERICAL AND ACCOUNT BRANCH.						
	1	1	Chief Clerk and Cashier ...	325		325
	1	1	Accountant ...	250		250
16	1	1	Clerk of Records ...	200		250
	1	1	Receiving and Sales Clerk ...	200		250
	1	1	Clerk ...	150		150
				1,125		1,225
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PUBLISHING.						
	2	2	Overseers, at £350 each (Night and Day) ...	600		700
	1	1	Foreman of Bookbinding Branch ...	300		300
	1	1	Overseer of Machine Branch ...	300		300
	1	1	Publisher ...	240		275
213	214		Sub-Overseers, Readers, Compositors, Machinists, Press-	21,935		21,700
			men, Bookbinders, Assistants, and others ...			
94	93		Improvers, Apprentices, Folders and Sewers, and others	5,643		6,300
				32,718		33,275
POSTAGE STAMPS.						
	1	1	Foreman ...	300		300
	6	6	Printers and Assistants ...	944		984
				1,244		1,284
RAILWAY TICKETS.						
	1	1	Foreman ...	275		300
	1	1	Ticket Printer ...	150		175
	2	2	Assistants ...	230		230
				655		705
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND PHOTO-TYPE PRINTING.						
	1	1	Manager of the Branch ...	350		350
	1	1	First Photographic Operator ...	250		250
	1	1	Second do. do. ...	150		150
	1	1	Photographic Printer ...	175		175
	1	1	Photo-lithographic Operator ...	225		225
	1	1	Photo-mechanical Operator ...	160		160
12	12		Assistants and Apprentices ...	1,213		1,183
				2,523		2,493
	1	1	LITHOGRAPHIC DRAFTSMAN ...	.....	250	.....
				500		500
LITHOGRAPHING Drawings connected with Patents Do. Plans and Illustrations connected with Parliamentary and other printed Public Documents						
				150		150
				350		350
				500		500
ENGRAVING, ELECTRO', STEREO', TYPE-FOUNDING, AND MECHANICAL BRANCH.						
	1	1	Foreman ...	275		300
9	10		Assistants ...	1,051		1,107
				1,326		1,407
PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.						
				.....	1,800	.....
				1,800		1,800
MISCELLANEOUS.						
				350		350
				200		200
				250		500
				800		1,050
359	360		<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ .....	43,991	.....
						45,089

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
<b>Stores and Stationery.</b>							
17	1	1	Superintendent and Inspector of Stores...	.....	400	.....	400
			<i>Account Branch.</i>				
	1	1	Accountant...	.....	300	.....	350
	1	1	Clerk	.....	150	.....	150
	2	2	Clerks at £140	.....	280	.....	280
					780		780
			<i>Clerical Branch.</i>				
	1	1	Chief Clerk	.....	175	.....	175
	1	1	Record Clerk	.....	150	.....	150
	1	1	Clerk	.....	150	.....	150
					475		475
			<i>Store Branch.</i>				
	1	1	Stationer	.....	175	.....	175
	1	1	Foreman	.....	125	.....	125
	1	1	Messenger	.....	110	.....	110
	2	2	Carters at £130 and £110...	.....	240	.....	240
	3	3	Labourers, at £117	.....	351	.....	351
					1,001		1,001
					2,606		2,656
			Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally...	70,000		70,000	
			Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney...	3,500		3,500	
			Convoynance of Stores	1,500		1,500	
			Packing and other Expenses	200		200	
					75,200		75,200
16	16		TOTAL	£	77,806	.....	77,856
<b>Ordnance and Barrack Department.</b>							
<i>Sydney—</i>							
17	1	1	Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master	.....	350	.....	350
	1	1	Assistant do.	.....	225	.....	225
17	1	1	Inspector of Magazines	.....	200	.....	200
	1	1	Armourer	.....	150	.....	150
	1	1	Visiting Surgeon	.....	50	.....	50
	2	3	Clerks, at £150, £140, and £100	.....	250	.....	390
	1	1	Junior Clerk	.....	75	.....	75
17	2	2	Foremen of Magazines, at £175	.....	350	.....	350
17	1	1	Master of Steam Launch	.....	150	.....	150
17	1	1	Engineer and Driver of do...	.....	150	.....	150
17	1	1	Cooper, at 7s. per diem	.....	128	.....	128
	1	1	Overseer of Stores...	.....	110	.....	110
17	10	10	Magazine Warders, at 6s. per diem	.....	1,095	.....	1,095
17	7	7	Ordnance and Barrack Labourers, at 6s. per diem	.....	767	.....	767
	1	1	Messenger	.....	50	.....	50
	1	1	Lamp-lighter, Victoria Barracks, at 1s. per diem	.....	19	.....	19
	2	2	Boatmen for Powder Barges, at 7s. per diem	.....	256	.....	256
	...	1	Night Watchman, Goat Island, at 7s. per diem	.....	.....	.....	128
					4,375		4,643
<i>Newcastle—Floating Magazine—</i>							
17-19	...	...	Supervising Officer...	.....	50	.....	50
17	2	2	Warders, at 6s. per diem	.....	219	.....	219
	...	1	Night Watchman, at 7s. per diem	.....	.....	.....	128
					269		397
37	40		Carried forward	£	4,644	.....	5,040

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Ordnance and Barrack Department—continued.</b>				
	37	40	Brought forward ... ..	£	4,644	£	5,040
18			Rations, Fuel, Light, Medicines for Island Residents, and Forage for horses ... ..	600		600	
			Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses ... ..	140		140	
			Allowance of 1s. per diem, to two Boatmen at Newcastle, for conveying Powder to and from the Magazine ...	37		37	
			Allowance for Clerical duties, Floating Magazine, New- castle ... ..	25		25	
18			Allowance for Quarters to the Magazine Warders at Newcastle ... ..	50		50	
			Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Inspector of Magazines	50		50	
			Do. do. to Master of Steam Launch... ..	25		25	
			Travelling Expenses of Inspector... ..	200		200	
			Hire of Lighters and Horses for conveyance of Powder	150		150	
			Fuel, Oil, Repairs, &c., for Steam Launch ... ..	200		200	
			For the maintenance of a Powder Magazine, Grafton...	400		400	
					1,877		1,877
			Warlike Stores—Special Supply ... ..		2,500		2,500
	37	40	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£	9,021		9,417
			<b>Health and Emigration Officers.</b>				
18	1	1	Health and Emigration Officer, Port Jackson ... ..	600		600	
18	1	1	Health Officer, Newcastle... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Clerk to Emigration Officer, Port Jackson ... ..	175		175	
					975		975
			Rent of Office ... ..	75		75	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	5		5	
					80		80
	3	3	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£	1,055		1,055
			<b>Quarantine.</b>				
18	1	1	Resident Medical Officer in Charge ... ..	300		500	
18	1	1	Overseer of Stores ... ..	150		150	
18	2	2	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	216		216	
18	1	1	Caretaker of the Hospital Ship "Faraway" ... ..	75		75	
					741		941
			Expenses of Vessels in Quarantine ... ..		500		500
	5	5	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£	1,241		1,441
			<b>Board of Pharmacy.</b>				
	1	1	Secretary ... ..		100		100

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Shipping Masters.</b>				
			<i>Sydney.</i>	£		£	
	1	1	Shipping Master ... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Chief Clerk and Deputy Shipping Master ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	First Clerk and Accountant ... ..	175		225	
	2	2	Clerks at £150 ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Cadet ... ..	50		50	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Office-keeper ... ..	30		30	
					1,605		1,655
	1	1	<i>Newcastle.</i> Shipping Master ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Boy Messenger ... ..	50		50	
					500		500
			Rent of Office ... ..	150		150	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	20		20	
					170		170
	13	13	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	2,275	£ .....	2,325
			<b>Glebe Island Abattoir.</b>				
19	1	1	Inspector ... ..	300		300	
19	1	1	Assistant Inspector ... ..	150		150	
19	1	1	Overseer, &c. ... ..	120		120	
19	4	4	Labourers—2 at £100, and 2 at £80 ... ..	360		360	
19	1	1	Jobbing Carpenter... ..	110		110	
					1,040		1,040
			Forage Allowance for Inspector ... ..	50		50	
			Coals ... ..	60		60	
			Gas ... ..			15	
			Forage for Cart Horses ... ..	40		80	
			Fresh Water supply for the Abattoirs ... ..	250		150	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	250		250	
					650		605
			Wages for labour of a temporary character... ..		650		500
			TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	2,340	£ .....	2,145
	8	8					
			<b>Marine Board of New South Wales.</b>				
			MARINE BOARD, SYDNEY.				
19	1	1	President ... ..	650		650	
	6	6	Fees to the Wardens ... ..	656		656	
19	1	1	Secretary ... ..	400		400	
19	1	1	Clerk and Accountant ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Engineer Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner ... ..	500		500	
	1	1	Assistant Engineer Surveyor ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Examiner in Navigation and Pilotage ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Examiner in Seamanship and Pilotage ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Inspector ... ..	50		50	
	1	1	Water Bailiff ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	100		100	
	...	...	Surveyors at the Outports ... ..	150		150	
					3,956		3,956
	17	17	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	3,956	£ .....	3,956

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.</b>				
	17	17	Brought forward ... ..	£	3,956	£	3,956
			<b>LOCAL MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.</b>				
19	1	1	Harbour Master and Chairman ... ..	450		450	
	4	4	Fees to Members ... ..	250		250	
19	1	1	Secretary and Inspector ... ..	250		250	
19	1	1	Inspector ... ..	50		50	
	1	1	Inspector and Surveyor ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Boatman ... ..	108		108	
	1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper ... ..	108		108	
	10	10			1,416		1,416
			<b>HARBOUR MASTERS.</b>				
19	1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Do. Twofold Bay ... ..	250		250	
19	1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle ... ..	250		250	
19	1	1	Clerk, Sydney ... ..	200		200	
	4	4			1,050		1,050
			<b>COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.</b>				
			<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>				
19	1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light... ..	180		180	
19	1	1	Do. Hornby Light ... ..	180		180	
19	1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master) ... ..	250		250	
19	1	1	Cape St. George ... ..	180		180	
19	1	1	Port Stephens ... ..	180		180	
19	1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..	180		180	
20	1	1	Solitary Islands ... ..	180		180	
	...	1	Montague Island ... ..	.....		180	
	...	1	Green Cape ... ..	.....		180	
20	1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... ..	180		180	
20	1	1	Light-ship "Bramble" ... ..	180		180	
20	1	1	Fort Denison Light ... ..	120		120	
	1	1	Ulladulla ... ..	144		144	
20	1	1	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens ... ..	108		108	
			<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.</i>				
20	1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..	108		108	
20	1	1	Do. Hornby Light ... ..	108		108	
20	1	1	Newcastle ... ..	108		108	
20	1	1	Cape St. George ... ..	108		108	
20	1	1	Port Stephens ... ..	108		108	
20	1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..	108		108	
20	1	1	Solitary Islands ... ..	108		108	
	...	1	Montague Island ... ..	.....		108	
	...	1	Green Cape ... ..	.....		108	
20	1	1	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Mate ... ..	108		108	
20	1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... ..	108		108	
20	2	2	Wollongong (also to perform the duties of Boatmen to the Pilot), at £108 ... ..	216		216	
			<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.</i>				
20	1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..	96		96	
20	1	1	Do. Hornby Light ... ..	96		96	
20	1	1	Newcastle ... ..	96		96	
20	1	1	Cape St. George ... ..	96		96	
20	1	1	Port Stephens ... ..	96		96	
20	1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..	96		96	
20	1	1	Solitary Islands ... ..	96		96	
	...	1	Montague Island ... ..	.....		96	
	...	1	Green Cape ... ..	.....		96	
	1	1	Broken Bay ... ..	96		96	
20	3	3	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Crew at £96 ... ..	288		288	
	34	40			4,806		5,074
	65	71	Carried forward ... ..	£	10,728	.....	11,496

## NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	65	71	<b>Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.</b>	£		£	
			Brought forward * ...	.....	10,728	.....	11,496
			<b>SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.</b>				
			<i>Port Jackson.</i>				
	2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters—1 at £250, and 1 at £300...	550		550	
	4	4	Crew for do., at £108 ... ..	432		432	
					982		982
			<i>Pilot Service of Port Jackson—</i>				
			Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook"				
	1	1	Master ... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Mate ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	2nd Mate ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	1st Engineer ... ..	240		240	
	1	1	2nd Engineer ... ..	168		168	
	4	4	Firemen, at £132 ... ..	528		528	
	6	6	A. B. Seamen, at £108 ... ..	648		648	
	4	4	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		432	
	2	2	Look-out-men, at £108... ..	216		216	
	1	1	Cook and Provadore ... ..	108		108	
	5	5	Sea Pilots, at £350 ... ..	1,750		1,750	
					4,840		4,840
			<i>Newcastle.</i>				
20	6	6	Pilots, at £250 ... ..	1,500		1,500	
			<i>Manning River.</i>				
20	1	1	Pilot ... ..	175		175	
			<i>M'Leay River.</i>				
20	1	1	Pilot ... ..	175		175	
			<i>Clarence River.</i>				
20	1	1	Pilot ... ..	175		175	
			<i>Richmond River.</i>				
20	1	1	Pilot ... ..	175		175	
			<i>Port Macquarie.</i>				
20	1	1	Pilot ... ..	175		175	
			<i>Moruya.</i>				
20	1	1	Pilot ... ..	175		175	
			<i>Bellinger River.</i>				
20	1	1	Pilot ... ..	175		175	
			<i>Tweed River.</i>				
20	1	1	Pilot ... ..	175		175	
			<i>Shoalhaven.</i>				
20	1	1	Pilot... ..	175		175	
			<i>Wollongong.</i>				
20	1	1	Pilot (and Light-keeper) ... ..	175		175	
			<i>Nambucca.</i>				
20	1	1	Pilot ... ..	175		175	
			<i>Camden Haven.</i>				
20	1	1	Pilot ... ..	175		175	
			<i>Lake Macquarie.</i>				
...		1	Pilot ... ..	.....		175	
			<i>Kiama.</i>				
	1	1	Person in charge of the Port and Moorings ... ..	50		50	
			<i>Jerringong.</i>				
	1	1	Person in charge of the Port and Moorings ... ..	25		25	
			<i>Shellharbour.</i>				
	1	1	Person in charge of Port and Moorings ... ..	25		25	
			<i>Tathra.</i>				
	1	1	Person in charge of Moorings ... ..	25		25	
					3,725		3,900
	55	56					
	120	127	Carried forward ... ..	£	20,275	.....	21,218

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.</b>				
	120	127	Brought forward ... ..	.....	20,275	.....	21,218
			<b>BOATMEN.</b>				
			<i>Port Jackson. (Boatswain's Yard.)</i>				
	1	1	a Boatswain in charge ... ..	150		150	
	4	4	Coxswains, at £120 ... ..	480		480	
	10	10	b Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	1,080		1,080	
			<i>Newcastle.</i>				
	20	20	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	2,160		2,160	
	1	1	Carpenter ... ..	140		140	
			<i>Manning River.</i>				
	5	5	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	540		540	
			<i>M'Leay River.</i>				
	4	4	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		432	
			<i>Clarence River.</i>				
	5	5	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	540		540	
			<i>Richmond River.</i>				
	1	1	Coxswain ... ..	120		120	
	5	5	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	540		540	
			<i>Port Macquarie.</i>				
	5	5	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	540		540	
			<i>Moruya.</i>				
	2	2	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	216		216	
			<i>Bellinger River.</i>				
	4	4	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		432	
			<i>Tweed River.</i>				
	5	5	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	540		540	
			<i>Shoalhaven.</i>				
	4	4	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		432	
			<i>Twofold Bay.</i>				
	4	4	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		432	
			<i>Nambucca.</i>				
	2	2	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	216		216	
			<i>Camden Haven.</i>				
	2	2	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	216		216	
			<i>Lake Macquarie.</i>				
	...	2	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	.....		216	
	84	86			9,206		9,422
			<b>TELEGRAPH STATIONS.</b>				
20	1	1	Signal Master, Fort Phillip ... ..	200		200	
20	1	1	Signal Master's Assistant ... ..	108		108	
20	1	1	Signal Master, South Head ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Signal Master, Cape Hawke ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Night Look-out-man, Signal Hill, Newcastle ... ..	120		120	
	1	1	Signal Man, Newcastle ... ..	108		108	
	1	1	Signal Man, Brunswick River ... ..	52		52	
20	1	1	Junior Operating Clerk, South Head ... ..	100		100	
20	1	1	Operator, Nelson's Bay ... ..	52		52	
20	1	1	Do. Port Stephens ... ..	26		26	
20	1	1	Do. Port Office, Sydney ... ..	52		52	
	11	11			1,118		1,118
	215	224	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	30,599	.....	31,758

Provided with Quarters. b To provide for the services of the Marine Board, Health and Emigration Officer, Post Office, and Government Stores.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	1881	1882		£		£	
			<b>Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.</b>				
215	224		Brought forward ... ..	.....	30,599	.....	31,758
			<b>AUSTRALIAN COAST LIGHT-HOUSES.</b>				
			Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on Gabo Island, Wilson's Promontory, King's Island, Kent's Group, and Lady Elliott's Island ... ..	.....	2,500	.....	2,500
			<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
			(Irrespective of date of Claims.)				
			Travelling Expenses ... ..		150		150
			New Boats and repairs, and repairs to Boat sheds and Pilot Stations ... ..		500		500
			Forage and Farriery for Light-house horses ... ..		100		150
			Expense of Communication ... ..		100		100
			For the maintenance of the four Leading Lights on the Beacons erected in the Port of Newcastle... ..		48		48
			For the maintenance of the Breakwater and Tide Lights, Newcastle ... ..		72		72
			For the purchase of Buoys, Beacons, and Moorings for the Department generally ... ..		500		500
			Coals and other contingent Expenses connected with the Steam Pilot Service ... ..		1,500		1,500
			To erect Boatmen's Quarters at Newcastle and other Outports ... ..		300		300
			Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Harbour Master and Pilots, Newcastle, and Rent of Offices, Sydney ... ..		250		250
			Gas for the New Light-house, South Head ... ..		.....		200
			Incidental Expenses ... ..		1,200		1,200
					4,720		4,970
215	224		<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	£ .....	<b>37,819</b>	.....	<b>39,228</b>
			<b>Life-boats.</b>				
			Gratuities to Coxswains and Crews of Life-boats, and Life-saving Apparatus ... ..	.....	700	.....	700



No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	£		£	
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>				
(Irrespective of date of Claims.)				
Postage of Public Departments ... ..	12,000		12,000	
Advertising for the Public Service ... ..	7,500		7,500	
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages ... ..	12,000		12,000	
Commission on Payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents ... ..	4,500		4,500	
Insurance, &c., on English Shipments ... ..	.....		5,000	
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony ... ..	6,000		6,000	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts ... ..	2,000		2,000	
For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c. ...	550		550	
To subsidize a Tug-boat, at the rate of £155 per month, for the Richmond River ... ..	1,860		1,860	
To subsidize a Tug-boat for the Macleay, Bellinger, and Nambuccra Rivers ... ..	828		828	
To subsidize a Tug-boat at the rate of £50 per month for the Manning River ... ..	600		600	
To subsidize a Tug-boat at the rate of £69 per month for Port Macquarie and Camden Haven ... ..	600		828	
Aborigines—Special grant in aid of ... ..	400		400	
Retiring Allowance, at the rate of one month's pay for each year of Service, to Samuel Levy, Landing Waiter, Customs, Sydney ...	.....		440	
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for ... ..	3,000		3,000	
Other Services of 1881 ... ..	3,159		.....	
		54,997		57,506
To meet the following expenses connected with payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensioners in the Colony:—				
Clerk in Charge ... ..	300		300	
Incidental expenses ... ..	25		25	
		325		*325
<b>TOTAL ... .. £</b>	.....	<b>55,322</b>		<b>57,831</b>
<b>Advance to Treasurer.</b>				
To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature, which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary appropriation. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 31st December, 1883 ... ..	.....	100,000	.....	100,000

\* This expenditure will be covered by the Commission allowed by the Imperial Government to the Colonial Government for this particular Service.

V.

Public Instruction.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1881.	Required for 1882.
		£	£
52-54	Public Instruction ... ..	525,865	610,078
54	Public Scholarships ... ..	1,500	1,500
55	Industrial Schools ... ..	7,089	7,251
55	Orphan Schools, Parramatta ... ..	7,500	8,020
56	Observatory ... ..	3,305	3,740
56	Museum ... ..	7,550	11,050
57	Free Public Library ... ..	5,812	5,829
57	Church and School Lands ... ..	.....	2,020
58-59	Grants in aid of Public Institutions ... ..	25,251	40,982
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 583,822	690,465
	<i>Deduct Church and School Lands Estimate, as the amount is payable out of the moneys at the credit of the Church and School Lands Account, Trust Fund ... ..</i>	.....	2,020
		583,822	688,445

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
4th November, 1881.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
<b>Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.</b>							
	1	1	Minister of Public Instruction ... ..	1,500		1,500	
	1	1	Under Secretary ... ..	800		800	
					2,300		2,300
<b>MINISTERIAL BRANCH.</b>							
	1	1	Chief Clerk... ..	550		550	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	400		400	
	4	4	Clerks, at £300 ... ..	1,200		1,200	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	250		250	
	3	3	Clerks—at £200 ... ..	600		600	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	180		180	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	100		100	
	2	2	Junior Clerks, at £60 ... ..	120		120	
	5	7	Do. at £50 ... ..	250		350	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	130		130	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	104		104	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	60		60	
	1	...	Wages for male and female servants employed to clean offices of the Department ... ..	72		250	
					4,166		4,444
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>							
	1	1	Accountant... ..	500		500	
	1	1	First Clerk... ..	300		300	
	2	2	Clerks—2 at £275... ..	550		550	
	2	2	Do. at £150 ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	92		92	
	3	3	Junior Clerks, at £50 ... ..	150		150	
					1,892		1,892
<b>PAY BRANCH.</b>							
	1	1	Cashier ... ..	475		475	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	175		175	
	3	3	Junior Clerks, at £50 ... ..	150		150	
					800		800
<b>EXAMINERS AND TRAINING BRANCH.</b>							
	1	1	Chief Examiner ... ..	650		700	
	1	1	Examiner ... ..	600		600	
	...	1	* Do. ... ..	.....		600	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Training Master ... ..	475		475	
	1	1	Assistant Training Master ... ..	350		350	
	...	1	† Training Mistress ... ..	.....		300	
	...	1	† Assistant Training Mistress ... ..	.....		200	
	1	1	Master of Method ... ..	50		50	
	1	...	Mistress of Method ... ..	50		.....	
	1	1	Teacher of Physics and Chemistry ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Teacher of Latin ... ..	50		50	
	1	1	Teacher of French... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Teacher of Drawing,—2 days in each week ... ..	200		100	
	1	1	Teacher of Music ... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Drill Instructor ... ..	180		180	
	1	...	Housekeeper ... ..	52		.....	
	55	57			3,457		4,405
			Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	12,615	.....	13,841

\* This sum is required to meet the increased amount of work in the examination of Teachers under the new Regulations.  
† The improved arrangements for training female Teachers at Hurlstone necessitate these appointments.

## No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.</b>				
	55	57	Brought forward ... ..	.....	12,615	.....	13,841
			<b>CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.</b>				
	1	1	Chief Inspector ... ..	700		700	
	...	1	Deputy Chief Inspector ... ..	.....		600	
	1	1	Chief Clerk... ..	500		500	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	225		225	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	100		100	
	2	2	Junior Clerks, at £60 ... ..	120		120	
	2	2	Do. at £50 ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Metropolitan District Inspector ... ..	600		600	
	6	7	District Inspectors, at £550 ... ..	3,300		3,850	
	3	2	Inspectors, at £500 ... ..	1,500		1,000	
	5	6	Do. at £475 ... ..	2,375		2,850	
	8	8	Inspectors, Second-class, at £450 ... ..	3,600		3,600	
					13,570		14,695
			<b>ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.</b>				
	1	1	Architect for Public Schools ... ..	600		600	
	1	1	Principal Draftsman ... ..	300		300	
	2	4	Draftsmen, at £200 ... ..	400		800	
	1	2	Draftsmen, 1 at £175, and 1 at £150 ... ..	150		325	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	150		150	
	4	5	Junior Clerks, at £50 ... ..	200		250	
	2	2	Clerks of Works, at £300 ... ..	600		600	
	1	1	Clerk of Works ... ..	275		275	
	2	2	Clerks of Works, at £250 ... ..	500		500	
	2	2	Do. at £200 ... ..	400		400	
			<b>SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BRANCH.</b>		3,875		4,500
	1	1	Principal School Attendance and Payments Officer ... ..	400		400	
	...	1	Clerk ... ..	.....		250	
	15	60	School Attendance and Payments Officers, at £200 ... ..	3,000		12,000	
	15	...	Do. do. at £200 (six months in 1881) ... ..	1,500		.....	
			<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		4,900		12,650
	1	1	Late Architect for completion of works in his hands ... ..	250		1,000	
	1	1	Superintendent of Drill ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Drill Instructor ... ..	144		144	
	1	1	Assistant Singing Master ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Messenger (including Office-keeper) Fort-street ... ..	140		140	
					784		1,534
			<b>TEACHERS' SALARIES.</b>				
	10	15	Teachers—1st Class Schools, at £400 ... ..	4,000		6,000	
	15	20	Do. 2nd do. at £336 ... ..	5,040		6,720	
	12	25	Do. 3rd do. at £252 ... ..	3,024		6,300	
	43	50	Do. 4th do. at £240 ... ..	10,320		12,000	
	88	100	Do. 5th do. at £228 ... ..	20,064		22,800	
	213	225	Do. 6th do. at £216 ... ..	46,008		48,600	
	130	150	Do. 7th do. at £180 ... ..	23,400		27,000	
	221	250	Do. 8th do. at £156 ... ..	34,476		39,000	
	277	300	Do. 9th do. at £132 ... ..	36,564		39,600	
	40	100	Do. 10th do. at £108 ... ..	4,320		10,800	
	20	30	Mistresses 1st do. at £300 ... ..	6,000		9,000	
	24	40	Do. 2nd do. at £252 ... ..	6,048		10,080	
	14	50	Do. 3rd do. at £204 ... ..	2,856		10,200	
	43	50	Do. 4th do. at £192 ... ..	8,256		9,600	
	21	30	Do. 5th do. at £180 ... ..	3,780		5,400	
			Assistant Teachers ... ..	27,316		31,778	
			Probationers ... ..	19,908		23,200	
			Pupil Teachers ... ..	18,396		22,600	
			Sewing Mistresses ... ..	4,820		9,000	
			For additional Teachers, as may be found necessary ... ..	5,000		5,000	
					289,596		354,678
	1313	1616	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	325,340	.....	401,898

## No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			£		£	
			<b>Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.</b>			
1313	1616			Brought forward ... ..	325,340	401,898
				HIGH SCHOOLS for Boys and Girls ... ..	9,000	9,000
			EVENING SCHOOLS.			
				75 Evening Schools, at £38 each, in addition to fees payable to Teachers ... ..	2,850	2,850
				TOTAL SALARIES ... ..	337,190	413,748
			MISCELLANEOUS. (Irrespective of date of claims.)			
			Examiners and Training Branch—			
				Allowances to Students in Training ... ..	5,070	5,200
				Chemicals ... ..	25	25
				Medical Fees ... ..	130	150
			Chief Inspector's Branch—			
				Inspectors' Travelling Expenses ... ..	4,800	4,800
				Rent ... ..	400	250
				Contingencies ... ..		100
			Architect's Branch—			
				Architects' and Clerk of Works' Travelling Expenses	2,000	2,000
				Drawing Materials, &c. ... ..	250	250
			School Attendance Branch—			
				Officers' Travelling Expenses ... ..	600	4,000
				Miscellaneous, including Law Costs ... ..	300	500
				School Books, Printing, Stationery, &c. ... ..	11,000	11,000
				New Public School Buildings and Residences ... ..	100,000	100,000
				Additions and Repairs to Schools and Teachers' Residences, Furniture for Schools, and Weather- sheds ... ..	20,000	20,000
				Sites for Schools ... ..	20,000	20,000
				Rent of Premises for Schools and Teachers' Residences	15,000	20,000
				Teachers' Forage Allowance ... ..	1,500	750
				Teachers' Travelling Expenses ... ..	3,000	2,000
				Fuel Allowance ... ..	500	500
				Advertising ... ..	1,500	1,500
				Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	600	800
				Contingencies ... ..	2,000	2,500
					188,675	196,325
1313	1616			TOTAL ... ..	525,865	610,073
			<b>Public Scholarships.</b>			
				To provide for the education for five years in the Grammar Schools of the Colony of ten boys to be selected from the Public Schools, and for the education in the University of five boys to be annually selected from the Grammar Schools (as per Resolution of Assembly of 3rd May, 1878) ... ..	1,500	1,500

## No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.	Amount Required for 1882.
<b>Industrial Schools.</b>					
<b>NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."</b>					
21	1	1	Commander and Superintendent ... ..	£ 250	£ 250
...	...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>
21	1	1	Mate and Clerk ... ..	150	150
21	1	1	Schoolmaster ... ..	150	150
...	1	1	Do Assistant ... ..	.....	100
21	1	1	Second Mate ... ..	130	130
21	1	1	Carpenter ... ..	120	120
21	1	1	Boatswain ... ..	100	100
...	1	1	Senior Seaman ... ..	.....	84
...	1	1	Gardener ... ..	72	72
21	3	3	Seamen, at £72 ... ..	216	216
21	1	1	Musician and Barber ... ..	84	84
...	1	1	Cook and Steward ... ..	120	120
...	1	1	Tailor ... ..	157	157
...	1	...	Shoemaker ... ..	157	.....
...	1	...	Blacksmith ... ..	120	.....
...	1	1	Bandmaster ... ..	50	50
	16	16		1,876	1,783
			Clothing for 200 Boys, at £2 15s. each ... ..	495	550
			Rations for 200 Boys, at 6d. each per diem ... ..	1,643	1,825
			Rations for 14 (Ship's Company), at 6d. each per diem...	160	128
			Fuel for cooking purposes ... ..	} 75	75
			Oil for Lamps ... ..		
			School Books ... ..	30	30
			Ship's Stores, including a new boat and mast for vessel	125	150
			Gratuities to Good Conduct Boys, and for recreative purposes ... ..	40	45
			Incidental Expenses, including Medicines and Contingencies generally ... ..	100	100
			Water ... ..	100	100
				2,768	3,008
<b>BILOELA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA RIVER.</b>					
21	1	1	Superintendent ... ..	200	200
13	...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>
21	1	1	Teacher ... ..	100	100
21	1	1	House Matron ... ..	100	100
21	2	2	Assistant Matrons, at £60 ... ..	120	120
...	1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper ... ..	.....	50
21	1	1	Laundress ... ..	30	30
21	1	1	Messenger and Carter ... ..	75	75
				625	675
			Rations, Fuel, and Light (Officers) ... ..	} 1,700	1,700
			Do. do. (Girls) ... ..		
			Clothing and Boots ... ..		
			Medicine and Medical Comforts ... ..		
			Stores, Ironmongery, Crockery, &c. ... ..		
			School Books, Stationery, and Stamps ... ..	30	30
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	40	40
			Good Conduct Gratuities... ..	.....	20
	7	8		1,770	1,790
				2,395	2,465
	23	24	TOTAL ... .. £	7,039	7,251
<b>Orphan Schools, Parramatta.</b>					
			Maintenance of Orphan Schools, Parramatta (pending decision as to their future organization) ... ..	7,500	8,020

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.			Amount Required for 1882.		
				£		£			
<b>Observatory.</b>									
22	1	1	Astronomer ... ..	600		600			
22	1	1	Astronomical Assistant ... ..	300		300			
	1	1	Meteorological Assistant ... ..	200		200			
	1	1	Meteorological Observer ... ..	100		125			
	1	1	Extra Observer (Astronomical) ... ..	200		200			
	1	1	Compositor ... ..	150		150			
	1	1	Additional Compositor ... ..	130		130			
	1	1	Instrument-maker ... ..	200		200			
	25	30	Meteorological Observers—30 at £12 ... ..	300		360			
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	100		100			
			Purchase of Books... ..	50	2,280	50			2,365
			Expenses of Magnetical Survey ... ..	150		150			
			Purchase and maintenance of Instruments ... ..	300		300			
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	150		200			
			Person in charge of Newcastle Time Ball ... ..	75		75			
			Extra Clerical assistance as required ... ..	100		100			
			Preparations for observing the Transit of Venus, which occurs on 6 December, 1882 ... ..	.....		500			
			Other Items, 1881 ... ..	200		.....			
					1,025				1,375
	34	39	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	3,305	.....		3,740
<b>Museum.</b>									
	1	1	Curator ... ..	500		600			
	1	1	Assistant Taxidermist ... ..	150		150			
			To meet the expense of opening the Museum on Sundays ... ..	200		200			
	1	...	Collecting Specimens of Natural History ... ..	300		300			
			For purchase of Specimens ... ..	500		500			
			For purchase of Books ... ..	500		500			
			Scientific Descriptive Catalogue of the Collections in the Museum ... ..	500		500			
			Additional Endowment for General purposes ... ..	500		500			
			Purchase of Show Cases ... ..	1,000		2,000			
			Travelling Expenses ... ..	200		100			
			Exploration of Caves and Rivers... ..	600		600			
			Furniture ... ..	100		100			
			Purchase of larger Mammals not represented in Museum .....	.....		500			
			Night Watchman ... ..	.....		100			
			Specimen Bottles ... ..	.....		100			
	3	2	TOTAL ... ..	£	5,050		6,750		
<b>Technological Museum.</b>									
	...	1	Curator, Lecturer, and Secretary... ..	.....		300			
			Towards formation of Technological and Industrial Collection ... ..	2,000		2,500			
			Towards cost of Teachers (in addition to fees) and for Classes... ..	500		500			
			Purchase of Show and other Cases ... ..	.....		1,000			
	...	1	TOTAL ... ..	£	2,500	7,550	4,300		11,050

		No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.				Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.		
	1881	1882			£	£	£	£	
<b>Free Public Library.</b>									
<i>Reference Library.</i>									
22	1	1	a	Principal Librarian and Secretary ... ..	450		450		
	1	1		Assistant Librarian and Compiler ... ..	300		300		
	2	2		Chief Attendant ( <i>Night</i> ), at £130, and 1 at £75 ... ..	205		205		
	2	3		Attendants ( <i>Day</i> )—1 at £120, 1 at £104, and 1 at £100 ... ..	204		324		
	1	...		Additional Attendant ... ..	120		.....		
	1	1		Cleaner and Messenger, including Allowance for Rent in lieu of Quarters (£26) ... ..	112		138		
					1,391		1,517		
				Allowance for Rent in lieu of Quarters for Cleaner and Messenger ... ..	26		.....		
	8	8				1,417		1,417	
				Books, Periodicals, &c. ... ..	1,000		1,000		
				Gas, Fuel, &c. ... ..	240		240		
				Incidental Expenses ... ..	150		150		
				Fire Insurance ... ..	20		20		
				To meet expense of opening the Library on Sundays ... ..	229		229		
						1,639		1,639	
<i>Lending Branch.</i>									
	1	1		Librarian ... ..	350		350		
	1	1		Assistant Librarian ... ..	200		200		
	1	1		Entry Clerk ... ..	180		180		
	1	...		Attendant ... ..	100		.....		
	2	3		Additional Attendants—1 at £120, 1 at £100, and 1 at £75 ... ..	195		295		
	6	6				1,025		1,025	
				Books, &c. ... ..	1,000		1,000		
				Gas, Fuel, &c. ... ..	58		175		
				Furniture ... ..	500		250		
				Incidental Expenses, including Occasional Assistance (as required), Freight, and Insurances, &c. ... ..	100		250		
				To meet the expense of opening the Library on Sundays ... ..	73		73		
						1,731		1,748	
	14	14		TOTAL ... ..	£	5,812	.....	5,829	
<b>Church and School Lands.</b>									
	...	1		Officer-in-charge ... ..	.....		400		
	...	1		Inspector ... ..	.....		300		
	...	1		Draftsman ... ..	.....		200		
	...	1		Second-class Draftsman ... ..	.....		100		
	...	1		Clerk ... ..	.....		100		
	...	1		Controller of Surveys ... ..	.....		100		
						.....		1,200	
				Survey Fees ... ..	.....		220		
				Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....		375		
				Commission on Sales ... ..	.....		75		
				Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....		150		
						.....		820	
	...	6		TOTAL ... ..	£	*.....	.....	2,020	

a Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

\* The expenses in connection with the management of Church and School Lands since the passing of the "Church and School Lands Dedication Act 1880" up to the 19th October, 1881, when the Royal Assent to the Bill was published in the Government Gazette, have been paid under the authority of the Governor in Council. The expenses from 20th October to 31st December of 1881 are provided for on the Supplementary Estimates.



No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
Grants in aid of Public Institutions.	Amount Voted for 1881.	Amount Required for 1882.
(Irrespective of date of claims.)		
	£	£
Sydney University—		
Scientific Apparatus .....		1,500
For Additions, Repairs, and Furniture .....		2,000
For Additional Endowment .....		5,000
For Additional Lecturers .....	1,000	1,000
For the purchase of Works of Art...	1,000	1,000
Towards the maintenance of the Art Gallery .....		1,000
Towards the establishment of an Art Gallery .....	5,000	5,000
Towards the maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales .....		250
Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions .....	350	350
Towards the support of a Zoological Station near Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being subscribed by the Public .....	300	300
Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions ; .....		500
Technical Instruction :—		
In connection with Schools of Arts and Evening Public Schools	3,500	5,000
Towards the cost of Teachers in connection with Schools of Arts and Evening Public Schools (in addition to fees) and for Classes	1,000	1,000
For Apparatus .....	500	
Instruction in Cookery .....		1,000
For providing Mechanics' Institutes and kindred Institutions with Maps, &c. ....		500
Expenses of Kinder Garten instruction .....		250
In aid of Schools for children of the indigent .....		1,000
For the purchase of a Site for a School of Arts and Working Men's College at Parramatta Junction, and for the purchase of Scientific Apparatus, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contribution .....	300	
In aid of certain Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—		
Adelong Literary Institute .....	50	50
Albury School of Arts .....	75	75
Anvil Creek .....	75	75
Armidale Literary Institute .....	75	75
Ballina School of Arts .....	25	25
Balmain Working Men's Institute...	38	38
Bathurst School of Arts .....	200	200
Bega School of Arts .....	75	75
Blayney School of Arts .....		40
Boat Harbour School of Arts .....	50	50
Braidwood Literary Institute .....	75	75
Branxton Mechanics' Institute .....	25	25
Brewarrina School of Arts .....	40	40
Brushgrove School of Arts .....		50
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute .....	150	150
Botany .....	75	75
Bourke Mechanics' Institute .....	75	75
Burwood School of Arts .....	100	100
Cambewarra School of Arts...	50	50
Camden School of Arts .....	38	38
Carcoar School of Arts .....	25	25
Casino School of Arts .....	50	50
Charlestown Literary Institute .....	50	50
Clarence Town School of Arts .....	50	50
Clifton School of Arts .....	50	50
Cooma School of Arts .....	38	38
Coonabarabran School of Arts .....	50	50
Corowa School of Arts .....	75	75
Cowra School of Arts .....	50	50
Cundletown School of Arts...		70
Deniliquin School of Arts .....	150	150
Denman School of Arts .....	50	50
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute .....	75	75
Dungog School of Arts .....	50	50
East Maitland School of Arts .....	75	75
Carried forward .....	£ 15,079	28,939

No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
Grants in aid of Public Institutions—continued.	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	£		£	
Brought forward ... ..	15,079	.....	28,939	
In aid of certain Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
East Maitland Mechanics' Institute ... ..	200		200	
Frederickton School of Arts ... ..	38		38	
Forbes School of Arts ... ..	250		250	
Gladstone School of Arts ... ..	100		100	
Gosford Literary Institute ... ..	20		20	
Goulburn School of Arts ... ..	75		75	
Grafton School of Arts ... ..	75		75	
Grafton South School of Arts ... ..	30		30	
Grenfell School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Greta School of Arts ... ..	75		75	
Gulgong School of Arts ... ..	100		100	
Gundagai Literary Institute ... ..	50		50	
Guntawang School of Arts ... ..	30		30	
Hay Athenæum ... ..	200		200	
Hamilton School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Hill End School of Arts ... ..	100		100	
Hinton School of Arts ... ..	20		20	
Jerilderie Mechanics' Institute ... ..	.....		50	
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute ... ..	38		52	
Largs School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Lawrence School of Arts ... ..	.....		50	
Lismore ... ..	100		100	
Merriwa ... ..	75		75	
Milton School of Arts ... ..	30		30	
Minmi Mechanics' School of Arts ... ..	500		500	
Molong School of Arts ... ..	150		150	
Morpeth School of Arts ... ..	30		30	
Mount Pleasant School of Arts ... ..	.....		50	
Moruya School of Arts ... ..	.....		25	
Mudgee School of Arts ... ..	75		75	
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ... ..	150		150	
Musclebrook School of Arts ... ..	40		40	
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute ... ..	50		50	
Newcastle School of Arts ... ..	200		200	
North Willoughby School of Arts ... ..	25		25	
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ... ..	150		150	
Parramatta School of Arts ... ..	100		100	
Paterson School of Arts ... ..	25		25	
Petersham Working Men's Institute ... ..	50		50	
Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute ... ..	100		100	
Queanbeyan Literary Institute ... ..	50		50	
Raymond Terrace School of Arts ... ..	25		25	
Richmond School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute ... ..	50		50	
St. Leonards School of Arts ... ..	75		75	
Scone School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts ... ..	200		1,000	
Singleton Mechanics' Institute ... ..	115		115	
Stroud School of Arts ... ..	38		38	
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute ... ..	38		38	
Temora School of Arts ... ..	.....		200	
Tenterfield School of Arts ... ..	100		100	
Tighe's Hill School of Arts ... ..	.....		25	
Tumut Mechanics' Institute ... ..	100		100	
Tumberumba Public Library and Reading Room ... ..	.....		45	
Ulmara School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Uralla Literary Institute ... ..	75		75	
Vegetable Creek Mining Institute ... ..	.....		187	
Walcha School of Arts ... ..	25		25	
Wallsend School of Arts ... ..	150		150	
Walgett School of Arts ... ..	.....		75	
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute ... ..	150		150	
Waratah School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Warialda Mechanics' Institute ... ..	150		150	
Carried forward ... ..	20,021		35,402	

No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	£		£	
<b>Grants in aid of Public Institutions—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... ..	20,021		35,402	
In aid of certain Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute ... ..	30		70	
West Maitland School of Arts ... ..	150		150	
Wickham School of Arts ... ..	.....		205	
Wilcannia Athenæum and Library ... ..	.....		500	
Windsor School of Arts ... ..	75		75	
Wingham School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Wollongong School of Arts ... ..	75		75	
Woodville School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Woodford School of Arts ... ..	100		100	
Wyrallah School of Arts ... ..	25		25	
Yass Mechanics' Institute ... ..	75		75	
Young Mechanics' Institute ... ..	500		500	
In aid of the following buildings, on same condition :—				
Adamstown Mechanics' Institute ... ..	.....		300	
Brushgrove School of Arts ... ..	.....		100	
Burwood (Newcastle) Mechanics' Institute ... ..	.....		300	
Bulladelah School of Arts ... ..	.....		200	
Cudal School of Arts ... ..	.....		200	
Lawrence School of Arts ... ..	.....		100	
Lawrence School of Arts—Site ... ..	.....		50	
Paterson School of Arts ... ..	.....		250	
Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute ... ..	.....		100	
Royal Society ... ..	.....		500	
Temora School of Arts ... ..	.....		500	
Uralla Literary Institute ... ..	.....		300	
Waratah School of Arts ... ..	.....		200	
Wickham School Arts ... ..	.....		205	
Wilcannia Athenæum and Library ... ..	.....		400	
Other Services of 1881 ... ..	4,100		.....	
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>£ .....</b>	<b>25,251</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>40,982</b>

## VI.

## Administration of Justice.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1881.	Required for 1882.
		£	£
62	Department of Justice ... ..	4,890	4,978
63	Master in Equity's Department ... ..	1,924	1,974
63	Prothonotary ... ..	13,759	14,111
64	Sheriff ... ..	17,882	18,292
64	Insolvency Court ... ..	1,508	1,645
65-68	District Courts ... ..	11,159	8,237
68	Coroners' Inquests ... ..	3,260	3,460
69-81	Petty Sessions ... ..	55,578	74,723
82-86	Prisons ... ..	86,936	100,223
87	Reformatory for Girls ... ..	633	329
87	Registrar of Copyright... ..	220	220
87	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	1,457	1,541
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 199,206	229,733

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
4th November, 1881.*

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.														
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.									SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
	1881	1882								Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.		
										£		£		
<b>Department of Justice.</b>														
	1	1	Minister of Justice	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500			
	1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	800		800			
	1	1	Chief Clerk...	...	...	...	...	...	400		400			
23	1	1	First Clerk (in charge of Records)	...	...	...	...	...	350		350			
	1	1	Second Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	250		250			
	1	1	Third do. (Account Clerk)	...	...	...	...	...	215		215			
	1	1	Fourth do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	175		200			
	1	1	Fifth do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	165		165			
	1	1	Sixth do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	165		165			
	1	1	Seventh do....	...	...	...	...	...	150		150			
	1	1	Eighth do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100			
23	1	1	Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	...	120		120			
23	1	1	Assistant Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	75		75			
	1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	75		75			
										4,540		4,565		
Extra Clerical Assistance, as required									200		200			
For the purchase of 50 copies of the Term Reports; published by W. W. Tarleton, Barrister-at-law, at 25s. per copy									.....		63			
Incidental Expenses									150		150			
										350		413		
	14	14	TOTAL...							£	.....	4,890	.....	4,978

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>Their Honors the Judges.</b>				
	1	1	The Chief Justice } (Provided for in Schedule A, and				
	3	4	The Puisne Judges } by Colonial Acts, <i>ante</i> , (page 6.)				
	1	...	Temporary Judge (Provided for by Act 44 Vic. No. 9.)				
	5	5					
			<b>Master in Equity.</b>				
	1	1	<i>a</i> Master in Equity ... ..	1,000		1,000	
	1	1	Chief Clerk... ..	400		450	
	1	1	Second Clerk ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Third Clerk... ..	160		160	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	114		114	
	5	5	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	1,924	£ .....	1,974
			<b>Prothonotary.</b>				
	1	1	<i>b</i> Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates... ..	700		700	
	1	1	Sub-Curator ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Clerk in charge, Ecclesiastical Branch ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	<i>c</i> Chief Clerk... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Second Clerk ... ..	325		325	
	1	1	<i>d</i> Third Clerk ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Fourth Clerk ... ..	140		140	
	1	1	Fifth Clerk ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Cashier and Accountant ... ..	300		300	
	...	2	Clerks to examine Probates and Administration of Wills at £100 ... ..	.....		200	
	1	1	Extra Clerk (at £200 for six months) to superintend removal of old Records, &c., and to prepare proper Index to same ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Custodian of Wills ... ..	50		50	
	5	5	Clerks to the Judges—1 at £275, 1 at £260, 1 at £245, and 2 at £200... ..	1,180		1,180	
	1	1	French, German, and Italian Interpreter (including Minor Courts) ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Oriental Interpreter (including Minor Courts)... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	114		114	
	...	1	Office Cleaner ... ..	.....		52	
					4,609		4,861
			<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>				
			Travelling Expenses of the Judges ... ..	2,000		2,000	
			Allowance to Witnesses attending the Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	6,400		6,400	
			*Incidental Expenses ... ..	100		200	
			Towards the formation of a Law Library for the use of the Supreme Court ... ..	100		100	
			Towards copying of Wills into Books of Reference for public use ... ..	500		500	
					9,100		9,200
			<b>Divorce Court.</b>				
	1	1	Clerk of the Court... ..	.....	50	.....	50
	20	23	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	13,759	£ .....	14,111

*a.*—The Master in Equity acts also as Master in Lunacy, with salary of £250 per annum, provided on Estimates of Colonial Secretary.  
*b, c, d.*—The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court acts also as Registrar, the Chief Clerk as Deputy Registrar.

\* An allowance of £25 to be paid from this vote to a Charwoman for Equity Office.

## NO. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882					Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
							£		£	
<b>Sheriff.</b>										
23	1	1	Sheriff	...	...	...	700		700	
	1	1	Under Sheriff	...	...	...	450		450	
	1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	300		300	
	1	1	Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	250		250	
	1	1	Record Clerk	...	...	...	200		200	
	1	1	Fourth Clerk	...	...	...	150		150	
	2	2	Jury Clerks, at £75	...	...	...	150		150	
23	1	1	Bailiff	...	...	...	250		250	
23	3	3	Bailiffs, at £200	...	...	...	600		600	
23	1	1	Bailiff	...	...	...	175		175	
23	29	29	Bailiffs, at £150	...	...	...	4,350		4,350	
	1	1	Messenger and Caretaker, Darlinghurst	...	...	...	68		68	
	1	1	Office-cleaner	...	...	...	52		52	
	1	1	Crier and Tipstaff	...	...	...	132		132	
	4	4	Tipstaves to Supreme Court Judges at £120	...	...	...	480		480	
23 & 24	1	1	Court-keeper, King-street...	...	...	...	114		114	
	1	1	Court-cleaner, do.	...	...	...	130		130	
23 & 24	1	1	Court-keeper, Darlinghurst	...	...	...	114		114	
	1	1	Court-cleaner, do.	...	...	...	72		72	
	1	1	Watchman, do.	...	...	...	20		20	
23 & 24	1	1	Court-keepers, Circuit Towns	...	...	...	600		1,010	
								9,357		9,767
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>										
Travelling Expenses of the Sheriff or Under Sheriff							150		150	
Allowances to Jurors attending the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and for Contingencies							6,000		6,000	
Forage Allowance							25		25	
Allowances for preparing and serving Jury Summonses, and for Assistant Bailiffs; travelling and other Contingent Expenses...							1,300		1,300	
For planting and improving the grounds around Court Houses...							1,000		1,000	
Incidental Expenses							50		50	
								8,525		8,525
54	54		TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	17,882	.....	18,292
<b>Insolvency Court.</b>										
	1	1	Chief Commissioner (Provided for by Act 24 Vic. No. 20.)	...	...	...				
	1	1	Registrar and Accountant...	...	...	...	400		400	
	1	1	Chief Clerk...	...	...	...	300		300	
	1	1	Second Clerk	...	...	...	225		225	
	1	1	Third Clerk...	...	...	...	175		175	
	1	1	Extra Clerk (at £175 for 6 months in 1881)	...	...	...	88		175	
	1	1	Bailiff and Messenger	...	...	...	180		180	
	1	1	Court-keeper, Crier, and Attendant	...	...	...	114		114	
	1	1	Court-cleaner	...	...	...	26		26	
Contingencies								1,508		1,595
										50
9	9		TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	1,508	.....	1,645

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1882.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
	1881	1882	Amount Voted for 1881.			Amount Required for 1882.			
			District Courts.						
			METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT.						
			Judges (provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18).						
					£		£		
	1	1	Registrar, Sydney ...	...	500		500		
	1	1	Clerk, do. ...	...	350		350		
	1	1	Do. do. ...	...	275		275		
	1	1	Do. do. ...	...	250		250		
	1	1	Do. do. ...	...	200		200		
24	1	1	Head Bailiff and Crier, Sydney ...	...	200		200		
24	3	3	Assistant Bailiffs, Sydney, at £104 ...	...	312		312		
	1	1	Messenger, do. ...	...	120		120		
24	1	1	Office-keeper, do. ...	...	50		50		
	1	1	Assistant, do. do. ...	...	50		50		
	1	...	Registrar, Newcastle ...	...	75		.....		
	1	...	Do. Parramatta ...	...	78		.....		
	1	...	Do. Windsor ...	...	78		.....		
	1	...	Do. Penrith ...	...	78		.....		
	1	...	Do. Campbelltown ...	...	78		.....		
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Maitland ...	...	75		.....		
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Singleton ...	...	50		.....		
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Muswellbrook ...	...	30		.....		
	1	...	Do. Scone ...	...	30		.....		
24	1	1	Bailiff, Parramatta ...	...	35		35		
24	1	1	Do. Windsor ...	...	35		35		
24	1	1	Do. Penrith ...	...	35		35		
24	1	1	Do. Campbelltown ...	...	60		60		
24	1	1	Do. Newcastle ...	...	50		50		
24	1	1	<i>b</i> Do. Maitland ...	...	100		100		
24	1	1	Do. Singleton ...	...	40		40		
24	1	1	Do. Muswellbrook ...	...	40		40		
24	1	1	Do. Scone ...	...	30		30		
	30	21				3,304		2,732	
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.									
Judge (provided for by Act 22 Vic. No. 18).									
	1	...	Registrar, Kiama ...	...	60		.....		
	1	...	Do. Nowra ...	...	60		.....		
	1	...	Do. Milton ...	...	60		.....		
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Bega ...	...	35		.....		
	1	...	Do. Bombala ...	...	50		.....		
	1	...	Do. Berrima ...	...	50		.....		
	1	1	<i>a</i> Do. Goulburn ...	...	75		75		
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Yass ...	...	60		.....		
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Queanbeyan ...	...	50		.....		
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Cooma ...	...	60		.....		
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Braidwood ...	...	65		.....		
	1	...	Do. Moruya ...	...	30		.....		
	1	...	Do. Eden ...	...	30		.....		
	1	...	Do. Wollongong ...	...	60		.....		
	1	1	Bailiff, Kiama ...	...	30		30		
	1	1	Do. Nowra ...	...	30		30		
	1	1	Do. Milton ...	...	30		30		
	1	1	Do. Bega ...	...	30		30		
	1	1	Do. Bombala ...	...	45		45		
	1	1	Do. Berrima ...	...	30		30		
	1	1	Do. Goulburn ...	...	80		80		
	1	1	Do. Yass ...	...	60		60		
	1	1	Do. Queanbeyan ...	...	30		30		
	1	1	Do. Cooma ...	...	40		40		
	1	1	Do. Braidwood ...	...	40		40		
	1	1	Do. Moruya ...	...	20		20		
	1	1	Do. Eden ...	...	20		20		
	1	1	Do. Wollongong ...	...	35		35		
	...	1	Do. Gunning ...	...	.....		30		
	28	16				1,265		625	
	58	37	Carried forward ...	£	.....	4,569	.....	3,357	

*a* Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

*b* Allowance of £25 per annum for Forage, &c.



No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
	1881	1882	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.			
	58	37	£		£			
<b>District Courts—continued.</b>								
			Brought forward		£	4,569	£	3,357
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>								
			Judge (provided for by Act 22 Vic. No. 18).					
1	...		Registrar, Burrowa	...	30	.....	.....	
1	...	a	Do. Young	...	50	.....	.....	
1	...	a	Do. Gundagai	...	50	.....	.....	
1	...		Do. Tumut	...	30	.....	.....	
1	...	a	Do. Wagga Wagga	...	50	.....	.....	
1	...	a	Do. Albury	...	55	.....	.....	
1	...	a	Do. Deniliquin	...	50	.....	.....	
1	...		Do. Corowa	...	25	.....	.....	
1	...		Do. Grenfell	...	30	.....	.....	
1	...		Do. Hay	...	50	.....	.....	
1	...		Do. Moama	...	30	.....	.....	
1	...		Do. Cootamundra	...	30	.....	.....	
1	1		Bailiff, Burrowa	...	25	.....	25	
1	1		Do. Young	...	40	.....	40	
1	1		Do. Gundagai	...	35	.....	35	
1	1		Do. Tumut	...	25	.....	25	
1	1		Do. Wagga Wagga	...	50	.....	50	
1	1		Do. Albury	...	50	.....	50	
1	1		Do. Deniliquin	...	50	.....	50	
1	1		Do. Corowa	...	20	.....	20	
1	1		Do. Grenfell	...	25	.....	25	
1	1		Do. Hay	...	50	.....	50	
1	1		Do. Moama	...	40	.....	40	
1	1		Do. Cootamundra	...	25	.....	25	
...	1		Do. Narrandera	...	.....	.....	30	
24	13					915	465	
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>								
			Judge (provided for by Act 22 Vic. No. 18).					
1	...	a	Registrar, Hartley	...	25	.....	.....	
1	...		Do. Bathurst	...	75	.....	.....	
1	...		Do. Carcoar	...	25	.....	.....	
1	...	a	Do. Orange	...	30	.....	.....	
1	...	a	Do. Forbes	...	30	.....	.....	
1	...		Do. Molong	...	20	.....	.....	
1	...	a	Do. Wellington	...	40	.....	.....	
1	...	a	Do. Dubbo	...	40	.....	.....	
1	...	a	Do. Mudgee	...	60	.....	.....	
1	...		Do. Hill End	...	40	.....	.....	
1	1		Bailiff, Hartley	...	30	.....	30	
1	1		Do. Bathurst	...	50	.....	50	
1	1		Do. Carcoar	...	25	.....	25	
1	1		Do. Orange	...	45	.....	45	
1	1		Do. Forbes	...	45	.....	45	
1	1		Do. Molong	...	40	.....	40	
1	1		Do. Wellington	...	40	.....	40	
1	1		Do. Dubbo	...	30	.....	30	
1	1		Do. Mudgee	...	40	.....	40	
1	1		Do. Hill End	...	40	.....	40	
20	10					770	385	
102	60		Carried forward		£	6,254	£	4,207

a Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>District Courts—continued.</b>				
	102	60	Brought forward ... ..	.....	6,254	.....	4,207
			<b>NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>				
			Judge (Provided for by Act 22 Vic. No. 18.)				
	1	...	<i>a</i> Registrar, Murrurundi ... ..	30		.....	
	1	...	Do. Gunnedah ... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	Do. Narrabri ... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	Do. Walgett... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	Do. Coonamble ... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	Do. Coonabarabran... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Bourke ... ..	30		.....	
	1	...	Do. Wilcannia ... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	Do. Wentworth ... ..	30		.....	
	1	...	Do. Balranald ... ..	20		.....	
	1	1	Bailiff, Murrurundi ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Do. Gunnedah ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Do. Narrabri ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Do. Walgett... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Do. Coonamble ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Do. Coonabarabran ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Do. Bourke ... ..	50		50	
	...	1	Do. Cobar ... ..	.....		40	
	1	1	Do. Wilcannia ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Do. Wentworth ... ..	40		40	
	1	1	Do. Balranald ... ..	40		40	
	...	1	Do. Hillston ... ..	.....		40	
	20	12			760		490
			<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>				
			Judge (Provided for by Act 22 Vic. No. 18.)				
	1	...	Registrar, Inverell... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Tamworth ... ..	50		.....	
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Armidale ... ..	75		.....	
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Glen Innes ... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	<i>a</i> Do. Tenterfield ... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	Do. Bingera ... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	Do. Warialda ... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	Do. Vegetable Creek ... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	Do. Kempsey ... ..	30		.....	
	1	...	Do. Port Macquarie ... ..	40		.....	
	1	...	Do. Wingham ... ..	30		.....	
	1	...	Do. Grafton... ..	50		.....	
	1	...	Do. Casino ... ..	30		.....	
	1	...	Do. Maclean ... ..	30		.....	
	1	...	Do. Lismore... ..	30		.....	
	15	...	Carried forward ... ..	£ 605	.....	.....	.....
	122	72	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	7,014	.....	4,697

*a* Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.			
			<b>District Courts—continued.</b>						
	122	72	Brought forward...					£ 7,014	
			<i>NORTHERN DISTRICT—continued.</i>						
	15	...	Brought forward					£ 605	
	1	1	Bailiff, Inverell	...	...	...	40	40	
	1	1	Do. Tamworth	...	...	...	40	40	
	1	1	Do. Armidale	...	...	...	40	40	
	1	1	Do. Glen Innes...	...	...	...	45	45	
	1	1	Do. Tenterfield	...	...	...	30	30	
	1	1	Do. Bingera	...	...	...	40	40	
	1	1	Do. Warialda	...	...	...	40	40	
	1	1	Do. Vegetable Creek	...	...	...	40	40	
	1	1	Do. Kempsey	...	...	...	25	25	
	1	1	Do. Port Macquarie	...	...	...	40	40	
	1	1	Do. Wingham	...	...	...	25	25	
	1	1	Do. Grafton	...	...	...	45	45	
	1	1	Do. Casino	...	...	...	30	30	
	1	1	Do. Maclean	...	...	...	30	30	
	1	1	Do. Lismore	...	...	...	30	30	
							1,145	540	
			<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>						
			Travelling Expenses of Judges	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	
			Allowances to Jurors, and Mileage to Bailiffs	...	...	...	550	550	
			Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	...	...	...	400	* 400	
			Towards the formation of a Law Library for Sydney District Court...	...	...	...	50	50	
	30	15					3,000	3,000	
	152	87	<b>TOTAL</b>					£ 11,159	8,237
			<b>Coroners' Inquests.</b>						
24	1	1	Coroner, Sydney	...	...	...	450	450	
	1	1	Clerk, do.	...	...	...	175	175	
	1	1	Office-cleaner	...	...	...	25	25	
							650	650	
			<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>						
25-37			Fees to Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries, at 20s. each	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	
24			Travelling Expenses of Coroners and Magistrates	...	...	...	400	500	
			Burials and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	500	500	
			Jurors' Fees attending Murder and Manslaughter Inquests	...	...	...	50	100	
			Jurors' and Witnesses' Fees attending Inquests on Fires	...	...	...	100	150	
			Purchase of Post-mortem Instruments, &c., for New Morgue, South Sydney	...	...	...	60	60	
							2,610	2,810	
	3	3	<b>TOTAL</b>					£ 3,260	3,460

\* £25 payable from this item for Forage Allowance to District Court Bailiff, Maitland.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1882.

69

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions.	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	1881	1882		£		£	
			<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c.</b>				
			<i>Sydney.</i>				
	...	6	Metropolitan Police Magistrates at £800 ... ..	.....		£ 4,800	4,800
			<i>Central Police Office.</i>				
35	1	1	Police Magistrate ... ..	600		.....	
	1	1	Assistant Police Magistrate, and Clerk of Petty Sessions	500		500	
	1	1	Second Clerk and Accountant ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Third do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Fourth do. ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Fifth do. ... ..	175		175	
	1	1	Sixth do. and Collector of Fees, &c. ... ..	125		125	
	1	1	Seventh do. ... ..	105		105	
	1	1	Eighth do. ... ..	104		104	
	1	1	Ninth do. ... ..	104		104	
	1	1	Tenth do. ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	115		115	
	1	1	Office-keeper ... ..	50		50	
					2,778		2,178
			<i>Water Police Office.</i>				
35	1	1	Police Magistrate ... ..	600		.....	
	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	500		500	
	1	1	Second Clerk ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Third do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Fourth do. ... ..	185		185	
	1	1	Fifth do. ... ..	175		175	
	1	1	Sixth do. ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Seventh do. ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Court and Office-keeper ... ..	50		50	
					2,460		1,860
			<i>Adelong.</i>				
			(See Tumut.)				
	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Albury.</i>				
25	1	1	Police Magistrate (visits Howlong and Germanton) ...	450		500	
25	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		300	
					625		800
			<i>Armidale.</i>				
25-71	1	1	Police Magistrate (visits Bendemeer, Uralla, and Walcha) ... ..	500		500	
25	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		450	
	1	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..	100		100	
					775		1,050
			<i>Araluen.</i>				
25	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	375		375	
					375		375
			<i>Ashford.</i>				
			(See Inverell.)				
	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Back Creek (Barrington River).</i>				
			(See Copeland) ... ..	.....		.....	
			<i>Balranald.</i>				
25	1	1	c Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Euston and Moulamein) ... ..	275		450	
					275		450
			<i>Ballina.</i>				
			(See Lismore.)				
	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Barraba.</i>				
			(See Bingera.)				
	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Baradine.</i>				
			(See Coonabarabran.)				
	...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Bathurst.</i>				
25	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Oberon and Rockley) .....	500		500	
25	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	225		400	
25	1	1	Assistant do. ... ..	100		100	
					825		1,000
	33	37	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	8,113	.....	12,513

\* Allowances of £10. See Contingencies.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1882.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>				
	33	37	Brought forward ... ..	£	8,113	£	12,513
	...	...	<i>Bateman's Bay.</i> (See Moruya.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
25	1	1	<i>Bega.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	.....	350	.....
25	1	1	<i>Bendemeer.</i> (See Armidale.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	100	175	150	350
26	1	1	<i>Berrima.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Moss Vale) ... ..	275	100	500	150
	1	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..	75		75	
	...	...	<i>Binalong.</i> (See Yass.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	350	.....*	575
26	1	1	<i>Bingera.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Barraba) ... ..	350	.....	400	.....
	...	...	<i>Binda.</i> (See Crookwell.) Clerk of Petty Sessions from Crookwell attends ... ..	.....	350	.....	400
	...	...	<i>Blackville.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
	...	...	<i>Blayney.</i> (See Carcoar.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
26	1	1	<i>Boat Harbour—(Bellinger River.)</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Nambucca) ... ..	225	.....	250	.....
	...	...	<i>Boggabri.</i> (See Gunnedah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	225	.....*	250
26	1	1	<i>Bombala.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	175	.....	400	.....
	...	...	<i>Booligal.</i> (See Hay.) Police acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	175	.....*	400
26	1	1	<i>Bourke.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Eringunna) ... ..	500	.....	500	.....
26	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	675	300	800
26	1	1	<i>Braidwood.</i> (See Queanbeyan.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	350	350
26	1	1	<i>Branxton.</i> (See Singleton.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	150	150	200	200
26	1	1	<i>Brewarrina.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	300	300	300	300
	...	...	<i>Broke.</i> (See Singleton.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....	.....*	.....
	...	...	<i>Broughton Creek.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
45	49		Carried forward ... ..	£	10,788	.....	16,288

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1882.

71

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>				
	45	49	Brought forward ... ..	£ .....	10,788	£ .....	16,288
			<i>Buckley's Crossing.</i> (See Cooma.)				
	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Bulli.</i> (See Wollongong.)				
	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Bulladelah.</i>				
26	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Stroud and Forster, Cape Hawke) ... ..	225	225	250	250
			<i>Bundarra.</i> (See Inverell.)				
26	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	150	150	200	200
			<i>Bungendore.</i> (See Qucanbeyan.)				
	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Burrowa.</i>				
27	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Binalong and Frog- more) ... ..	175		450	
			<i>Camden Haven.</i> (See Port Macquarie.)		175		450
	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Campbelltown.</i>				
27	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	350	350
			<i>Camden.</i>				
27	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (also acting C.P.S. at Picton)	175	175	300	300
			<i>Cannonbar.</i> (See Dubbo.)				
	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Canowindra.</i> (See Carcoar)				
	...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Carcoar.</i>				
27	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Blayney and Canowindra) ... ..	450	450	450	450
			<i>Casino.</i>				
27	...	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Lismore, Ballina, Woodburn, and Wardell—see Lismore) ... ..	.....		450	
27	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	300	750
			<i>Cassilis.</i> (See Merriwa.)				
27	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	300	300
			<i>Cessnock.</i> (See Wollombi.)				
	...	...	Police acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions.	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Clarence Town.</i>				
	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*			
	...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		200	200
			<i>Cobar.</i>				
27	1	1	Police Magistrate ... ..	450		450	
	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	625	300	750
			<i>Collector.</i> (See Goulburn.)				
27	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	100	100	150	150
	56	62	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	13,213	.....	20,438

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencie

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>				
	56	62	Brought forward ... ..	£		£	
				.....	13,213	.....	20,438
			<i>Condobolin.</i>				
			(See Forbes.)				
27	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	200	200
			<i>Cootamundra.</i>				
			(See Gundagai.)				
28	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	400	400
			<i>Coolah.</i>				
			(See Coonabarabran.)				
...	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
			<i>Coonamble.</i>				
27	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	275	275	350	350
			<i>Coonabarabran.</i>				
28	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Denison Town and Baradine) ... ..	275	275	400	400
			<i>Cooranbong.</i>				
			(See Gosford.)				
...	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
			<i>Cooma.</i>				
28	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Nimitybelle, Seymour, and Buckley's Crossing) ... ..	450	625	450	850
28	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		400	
			<i>Copeland (Barrington River).</i>				
26	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	250	250	300	300
			<i>Corowa.</i>				
28	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	300	300	300	300
			<i>Cowra.</i>				
			(See Young.)				
28	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	350	350
			<i>Crookwell.</i>				
			(See Goulburn.)				
28	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (attends also at Binda) ... ..	175	175	200	200
			<i>Cudgen.</i>				
			(See Tweed River.)				
...	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
			<i>Cundletown.</i>				
			(See Wingham.)				
...	...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wingham, attends ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
			<i>Dandaloo.</i>				
...	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
			<i>Deniliquin.</i>				
28	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Jerilderie) ... ..	450	625	500	750
28	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		250	
			<i>Denison Town.</i>				
			(See Coonabarabran.)				
...	...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
			<i>Denman.</i>				
			(See Merriwa.)				
28	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	125	125	150	150
			<i>Dungog.</i>				
28	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	300	300
			Carried forward ... ..	£	16,563	.....	24,938
	70	76					

\* Allowance of £10.

## No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>				
	70	76	Brought forward .. .. .	£	16,563	£	24,988
			<i>Dubbo.</i>				
28	1	1	Police Magistrate (Visiting Cannonbar, Obley, and Warren) .. .. .	450		500	
28	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	175		300	
					625		800
			<i>Eden.</i>				
29	1	1	Police Magistrate .. .. .	150		300	
29	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	175		250	
					325		550
			<i>Ellalong.</i> (See Wollombi.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Euabalong.</i> (See Hillston.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Euston.</i> (See Balranald.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Forbes.</i>				
29	1	1	Police Magistrate visiting Condobolin, Grenfell, and Parkes .. .. .	450		450	
29	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	175		250	
					625		700
			<i>Forster.</i> (See Bulladelah.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	.....*		.....*	
			† <i>Germanton.</i> (See Albury.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Gladstone.</i> (See Kempsey West.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Glen Innes.</i>				
29	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Vegetable Creek) .. .. .	300		350	
			<i>Gloucester.</i> (See Back Creek.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	.....*	300	.....*	350
			<i>Goodooga.</i> (See Walgett.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	.....†		.....†	
			<i>Gosford.</i>				
29	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Cooranbong) .. .. .	300		300	
29	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	175		250	
					475		550
			<i>Goulburn.</i>				
29	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Collector, Gunning, and Crookwell) .. .. .	500		500	
29	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) .. .. .	175		450	
			Assistant Clerk .. .. .	100		100	
					775		1,050
			<i>Grafton.</i>				
29	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Lawrence and Maclean) .. .. .	450		500	
29	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) .. .. .	200		450	
			Assistant Clerk .. .. .	100		100	
					750		1,050
			<i>Grenfell.</i> (See Forbes.)				
29	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	175		450	
			<i>Greta.</i> (See Singleton.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	.....*	175	.....*	450
	86	92	Carried forward .. .. .	£	20,618	£	30,488

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £15. See Contingencies. ‡ Formerly voted for "Ten-mile Creek."



No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>				
	86	92	Brought forward ... ..	£	20,613	£	30,488
			<i>Gulgong.</i>				
29	1	1	Police Magistrate ... ..	400		400	
29	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	175		200	
					575		600
			<i>Gundagai.</i>				
30	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Cootamundry) ... ..	450		450	
30	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		400	
					625		850
			<i>Gunnedah.</i>				
30	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Boggabri, Tamba Springs, Blackville, and Quirindi)	300		400	
		1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions (also Land Agent) ... ..	.....		75	
					300		475
			<i>Gunning.</i>				
			(See Goulburn.)				
30	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	175		350	
					175		350
			<i>Gundaroo.</i>				
			(See Queanbeyan.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
					.....		.....
			<i>Hartley.</i>				
30	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Rydal, Lithgow, and Wallerawang) ... ..	325		400	
			Clerk of Petty Sessions (see Lithgow) ... ..	.....		.....	
					325		400
			<i>Hargraves.</i>				
			(See Hill End.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Hay.</i>				
30	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Booligal and Mossgiel) ... ..	450		450	
30	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	200		300	
					650		750
			<i>Hill End.</i>				
30	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Tambaroora, Hargraves, and Sofala) ... ..	450		450	
30	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	125		250	
					575		700
			<i>Hillston.</i>				
30	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Euabalong and Nymagee) ... ..	300		350	
					300		350
			<i>Howlong.</i>				
			(See Albury.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
					.....		.....
			<i>Inverell.</i>				
31	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Tingha, Ashford and Bundarra)	400		400	
31	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		400	
					575		800
			<i>Jerilderie.</i>				
			(See Deniliquin.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
					.....		.....
			<i>Jerry's Plains.</i>				
			(See Singleton.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
					.....		.....
			<i>Kempsey (West).</i>				
31	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate—visiting Gladstone)	175		400	
					175		400
			<i>Kiama.</i>				
31	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Shellharbour) ... ..	250		450	
					250		450
			<i>Lambton.</i>				
			(See Waratah)				
			Clerk of Petty Sessions from Waratah attends	.....		.....	
					.....		.....
			<i>Lawrence.</i>				
			(See Grafton.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....†	
					.....		.....
	102	109	Carried forward ... ..	£	25,138	£	36,613

\* Allowance of £10 from Contingencies. † £15 allowance.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1882.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>				
	102	109	Brought forward ... ..	£	25,138	£	36,613
			<i>Lismore.</i>				
31	1	...	Police Magistrate (visiting Casino, Ballina, Woodburn, and Wardell) ... ..	450		‡	300
31	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175			
			<i>Lithgow.</i>		625		300
			(See Hartley.)				
		1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Hartley) ... ..	.....*		175	
			<i>Liverpool.</i>				175
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			† <i>Lord Howe Island.</i>				
			<i>Louth.</i>				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Macquarie.</i>				
			(See Bathurst) ... ..				
			<i>Macleay.</i>				
		1	(See Grafton.)				
			Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		150	
			<i>Macleay.</i>				150
			(See Kempsey) ... ..				
			<i>Maitland.</i>				
31	1	1	Police Magistrate, East and West Maitland, Morpeth, and Paterson ... ..	500		500	
31	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	225		450	
	1	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	50		50	
					875		1,100
			<i>Manilla.</i>				
			(See Tamworth.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Marsden's.</i>				
			(See Young) ... ..				
			<i>Mathoura (Redbank).</i>				
			(See Moama.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Menindie.</i>				
31	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Mount Gibbs) ... ..	350		350	
			<i>Merriwa.</i>		350		350
31	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Cassilis and Denman) ... ..	350		400	
	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		200	
			<i>Micalago.</i>		525		600
			(See Queanbeyan.)				
			Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Milton.</i>				
31	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		300	
			<i>Milparinka.</i>		175		300
		1	Police Magistrate (visiting Mount Brown and Mount Poole) ... ..			500	
			<i>Moama.</i>				500
32	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Mathoura) ... ..	275		450	
	1	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..	100		100	
			<i>Mogil Mogil.</i>		375		550
			(See Walgett.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Molong.</i>				
			(See Orange.)				
32	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		400	
			§ <i>Montreal (Bermagui).</i>		175		400
			(See Moruya.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Moroe.</i>				
			(See Warialda.)				
	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		200	
					175		200
	116	125	Carried forward ... ..	£	28,413	£	41,238

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.  
 † Transferred to Casino.

‡ Salary of Resident Magistrate provided on Estimates of Colonial Secretary's Department.  
 § Established in place of Nerrigundah, cancelled as a place of Petty Sessions.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.										
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.				
			<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>							
	116	125	Brought forward ... ..	£	28,413	£	41,238			
	...	...	<i>Morpeth.</i> (See Maitland) ... ..	.....		.....				
	32	1	<i>Moruya.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Nelligen, Bateman's Bay, and Montreal) ... ..	450		450				
	32	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		300		750		
	...	...	<i>Morangarell.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	625	.....*				
	...	...	<i>Mossiel.</i> (See Hay.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*				
	32	1	<i>Moss Vale.</i> (See Berrima.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	150	150	200		200		
	...	...	<i>Moulamein.</i> (See Balranald.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*				
	...	...	<i>Mount Gipps.</i> (See Menindee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....				
	32	1	<i>Mudgee.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Wollar) ... ..	450		500				
	32	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		350		850		
	...	...	<i>Mulwala.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	625	.....*				
	32	1	<i>Murrurundi.</i> (See Scone.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	175	175	400		400		
	32	1	<i>Murrumburrah.</i> (See Young.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	200		200		
	...	...	<i>Murwillumba.</i> (See Tweed River) ... ..	.....		.....				
	32	1	<i>Muswellbrook.</i> (See Scone.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	300		300		
	...	...	<i>Nambucca.</i> (See Boat Harbour.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*				
	33	1	<i>Narrandera.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	350		350		
	33	1	<i>Narrabri.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Wee Waa) ... ..	370	370	400		400		
	...	...	<i>Nelligen.</i> (See Moruya.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*				
	33	1	<i>Newcastle.</i> Police Magistrate ... ..	600		600				
	32	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	250		350				
	32	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..	150		225				
	...	...	Messenger ... ..	60	1,060	60		1,235		
	...	...	<i>New England.</i> (See Armidale) ... ..	.....		.....				
	130	139	Carried forward ... ..	£	31,943	.....	45,923			

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.		
				£		£		
			<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>					
	130	139	Brought forward				£ 31,943	£ 45,923
33	1	1	<i>Newtown.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	175	175	300	300	
			<i>Nimitybelle.</i> (See Cooma.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....*	.....	.....*	.....	
34	1	1	<i>Nowra (Shoalhaven.)</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	175	175	400	400	
33	1	1	<i>Nundle.</i> (See Tamworth.) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)	175	175	200	200	
			<i>Nymagee.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....	.....	.....*	.....	
			<i>Oberon.</i> (See Bathurst.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....*	.....	.....*	.....	
			<i>Obley.</i> (See Dubbo.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....*	.....	.....*	.....	
33	1	1	<i>Orange.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Molong and Toogong)	450		450		
33	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	175		350		
	1	1	Assistant Clerk	100	725	100	900	
			<i>Panbula.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....*	.....	.....*	.....	
33	1	1	<i>Parkes.</i> (See Forbes.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	175	175	300	300	
33	1	1	<i>Parramatta.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	175		400		
	1	1	Assistant Clerk	100	275	100	500	
33	1	1	<i>Paterson.</i> (See Maitland.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	175	175	250	250	
33	1	1	<i>Penrith.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	175	175	350	350	
			<i>Picton.</i> (See Camden.) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	10	10	.....	.....	
			<i>Pilliga.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....*	.....	.....*	.....	
			<i>Plattsburg (Wallsend.)</i> (See Waratah)	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			<i>Pooncaira.</i> (See Wentworth.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....†	.....	.....†	.....	
34	1	1	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, visiting Camden Haven	175	175	300	300	
	143	152	Carried forward				£ 34,178	£ 49,423

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £15. See Contingencies.

## No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>				
	143	152	Brought forward ... ..	£	34,178	£	49,423
			<i>Queanbeyan.</i>				
34	1	1	Police Magistrate, visiting Braidwood, Bungendore, and Gundaroo and Micalago ... ..	450		450	
34	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		350	
			<i>Quirindi.</i>		625		800
			(See Scone.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Raymond Terrace.</i>				
34	1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	275		300	
			<i>Richmond.</i>		275		300
			(See Windsor.)				
	1		Clerk of Petty Sessions from Windsor attends... ..	50			
			<i>Richmond River.</i>		50		
			(See Casino) ... ..				
			<i>Rockley.</i>				
			(See Bathurst.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Rylstone.</i>				
34	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		300	
			<i>Ryde.</i>		175		300
34	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		200	
			<i>Rydal.</i>		175		200
			(See Hartley.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Scone.</i>				
34	1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Muswellbrook and Murrur- undi) ... ..	450		450	
34	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		350	
			<i>Seymour.</i>		625		800
			(See Cooma.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Shellharbour.</i>				
			(See Kiama) ... ..				
			<i>Singleton.</i>				
35	1	1	Police Magistrate (visits St. Alban's, Branxton, Greta, Broke, and Jerry's Plains) ... ..	450		450	
35	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	175		350	
			<i>Sofala.</i>		625		800
			(See Hill End)				
35	1		Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	350			
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>St. Alban's (Macdonald River).</i>		350		
			(See Wollombi)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Stony Creek.</i>				
			(See Wellington.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Stroud.</i>				
			(See Bulladelah.)				
34	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		250	
			<i>Talbragar.</i>		175		250
			(See Denison Town) ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Tamba Springs.</i>				
			(See Gunnedah.)				
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
	155	162	Carried forward ... ..	£	37,253	£	52,873

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
	155	162	Brought forward ... ..	.....	37,253	.....	52,873
35	1	1	<i>Tamworth.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Nundle, Wallabadah, and Manilla) ... ..	450		500	
35	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		400	
	1	1	Assistant Clerk ... ..	75		100	
					700		1000
			<i>Tambaroora.</i> (See Hill End) ... ..	.....		.....	
			<i>Taralga.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Taree.</i> (See Wingham.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wingham, attends ... ..	.....		.....	
			<i>Temora.</i> Police Magistrate ... ..	450		450	
	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		300	
					625		750
35	1	1	<i>Tenterfield.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Wilson's Downfall) ... ..	450		450	
35	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		350	
					625		800
			<i>Tingha.</i> (See Inverell.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Tinonee.</i> (See Wingham.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wingham, attends ... ..	.....		.....	
			<i>Tocumwal.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Toogong.</i> (See Orange.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
36	1	1	<i>Trunkey Creek.</i> Police Magistrate and Warden (visiting Tuena) ... ..	275		350	
			Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
					275		350
			<i>Tuena.</i> (See Trunkey Creek.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
36	1	1	<i>Tumut.</i> (a) Police Magistrate (visiting Adelong and Tumberumba) ... ..	450		450	
	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	150		200	
					600		650
36	1	1	<i>Tumberumba.</i> (See Tumut.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		200	
					175		200
36	1	1	<i>Tweed River.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Cudgen and Murwillumbah)... ..	225		350	
					225		350
			<i>Upper Hunter.</i> (See Scone) ... ..	.....		.....	
36	1	1	<i>Uralla.</i> (See Armidale.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		200	
					175		200
36	1	1	<i>Urana.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	100		350	
					100		350
	169	176	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	40,753	.....	57,523

(a) Acts also as Warden, without salary. \* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
	169	176	Brought forward ... ..	£	40,753	£	57,523
36	1	1	<i>Vegetable Creek.</i> (See Glen Innes.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	150	150	250	250
36	1	1	<i>Wagga Wagga.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Urana and Narrandera) ...	450		500	
36	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	175	625	300	800
37	1	1	<i>Warialda.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Moree and Yetman) ...	400		400	
37	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	575	350	750
36	1	1	<i>Walgett.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Goodooga and Mogil Mogil) ... ..	350		450	
36	1	1	<i>Walcha.</i> (See New England.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	350	400	450
			<i>Wallerawang.</i> (See Hartley.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	175	.....*	400
			<i>Wallabadah.</i> (See Tamworth.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Wallsend (Plattsburg.)</i> (See Waratah) ... ..	.....		.....	
			<i>Wanaaring (Paroo River.)</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....*	
36	1	1	<i>Waratah.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Lambton, Wallsend, and Plattsburg) ... ..	450		450	
	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	150	600	200	650
			<i>Wardell (Richmond River)</i> (See Casino.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....*	
			<i>Warren.</i> (See Cannonbar.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
			<i>Wee Waa.</i> (See Narrabri.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
37	1	1	<i>Wellington.</i> Police Magistrate to visit Stony Creek ... ..	450		450	
37	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	175	625	350	800
37	1	1	<i>Wentworth.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Pooncaira) ... ..	400		400	
			Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	400	200	600
			<i>Wilson's Downfall.</i> (See Tenterfield.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*	
36	1	1	<i>Wilcannia.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	350	350	400	400
37	1	1	<i>Wingham.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)—acts also at Taree, Cundletown, and Tinonee ... ..	175	175	300	300
37	1	1	<i>Windsor.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate—visiting Rich- mond) ... ..	175	175	400	400
	184	192	Carried forward ... ..	£	44,953	£	63,323

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>				
	184	192	Brought forward ... ..	£ .....	44,953	£ .....	63,323
	...	...	<i>Wollar.</i> (See Mudgee.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
37	1	1	<i>Wollombi.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Cessnock, Ellalong, and St. Alban's) ... ..	300	300	350	350
37	1	1	<i>Wollongong.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Bulli) ... ..	225	225	400	400
	...	...	<i>Woodburn.</i> (See Lismore.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
38	1	1	<i>Yass.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Binalong) ... ..	300	300	500	500
	...	...	<i>Yetman.</i> (See Warialda.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
38	1	1	<i>Young.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Burrowa, Murrumburrah, and Cowra) ... ..	500		500	
38	1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	200	700	350	850
			TOTAL SALARIES ... ..	£ .....	46,478	.....	65,423
			<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>				
			(Irrespective of date of Claims.)				
25-38			Travelling Expenses of Police Magistrates ... ..	3,600		3,600	
			Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central Police Office	200		200	
			Allowances to Court House Keepers ... ..	1,300		1,500	
			Fees to Interpreters ... ..	150		150	
			Rent of Court Houses ... ..	900		900	
			Fuel, Light, and Water ... ..	500		500	
			Bailiffs, Small Debts Courts ... ..	300		300	
			Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions	1,000		1,000	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	1,100		1,100	
			Allowance for Forage to the Police Magistrate, Waratah, for visiting Lambton and Wallsend ...	50	9,100	50	9,300
	189	197	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	55,578	.....	74,723

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.



No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.	Amount Required for 1882.
<b>Prisons.</b>					
	1	1	Comptroller General ... ..	£ 800	£ 800
	1	1	Deputy Comptroller and Chief Clerk ... ..	350	350
	1	1	Accountant ... ..	200	275
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	175	200
	1	1	Do. ... ..	125	150
	1	1	Do. ... ..	110	110
	1	1	Do. ... ..	75	100
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	120	120
	1	1	Housekeeper ... ..	25	25
			Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....*	.....*
	9	9		1,980	2,130
				.....*	.....*
				1,980	2,130
<b>SYDNEY GAOL</b>					
	1	1	Principal Gaoler ... ..	450	450
38	1	1	Visiting Justice ... ..	200	200
	...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a	.....a
38	1	1	Dispenser ... ..	.....a	.....a
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	250	250
	1	1	Do. ... ..	120	140
	...	...	Schoolmaster ... ..	200	200
38	...	...	Chief Warder ... ..	.....*	.....*
	...	...	Senior Warder ... ..	.....*	.....*
	...	...	Warders in charge... ..	.....*	.....*
	...	...	Warders ... ..	.....*	.....*
	...	...	Do. ... ..	.....*	.....*
	...	...	Overseer ... ..	.....*	.....*
	...	...	Do. ... ..	.....*	.....*
38	1	1	Messenger ... ..	.....*	.....*
	...	...	Matron ... ..	125	125
	1	1	Female Warders ... ..	.....*	.....*
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	120	120
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic... ..	120	120
			Do. Presbyterian, ... ..	50	50
	9	9		1,635	1,655
<b>PARRAMATTA GAOL.</b>					
38	1	1	Visiting Justice ... ..	100	100
	1	1	Gaoler ... ..	275	275
	1	1	Matron ... ..	20	20
10	...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....a	.....a
	1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper ... ..	200	200
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	150	150
38	...	...	Dispenser ... ..	.....a	.....a
38	...	...	Chief Warder ... ..	.....*	.....*
	...	...	Senior Warder ... ..	.....*	.....*
	...	...	Warders ... ..	.....*	.....*
	...	...	Trade Overseers ... ..	.....*	.....*
10	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	60	60
	1	1	Do. Presbyterian ... ..	40	40
10	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	60	60
	...	...	Messenger ... ..	.....*	.....*
	...	...	Carter ... ..	.....*	.....*
	8	8		905	905
	26	26	Carried forward ... ..	£ 4,520	4,690

\* See Gaols generally.

a See Medical Vote.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
	26	26	Brought forward...	.....	4,520	.....	4,690
			<b>BATHURST GAOL.</b>				
38	1	1	Gaoler .....	175		200	
38	1	1	Matron .....	42		42	
	...	...	Visiting Surgeon .....	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
	1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	140		140	
	...	...	Chief Warder .....	.....*		.....*	
	...	...	Warders .....	.....*		.....*	
	...	...	Female Warder .....	.....*		.....*	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England .....	30		30	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic...	30		30	
					417		442
	5	5					
			<b>MAITLAND GAOL.</b>				
39	1	1	Gaoler .....	200		225	
39	1	1	Matron .....	60		60	
	...	...	Visiting Surgeon .....	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
	1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	160		160	
	...	...	Chief Warder .....	.....*		.....*	
	...	...	Senior Warder .....	.....*		.....*	
	...	...	Warders .....	.....*		.....*	
	...	...	Female Warders .....	.....*		.....*	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England .....	30		30	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic...	30		30	
					480		505
	5	5					
			<b>GOULBURN GAOL.</b>				
38	1	1	Gaoler .....	175		200	
38	1	1	Matron .....	42		42	
	...	...	Visiting Surgeon .....	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
	1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	140		165	
	...	...	Chief Warder .....	.....*		.....*	
	...	...	Warders .....	.....*		.....*	
	...	...	Female Warders .....	.....*		.....*	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England .....	30		30	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic...	30		30	
					417		467
	5	5					
			<b>BERRIMA GAOL.</b>				
	1	...	Visiting Justice .....	75		.....	
39	1	1	Gaoler .....	250		250	
39	1	1	Matron .....	42		42	
	...	...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser .....	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
	1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	140		140	
	...	...	Chief Warder .....	.....*		.....*	
	...	...	Senior Warder .....	.....*		.....*	
	...	...	Warders .....	.....*		.....*	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England .....	100		100	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic...	100		100	
					707		632
	6	5					
			<b>ALBURY GAOL.</b>				
39	1	1	Gaoler .....	160		175	
39	1	1	Matron .....	20		20	
	...	...	Warders .....	.....*		.....*	
	...	...	Visiting Surgeon .....	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England .....	10		20	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic...	10		20	
					200		235
	4	4					
	51	50	Carried forward .....	£ .....	6,741	.....	6,971

\* See Gaols generally.

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
	51	50	<b>Prisons—continued.</b>				
			Brought forward ... ..	£ .....	6,741	£ .....	6,971
			<b>GRAFTON GAOL.</b>				
40	1	1	Gaoler ... ..	175		175	
40	1	1	Matron ... ..	20		20	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	10		20	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	10		20	
	4	4			215		235
			<b>MUDGE GAOL.</b>				
39	1	1	Gaoler ... ..	175		175	
39	1	1	Matron ... ..	42		42	
	...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
	...	...	Warders ... ..	.....*		.....*	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	20		20	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	20		20	
	4	4			257		257
			<b>ARMIDALE GAOL.</b>				
39	1	1	Gaoler ... ..	160		175	
	...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
39	1	1	Matron ... ..	42		42	
	...	...	Warders ... ..	.....*		.....*	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	20		20	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	20		20	
	4	4			242		257
			<b>WAGGA WAGGA GAOL.</b>				
39	1	1	Gaoler ... ..	160		160	
	...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
39	1	1	Matron ... ..	20		20	
	...	...	Warders ... ..	.....*		.....*	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	10		20	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	10		20	
	4	4			200		220
			<b>YASS GAOL.</b>				
39	1	1	Gaoler ... ..	160		160	
	...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
39	1	1	Matron ... ..	30		30	
	...	...	Warders ... ..	.....*		.....*	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	10		20	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	10		20	
	4	4			210		230
			<b>DENLIQUIN GAOL.</b>				
39	1	1	Gaoler ... ..	160		160	
	...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
39	1	1	Matron ... ..	20		20	
	...	...	Warders ... ..	.....*		.....*	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	10		20	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	10		20	
	4	4			200		220
			<b>YOUNG GAOL.</b>				
39	1	1	Gaoler ... ..	175		175	
39	1	1	Matron ... ..	42		42	
	1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	20		20	
	1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	20		20	
	4	4			257		257
	79	78	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	8,322	£ .....	8,647

\* See Gaols generally.

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1882.

85

Page in Schedule.		No. of Persons.		No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		1881	1882	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.					
				<b>Prisons—continued.</b>							
		79	78	Brought forward		£	8,322	£	8,647		
		1	1	TAMWORTH GAOL.							
		1	1	Gaoler		200		200			
		1	1	Matron		42		42			
		1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		20		20			
		1	1	Do. Roman Catholic		20		20			
		4	4				282		282		
		1	1	HAY GAOL.							
		1	1	Gaoler		200		200			
		1	1	Matron		42		42			
		1	1	Chaplain, Church of England		20		20			
		1	1	Do. Roman Catholic		20		20			
		4	4				282		282		
		36	36	POLICE GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.							
		36	35	Acting Gaolers—6 at £20, 30 at £15		570		570			
		6	6	Acting Matrons—1 at £20, 22 at £10, 12 at £5 per annum		300		300			
		6	6	Chaplains, Church of England, at £10 each		60		60			
		6	6	Do. Roman Catholic, at £10 each		60		60			
		84	83				990		990		
38		1	1	GAOLS GENERALLY.							
		1	1	Chief Warder		225		225			
		2	2	Do.		175		175			
		2	2	Chief Warders, at 9s. per diem		329		329			
		2	2	Do. at 8s. 6d. do.		311		311			
		3	3	Senior Warders, 1st Class, 1 at 9s., 1 at 8s. 9d., and 1 at 8s. 6d. per diem		480		480			
		9	10	Senior Warders, 2nd Class, at 8s. 3d. do.		1,356		1,506			
		20	20	Warders, 1st Class, at 8s. do.		2,920		2,920			
		18	18	Do. 2nd Class, at 7s. 3d. do.		2,382		2,382			
		182	182	Do. 3rd Class, at 7s. do.		23,251		23,251			
		1	1	Principal Female Warder		94		94			
		19	19	Female Warders—1 at £64, and 18 at £55		1,234		1,054			
		1	1	Overseer in charge		225		225			
		2	2	Overseers, at £200 each		400		400			
		2	2	Do. at £159 do.		318		318			
		8	8	Do. at 10s. 6d. per diem		1,533		1,533			
		5	5	Foremen, at 8s. do.		730		730			
		1	1	Messenger, at 7s. do.		128		128			
		1	1	Do. at 6s. do.		110		110			
		2	2	Carters, at 6s. do.		219		219			
		...	...	Extra Warders, at 7s. do.		350		350			
		280	281				36,770		36,740		
				(Irrespective of date of Claims.)							
				Books for Prison Libraries		150		150			
				For conveyance of Prisoners		2,200		2,200			
				For gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols		1,350		1,500			
				For purchase of materials for, and incidental expenses connected with, employment of Prisoners in Gaols.		14,000		14,000			
				Photography in Prisons		200		200			
				Unforeseen expenses, including travelling expenses and sustenance allowance to Gaol Officers		450		450			
				Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses, Removal of Night-soil, and Allowance in lieu of Quarters, for all Gaols and Lock-ups proclaimed Gaols		21,800		23,650			
				Rent of Office		140		175			
				Retiring allowances for Gaol Officials who are incapacitated by age or infirmity from active service		.....		3,376			
							40,290		45,701		
		451	450	Carried forward		£	86,936	£	92,642		

\* See Gaols generally.

a See Medical Vote.

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
	1881	1882					Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.		
							£		£		
	451	450	Brought forward ... ..				.....	86,936	.....	92,642	
PUBLIC WORKS PRISON, TRIAL BAY.											
...	1		Superintendent	...	...	.....			450		
...	1		Assistant do.	...	...	.....			250		
...	1		Clerk and Schoolmaster	...	...	.....			165		
...	1		Dispenser	...	...	.....			200		
...	1		Chief Warder, 9s. per diem	...	...	.....			165		
...	2		First-class Warders, 8s. per diem	...	...	.....			292		
...	2		Second do. do. 7s. 3d. "	...	...	.....			265		
...	25		Third do. do. 7s. "	...	...	.....			3,194		
VISITING OFFICERS.											
...	1		Visiting Justice	...	...	.....			100		
...	1		Do. Surgeon	...	...	.....			200		
...	1		Church of England Chaplain	...	...	.....			100		
...	1		Roman Catholic Chaplain...	...	...	.....			100		
CONTINGENCIES.											
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines and surgical instruments, fuel, light, and water, incidental expenses ... ..											
Unforeseen expenses ... ..											
...	38						.....			1,600	
...							.....			500	
...	38						.....			2,100	
451	488		TOTAL				.....	86,936	.....	100,223	

DISTRIBUTION of Staff provided under Vote for "Gaols generally," 1881.

Established Gaols	Chief Warders.				Senior Warders.		Warders.			Female Warders.			Overseers.			Foremen.			Messengers.			Cart-ers.
	£ 225	£ 175	9/-	8/6	9/- 8/9 & 8/6	8/3	1st 8/-	2nd 7/3	3rd 7/-	£ 94	£ 64	£ 55	£ 225	£ 200	10/6	£ 159	8/-	7/-	6/-	6/-		
Sydney	1				2		9	10	27	1	1	7	1		5	1	2	1			1	
Parramatta		1			1		5	2	22					1	3						1	
Berrima			1				1	2	12					1								
Maitland				1			1	2	12			2										
Bathurst					1		1		10			2										
Goulburn						1			11			1										
Albury									4													
Armidale									5													
Deniliquin									4													
Mudgee						1			6													
Wagga Wagga									4													
Yass									5													
Young							1		4													
Grafton									3													
Tamworth									4													
Total	1	1	2	2	3	8	18	16	133	1	1	12	1	2	8	1	5	1	1	1	2	

Police Gaols.	Warders. 3rd class. 7/-	Police Gaols.	Warders. 3rd class. 7/-	Police Gaols.	Warders. 3rd class. 7/-	Female Warder. £55
Braidwood	2	Casino	1	Walgett	1	
Bega	1	Gundagai	1	Wellington	2	
Bourke	2	Hay	2	Windsor	1	
Coonamble	1	Narrabri	1	Wentworth	2	
Cooma	1	Orange	1	Wilcannia	2	
Coonabarabran	1	Port Macquarie	1	Wollongong	1	1
Dubbo	3	Queanbeyan	1			
Forbes	1	Tenterfield	1			
Glen Innes	1	Warialda	1			
Gunnedah	1	Inverell	1			
				Total	34	1

No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.				
				£		£				
<b>The Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls.</b>										
40	1	1	Matron ... ..	129		150				
40	1	1	Sub-Matron ... ..	50		75				
	...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..	.....		..... <sup>a</sup>				
	1	1	Gardener and Caretaker ... ..	104		104				
					288		329			
			Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	350	.....				
	3	3	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	688	.....	329			
<b>Registrar of Copyright.</b>										
	1	1	Registrar ... ..	150		150				
	1	1	Assistant Registrar ... ..	50		50				
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	20		20				
					220		220			
	2	2	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	220	.....	220			
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>										
(Irrespective of date of Claims.)										
			Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates ... ..	50		50				
			New Circuit Courts—Fees to Presiding Judges ... ..	900		900				
			Allowances to Clerks to same ... ..	100		100				
			Rent of Chambers for Mr. Justice Windeyer ... ..	75		75				
			Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library generally	30		30				
			In aid of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society ... ..	50		50				
			Subscription for 1882 to New South Wales Law Reports for the Circuit Courts of the Colony ... ..	24		24				
			For purchase of 50 unbound copies of Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate (enlarged edition), at £3 1s. 9d. per copy, less 15 per cent. discount ... ..	128		132				
			For the preparation of a compilation of all the Private Acts of the Colony with Index to subjects, &c. ... ..	.....		180				
			Other Services, 1881 ... ..	100		.....				
					1,457		1,541			
			TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	1,457	.....	1,541			

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.



## VII.

## The Attorney General.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1881.	Required for 1882.
		£	£
90	The Attorney General ... ..	4,935	4,935
90	Parliamentary Draftsman ... ..	1,289	1,299
91	Crown Solicitor ... ..	3,451	3,526
91	Quarter Sessions ... ..	22,764	22,314
91	Miscellaneous Services... ..	200	200
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 32,639	32,274



No. VII.—ATTORNEY GENERAL.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>The Attorney General.</b>				
				£		£	
	1	1	Attorney General. (Provided for in Schedule A.)				
40	1	1	Secretary to the Attorney General ... ..	500		500	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	156		156	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	104		104	
			(Irrespective of date of claims.)		760		760
			Fees to Prosecuting Barristers ... ..	2,500		2,500	
			Travelling Expenses of Prosecuting Officers, &c. ...	650		650	
			To meet Incidental Expenses of Prosecutions and of Actions by, or against, or taken up by, the Government	250		250	
			To provide fees for Counsel employed in the defence of Aborigines ... ..	75		75	
			Towards the formation of a Law Library ... ..	50		50	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	50		50	
			Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	100		100	
			Purchase of various series of Law Reports and Law Books ... ..	500		500	
					4,175		4,175
	4	4	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	4,935	.....	4,935
			<b>Parliamentary Draftsman.</b>				
40	1	1	Parliamentary Draftsman... ..	1,000		1,000	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	39		39	
					1,239		1,239
			Incidental Expenses, Law Books, &c. ... ..	50		50	
			Office cleaning ... ..	.....		10	
					50		60
	3	3	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	1,289	.....	1,299

## No. VII.—ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
	1881	1882					Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.		
							£		£		
<b>Crown Solicitor.</b>											
40	1	1	Crown Solicitor	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
	1	1	First Clerk	...	...	...	...	500		500	
	1	1	Second do.	...	...	...	...	350		350	
	1	1	Third do.	...	...	...	...	300		300	
	1	1	Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	250		300	
	1	1	Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	200		200	
	1	1	Sixth do.	...	...	...	...	125		150	
	1	1	Conveyancing Clerk	...	...	...	...	300		300	
	1	1	Second Clerk (Engrossing)	...	...	...	...	156		156	
	1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	120		120	
			Extra Clerical Assistance as required	...	...	...	...	100	3,301	100	3,376
			Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	50		50	
									150		150
	10	10						£	3,451		3,526
<b>Quarter Sessions.</b>											
40	1	1	Clerk of the Peace for the Colony	...	...	...	...	650		700	
	1	1	First Clerk	...	...	...	...	250		250	
	1	1	Second do.	...	...	...	...	200		200	
	1	1	Third do.	...	...	...	...	175		175	
	1	1	Fourth Clerk	...	...	...	...	175		175	
	1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	114		114	
									1,564		1,614
	7	7	Crown Prosecutors, at £500 each	...	...	...	...	.....	3,500	.....	3,500
Contingencies—irrespective of date of claims											
			Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	1,850		1,850	
			Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors	...	...	...	...	15,500		15,000	
			Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	...	...	...	...	350		350	
									17,700		17,200
	13	13						£	22,764		22,314
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>											
			Allowance to Law Reporters	...	...	...	...	.....	200	.....	200



## VIII.

## Secretary for Lands.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1881.	Required for 1882.
		£	£
94-95	Department of Lands ... ..	18,638	18,408
95	Conditional Land Sales Branch ... ..	29,800	28,270
96	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others ... ..	18,075	7,825
96	Oyster Beds ... ..	582	.....
96-98	Survey of Lands ... ..	250,334	326,861
98-99	Triangulation and General Survey of the Colony ... ..	15,874	21,470
99	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	18,888	24,702
	TOTAL ... .. £	352,191	427,536

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
4th November, 1881.*

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.													
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.									SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882								Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			Department of Lands.							£	£		
41	1	1	Secretary for Lands	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500		
	1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	800		800		
	2	2								2,300		2,300	
	2	2	MINISTERIAL BRANCH.										
	...	2	Clerks, at £400	...	...	...	...	...	800		800		
	2	1	Clerks, at £350 and £300	...	...	...	...	...	500		650		
	1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	200		250		
	1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	100		200		
	6	7								1,600		2,000	
	1	1	MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.										
	...	2	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	400		400		
	3	1	Clerks at £275	...	...	...	...	...	750		550		
	2	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	400		250		
	5	5	Do. at £150	...	...	...	...	...	750		200		
	1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	100		750		
	12	11								2,400		2,250	
	1	1	RECORD BRANCH.										
	1	...	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	350		300		
	2	3	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	300		...		
	1	2	Clerks, at £250	...	...	...	...	...	500		750		
	3	3	Do. at £200	...	...	...	...	...	200		400		
	8	9	Do. at £150	...	...	...	...	...	450		450		
	1	1	DEEDS BRANCH.										
	1	...	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	350		300		
	2	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	275		...		300
	1	1	PRE-EMPTIVE AND AUCTION LEASE BRANCH.										
	1	1	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	350		350		
	2	2	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	300		300		
	1	...	Clerks, at £200	...	...	...	...	...	400		400		
	5	4	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	150		...		1,050
	1	1	AUCTION AND STATISTICAL BRANCH.										
	1	2	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	350		350		
	2	2	Clerks, at £275 and £150	...	...	...	...	...	275		425		
	4	5	Do. at £100	...	...	...	...	...	200		200		
	39	39								825		975	
			Carried forward...	...	...	...	...	...	£	10,750	...	10,775	

## No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			£		£	
<b>Department of Lands—continued.</b>						
	39	39				
				Brought forward	10,750	10,775
	1	1	<b>ACCOUNTS.</b>			
				Clerk and Accountant	300	300
					300	300
	1	1	<b>MESSENGERS, &amp;C.</b>			
	4	4		Principal Messenger	150	150
	1	1		Messengers at £125	500	500
	4	4		Messenger	100	120
	1	1		Office-keepers—1 at £75, and 3 at £46	213	213
				Watchman	125	125
					1,088	1,108
	11	11				
				Preparation of Deeds	1,000	1,000
				Extra Clerical Assistance when necessary	5,000	5,000
				Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	500	225
					6,500	6,225
	51	51		<b>TOTAL</b>	£ 18,638	18,408
<b>Conditional Land Sales.</b>						
	1	1		Chief Commissioner	800	800
	1	1	<b>CLERICAL STAFF</b>			
	3	4		Clerk in charge	450	450
	3	3		Clerks, at £350	1,050	1,400
	2	2		Clerks, at £300	900	900
	8	10		Clerks, at £250	500	500
	14	14		Clerks, at £200	1,600	2,000
	2	2		Do. at £150	2,100	2,100
				Do. at £100	200	200
					7,600	8,350
	34	37				
			<b>TEMPORARY STAFF, &amp;C.</b>			
				Temporary Extra Clerical Assistance	5,000	5,000
				Incidental	200	200
					5,200	5,200
	9	6	<b>FIELD STAFF.</b>			
				Commissioners of Inquiry under Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875, at £500	4,500	3,000
				Travelling and Witnesses' Expenses, Service of Notices, and Incidental Expenditure	1,850	1,500
					6,350	4,500
			<b>MESSENGERS.</b>			
		2		Messengers, at £120 and £100		220
						220
	14	14		Inspectors of Conditional Purchases, at £350	4,900	4,900
				Temporary Staff Inspectors	2,150	1,800
				Travelling and Incidental Expenses	3,600	3,300
					10,650	10,000
	57	59		<b>TOTAL</b>	£ 29,800	28,270

No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
25 to 38			<b>Land Agents, Appraisers, and others.</b>				
			Salaries, Commission, and Travelling Expenses of Land Agents, Appraisers, and others ... ..	£		£	
			Travelling Expenses of Land Agents, &c., &c. ... ..				
			Appraisal Fees ... ..				
		2	4	Land Agents—1 at £500, and 3 at £350 ... ..	12,000		800
		14	10	Land Agents, at £300 ... ..			1,200
		...	1	Land Agent ... ..	850		1,550
		2	1	Assistant Land Agent ... ..	4,200		3,000
		...	1	Emergency Land Agent ... ..			250
				Rents of Offices, Fittings, &c. ... ..	425		225
					600		200
		18	17	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£	18,075	7,825
				<b>Oyster Beds.</b>			
		1	...	Inspector ... ..	200		
		1	...	Boatman ... ..	132		
			Travelling Expenses ... ..	150			
			Contingencies ... ..	100			
	2	...	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£	582		
			<b>Survey of Lands.</b>				
			<b>SURVEY STAFF.</b>				
41	1	1	Surveyor General ... ..	1,000		1,000	
41	1	1	Deputy Surveyor General ... ..	900		900	
41	13	13	<i>a</i> District Surveyors, at £730 each ... ..	9,490		9,490	
42	11	14	<i>a</i> First Class do., at £630 each ... ..	6,930		8,820	
42	13	19	<i>a</i> Second Class do., at £530 each ... ..	6,890		10,070	
	24	46	Field Assistants, at various rates up to 10s. each per diem	2,640		5,060	
144	180		Wages and Provisions to Surveying Parties, at 5s. and 5s. 6d. each per diem ... ..	13,496		16,781	
	207	274			41,346	52,121	
			<b>DRAWING AND LITHOGRAPHIC STAFF.</b>				
	1	1	Chief Draftsman ... ..	600		600	
42	23	25	1st Class Draftsmen—1 at £550, 3 at £500, 1 at £450, 15 at £400, and 5 at £350 ... ..	9,100		10,250	
42	35	41	2nd Class Draftsmen—13 at £300, and 28 at £250 <i>b</i> ... ..	9,000		10,900	
	34	34	3rd Class Draftsmen—26 at £200, and 8 at £150 <i>c</i> ... ..	6,400		6,400	
	18	18	Supernumerary Draftsmen, at £75 ... ..	1,350		1,350	
	9	9	Lithographic Draftsmen—1 Chief Lithographer at £400, 5 Lithographic Draftsmen at £300, 1 at £200, 1 at £175, and 1 at £125 ... ..	2,375		2,400	
	120	128	<b>Carried forward</b> ... ..	£	28,825	31,900	
	207	274	<b>Carried forward</b> ... ..	£	41,346	52,121	

*a* Including £230 Equipment Allowance

## No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		Survey of Lands—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
	207	274	Brought forward ... ..	.....	41,346	.....	52,121
			<b>DRAWING AND LITHOGRAPHIC STAFF—continued.</b>				
	120	128	Brought forward ... ..	28,825		31,900	
42	4	4	Lithographic Printers—1 at £300, 1 at £235, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150... ..	845		885	
	1	1	Engraver ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Engraver ... ..	200		200	
	2	2	Clerks in Compiling Branch, at £150 each ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Examiner of Diagrams on Crown Grants ... ..	250		300	
	1	1	Assistant do. do. ... ..	250		250	
	5	5	Description Writers—1 at £300, 1 at £250, 1 at £200, 1 at £150, and 1 Clerk at £150 ... ..	1,050		1,050	
	1	1	Assistant Draftsman, Auction Branch ... ..	150		150	
	1	2	Additional Clerks, Auction Branch—at £150 and £200 ... ..	150		350	
	2	2	Plan Moulder, at £200, and 1 Assistant do., at £150 ... ..	350		350	
	2	2	Custodians of Plans—1 at £250, and 1 at £150 ... ..	300		400	
	2	2	Clerks in Charting Branch—1 at £200, and 1 at £150... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Exhibitor and Salesman of Public Maps ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Examiner of Conditional Purchase Tracings ... ..	250		250	
	...	3	Clerks for Geographical Divisions in Charting Branch, at present paid from Contingencies, at £200 ... ..	.....		600	
	...	1	Assistant Exhibitor and Salesman of Public Maps, at present paid from Contingencies ... ..	.....		150	
	...	1	Clerk to Surveyor General ... ..	.....		250	
	145	159			33,770		38,235
			<b>CLERICAL STAFF.</b>				
	1	1	Secretary and Cashier ... ..	450		450	
	1	1	First Clerk ... ..	400		400	
42	1	1	Accountant... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Examiner of Accounts ... ..	300		325	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Pay Clerk ... ..	200		225	
	2	2	Clerks, at £200 ... ..	400		400	
	3	3	Do. at £175 ... ..	525		525	
	4	4	Do. at £150 ... ..	600		600	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	110		110	
	2	2	Clerks, at £100 ... ..	200		200	
	...	1	Statistical Clerk ... ..	.....		250	
					3,885		4,185
	18	19	<b>MESSENGERS, &amp;c.</b>				
42	2	2	Messengers, at £125 ... ..	250		250	
42	1	1	Messenger ... ..	110		110	
	1	1	Boy Messenger ... ..	75		75	
	3	3	Office-keepers—2 at £46 each, and 1 at £26 ... ..	118		118	
					553		553
	7	7	<b>TOTAL SALARIES</b> ... .. £	.....	79,554	.....	95,094
			<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>				
			(Irrespective of date of Claims.)				
			Allowance to Surveyor General for the maintenance of two horses and Travelling Equipment ... ..	100		100	
			Measurements under Volunteer Land Orders ... ..	1,500		1,500	
			Fees to Licensed Surveyors ... ..	110,000		162,500	
			To cover cost of Temporary Increase in Charting, Auction, and Compiling Branches, and for prepara- tion of Parish Maps ... ..	42,300		48,300	
			Passage and Freight ... ..	800		800	
			Extra Forage Allowance in special cases ... ..	750		750	
			Surveying and Drawing Instruments, Materials, and Books ... ..	2,000		2,000	
			Carried forward ... ..	£ 157,450		215,950	
	377	459	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	79,554	.....	95,094



No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.					
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
	1881	1882	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.
			£		£
	377	459	<b>Survey of Lands—continued.</b>		
				79,554	95,094
			<b>CONTINGENCIES—continued.</b>		
				157,450	215,950
				1,000	1,000
				500	500
				2,000	2,000
				700	700
				850	850
					3,000
				500	500
				1,500	1,500
				3,000	3,237
				1,500	1,500
				30	30
				50	50
				1,000	200
				100	50
				100	100
					100
				500	500
				170,780	231,767
	377	459		250,334	326,861
			<b>Triangulation and General Survey of the Colony.</b>		
			<i>Triangulation of the Colony.</i>		
			FIELD STAFF.		
	1	1		550	550
	2	2		800	800
	1	1		110	110
	1	1		200	200
				1,660	1,660
			OFFICE STAFF.		
	1	1		400	400
	1	1		250	250
	2	2		350	350
				1,000	1,000
			CONTINGENCIES.		
				3,650	3,650
				3,000	4,400
				100	100
				250	250
				400	800
				7,400	9,200
	9	9		10,060	11,860

## No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>Triangulation and General Survey of the Colony— continued.</b>				
	9	9	Brought forward ... ..	.....	10,060	.....	11,860
			<i>General Survey of the Colony.</i>				
			<b>FIELD STAFF.</b>				
	1	2	1st Class Surveyors, at £400 ... ..	400		800	
	2	4	2nd Class Surveyors, at £300 ... ..	600		1,200	
	2	6	Field Assistants, at 10s. per diem ... ..	219		1,095	
					1,219		3,095
			<b>OFFICE STAFF.</b>				
	1	1	Draftsman in Charge ... ..	450		450	
	5	5	Draftsmen and Computers—1 at £350; 3 at £300; and 1 at £200 ... ..	1,450		1,450	
	1	1	Volunteer Draftsman ... ..	75		75	
					1,975		1,975
			<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>				
			Equipment—Horses and Forage, and Wages and Pro- visions for six Surveying Parties ... ..	1,820		3,640	
			Miscellaneous Contingencies ... ..	200		300	
			Temporary Assistance in Drafting ... ..	600		600	
					2,620		4,540
	21	28	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ .....	15,874	.....	21,470
			<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>				
			(Irrespective of date of Claims.)				
			Cemeteries—For fencing Public ... ..	1,500		2,000	
			Compensation as refund value of improvements on land resumed by the Crown under the 27th clause of the "Lands Acts Further Amend- ment Act of 1880" ... ..	1,000		500	
			Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims, for hearing and report- ing on Claims to Grants of Land, in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV, No. 21 ... ..	125		125	
			Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks—Improvement ... ..	2,000		2,000	
			Legal Expenses—In cases instituted by or against the Government under the Crown Lands Acts ... ..	800		800	
			National Park at Port Hacking—Improving ... ..	1,000		2,000	
			Pamphlets—Towards completion of Land Reserve ... ..	150		100	
			Recreation Grounds—For fencing, laying out, and improving Public ...	10,000		10,000	
			Rent of Offices, Gresham-street, £300; Exchange, £325; Pitt-street, £250; Bligh-street, £225 ... ..	1,100		1,100	
			Compensation to Simon Richards for loss of improvements on land found on re-survey to be contained in Conrad Moss's selection ... ..	.....		40	
			Compensation to Messrs. Irby & Carr for improvements on land owned by Mary Carter, erroneously purchased by them at auction on the 27th December, 1876 ... ..	.....		61	
			Interest at 5 per cent. for 2½ years on the above ... ..	.....		8	
			Interest for 2 years at 5 per cent. on £289 15s., the purchase money of 288 acres 3 roods of land purchased by Mills, Neillson, and Smith, the sale of which has been cancelled ... ..	.....		29	
			Compensation to W. Gillingham for value of improvements erected on Conditional Purchase 76-166, Forbes, which was erroneously cancelled in consequence of the supposed encroachment on a Gold Field ... ..	.....		40	
			Carried forward ... ..	£ 17,675		18,808	

No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
	Amount Voted for 1881.	Amount Required for 1882.	
	£	£	
<b>Miscellaneous Services—continued.</b>			
Brought forward ... ..	17,675	18,803	
Compensation to Francis Breust for the value of his improvements on land granted to him but previously granted to David White ... ..	.....	45	
Compensation to the representatives of the late Francis White for the surrender of 55a. 1r. 15p. of land regranted in error by the Government out of Segenhoe Estate to Messrs. Cameron & Carr... ..	.....	400	
Field of Mars Common Cemetery—Clearing and fencing ... ..	.....	400	
For improving Scarborough Park ... ..	.....	400	
For improvements, Parramatta Park ... ..	.....	500	
Gratuity to John Meads, Messenger in the Surveyor General's Department, on his retirement from the Public Service, on account of old age and bodily infirmity, at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service ... ..	.....	193	
Compensation to Henry Warn for the loss of improvements on land which he purchased at auction, but subsequently found to be held under conditional purchase by J. Mowatt ... ..	.....	50	
Compensation to John Hopson for the loss of improvements on land conditionally purchased, but found on re-survey to be contained in G. Townsend's 1,120 acres, Belgrave Estate ... ..	.....	125	
For stumping and clearing the General Cemetery at Newcastle ... ..	.....	200	
Compensation to George Day the younger for legal and other expenses incurred in the suit "Robertson v. Day," which arose through an erroneous sale of Crown Lands ... ..	.....	1,011	
Compensation to John Hill as refund, value of improvements made by him on portion 108 of 51 acres, previously sold to George Rouse... ..	.....	40	
Compensation to Robert Downing, junior, in re-imbusement of legal expenses incurred by him in the action of ejectment "Downing versus Howe" ... ..	.....	506	
Retiring allowance, on account of partial loss of sight and old age, to Henry Ludlow Osborne Rich, Officer-in-charge, Ministerial Branch, Lands Department, at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service ... ..	.....	1,000	
Retiring allowance, on account of mental infirmity, to Charles A. Brown, Clerk in the Conditional Sales Division, Lands Department, at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service ... ..	.....	554	
Retiring allowance, on account of bodily infirmity and incapacity for further service, to Faithfull William Croft, Clerk in the Conditional Sales Division, Lands Department, at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service ... ..	.....	475	
Other Votes, 1881 ... ..	1,213	.....	24,702
TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	18,888	24,702

## IX.

## Secretary for Public Works.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1881.	Required for 1882.
		£	£
102	Department of Public Works ... ..	5,647	5,352
	Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—		
102	Engineer's Department ... ..	4,024	4,024
102	Fitz Roy Dock ... ..	4,500	4,500
103	Dredge Service ... ..	55,324	63,524
104	Public Works ... ..	60,033	58,688
104	Miscellaneous ... ..	207	.....
	Colonial Architect :—		
105	Colonial Architect's Department ... ..	13,103	14,905
106-107	Public Works and Buildings ... ..	141,746	223,028
106-107	Revotes ... ..	.....	23,928
	Roads and Bridges :—		
108	General Establishment ... ..	5,975	5,975
108	Superintendents in Field ... ..	16,878	16,878
108-112	Construction and Maintenance ... ..	497,778	590,479
113	Revotes ... ..	.....	25,764
113	Miscellaneous ... ..	1,132	60
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 806,347	1,037,105

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
4th November, 1881.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.				
				£		£				
<b>Department of Public Works.</b>										
	1	1	Secretary for Public Works ... ..	1,500		1,500				
	1	1	Under Secretary ... ..	800		800				
	1	1	Chief Clerk and Clerk to Tender Board... ..	550		550				
	1	1	Corresponding Clerk ... ..	400		400				
43	1	1	Record Clerk ... ..	300		300				
	1	1	Assistant do. ... ..	225		225				
			Clerical Duties in connection with Acquisition of Land Act ... ..	100		100				
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	120		150				
	1	1	Do. ... ..	75		100				
43	1	1	Principal Messenger ... ..	150		150				
43	1	1	Messenger ... ..	125		125				
	1	1	Boy do. ... ..	52		52				
			Wages of Male and Female Servants employed cleaning Public Works Department ... ..	400		300				
			Rent ... ..	750	4,797	500	4,752			
			Incidental Expenses, including Allowance, Principal Messenger, for Quarters ... ..	100		100				
					850		600			
	11	11	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	5,647	.....	5,352			
<b>Harbours and Rivers Navigation.</b>										
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.										
43	1	1	Engineer-in-Chief ... ..	1,100		1,100				
43	1	1	Assistant Engineer ... ..	600		600				
	1	1	Draftsman ... ..	400		400				
	1	1	Do. ... ..	325		325				
	1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant ... ..	500		500				
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	300		300				
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	275		275				
43	2	2	Cadets, at £100 and £75 ... ..	175		175				
43	2	2	Cadets, at £52 ... ..	104		104				
43	1	1	Messenger ... ..	100		100				
			Travelling Expenses ... ..	120	3,879	120	3,879			
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	25		25				
					145		145			
	12	12	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	4,024	.....	4,024			
FITZ ROY DOCK.										
43	1	1	Shipwright Foreman ... ..	350		350				
	1	1	Engineer Foreman... ..	350		350				
43	1	1	Engineer Mechanic ... ..	220		220				
43	1	1	Fireman ... ..	120		120				
	1	1	Watchman ... ..	110		110				
			Contingencies (irrespective of date of claims) ... ..	.....	1,150	.....	1,150			
					3,350		3,350			
	5	5	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	4,500	.....	4,500			

No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Harbours and Rivers Navigation—continued.

DREDGE SERVICE.

Salaries, Wages, and Contingencies, (irrespective of date of claims) ... ..

TOTAL ... ..

SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.

Amount Voted for 1881.

Amount Required for 1882.

£

£

55,324 63,524

55,324 63,524

SCHEDULE TO DREDGE SERVICE ESTIMATE, SHOWING PROBABLE EXPENDITURE OF VOTE.

NOTE.—Any alterations from the arrangements of 1880 are shown in the notes below. Where there are no references to notes, the rates, &c., for 1881 have been adhered to for 1882.

Designation of Office.	No.	"Newcastle" working 2 ladders.	"Samson" working 2 ladders.	"Hunter" to work 2 ladders.	"Vulcan"	"Hercules"	"Archimedes"	"Titan"	"Fitzroy"	"Pluto"	"Clarence"	"Charon"	Total											
<b>WAGES OF CREWS OF DREDGES.</b>																								
Inspector of Dredges.	1	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	400											
Clerk	1												225											
Masters and Chief Engineers.	1	325	325	325	300	300	300	275	275	275	275	275	275											
Mates	1 at 108 1 at 144	312	168	156	156	156	156	166	156	156	156	156	156											
Coxswains	2 at 120—240	3 at 120—360	2 at 120—240	2 at 120—240	2 at 120—240	2 at 120—240	2 at 120—240	2 at 120—240	2 at 120—240	2 at 120—240	2 at 120—240	2 at 120—240	2 at 120—240											
Seamen	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208	3 at 104—208	3 at 104—208	3 at 104—208	3 at 104—208	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208											
Engineers	1	156	156	156	156	156	144	120	120	120	120	144	144											
Firemen	1	144	144	144	144	144	120	114	120	132	120	120	120											
Blacksmiths	1	180	108	108	108	108	108	144	150	144	144	188	188											
Strikers	2 at 120—240	1	120	120	120	120	120	120	104	120	120	120	120											
Carpenters	1	144	144	2 at 144—288	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144											
Painters	1	132																						
Winchmen	1	120																						
Brakemen	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208							104		104											
Oilers	1	104																						
Cooks	1	104	104	104	104	104	104	96	96	104	104	104	104											
Watchmen	1	104	104	104	104	104	104						104											
Boys	2 at 75—150	1	60			60	75	75	75	75	60	60	60											
Boilermakers	2 at 108—336	1																						
Boilermakers and Engineer's Assts.	1	120									120													
	25	3327	17	2269	16	2221	14	1048	15	1832	11	1451	12	1572	12	1574	9	1299	16	2057	11	1401	21001	
<b>WAGES OF CREWS OF TUGS.</b>																								
Masters	1	"Ajax" 240	"Thetis" 240	"Dione" 192	"Cyclops" 192	"Ceres" 216	"Achilles" 192	"Hector" 168	"Charybdis" 192	"Pearl" 144	"Little Nell" 204	"Scylla" 144	144											
Leading Seamen	1	120	120	120	120	120	120	104	104	104	104	104	104											
Seamen	8 at 104—312	8 at 104—312	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208	2 at 104—208	1	104	144	144	144	192	144											
Engineers	1	240	240	192	180	216	192	104	144	144	144	192	144											
Leading Firemen	1	132	132																					
Firemen	1	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	108	120	120	120											
Cooks	1	104																						
Boys	1			75	60	75	75						75											
	9	1208	8	1104	6	787	6	760	7	955	6	683	4	636	4	696	4	500	6	799	2	288	3326	
<b>Contingencies of Dredges and Tugs.</b>																								
Coals, stores, repairs, renewals, and all other incidental expenses		£ 3,394	£ 4,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 1,500	£ 2,000	£ 1,500	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	£ 2,000	24394
To provide for salaries, stores, and all other incidental expenses for two new Dredges and plant, which will be in service at Manning River and coast lakes and rivers during 1882, and for emergencies																								9178
The Dredges are at present stationed as under:—																								
"Pluto"—Shoalhaven River.																								
"Samson" } Newcastle.																								
"Hercules" } Sydney.																								
"Archimedes" } Sydney.																								
"Charon" } Sydney.																								
"Titan"—Myall River.																								
"Newcastle" } Newcastle.																								
"Hunter" } Newcastle.																								
"Vulcan"—Hunter River.																								
"Fitzroy"—Macleay River.																								
"Clarence"—Clarence River.																								
Total .. .. .																								
£ 63524																								

Boys are interchanged in Dredges and Tugs as the requirements of the service or promotion may demand:—

\*The boy of the "Samson" now receives £60 instead of £50 as formerly; the boy of the "Clarence" now receives £50 instead of £60; the boy of the "Hercules" now receives £50 instead of £60. This is the result of the interchange as explained above.

†Additional brakemen required to enable the "Hunter" to work two ladders at one time.

‡Crew reduced by one boy.

§Boy substituted for a seaman.

\*For the year 1881 the sum of £1,292 was estimated as required under this head, the larger sum now asked for, is to provide for the working of two new Dredges for the year 1882, which are not yet scheduled, as they will not be put into commission till the end of 1881.

†The salary of the clerk who has been employed on the Dredge accounts is now paid from a contingent vote, at the rate of 12s. per diem. As the Dredge service has now grown to large dimensions it is thought desirable to give him a fixed position at a salary of £225 per annum.

‡The "Hunter," by reason of her working double ladders, has been raised to the position of a first-class dredge; the salary therefore of the Master of the "Hunter" is made to correspond, being raised from £300 to £325, as in the case of the other first-class dredges.

## No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
<b>Harbours and Rivers Navigation—continued.</b>							
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>							
43	2	2	Assistant Engineers employed in superintending the construction of Public Works ... ..	1,100		1,100	
			Professional and other Extra Assistance, formerly paid from Contingent and other Votes ... ..	2,150		2,150	
	1	1	Ballast Master, Newcastle ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Boatman ... ..	108		108	
					3,558		3,558
			Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys (irrespective of the date of claims) ... ..	2,000		2,000	
			Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground (do.)...	5,000		5,000	
			Towards expenses connected with or arising out of employment of Tugs on Special Service, and for expenses connected with the Rocket Apparatus and Life-boat Services, Newcastle ... ..	.....		800	
			Incidental Expenses, &c., in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works (do.) ... ..	15,000		15,000	
			Towards extending and maintaining Main Road through Bullock Island, Newcastle ... ..	200		200	
			Wharf, Darlington Point, Murrumbidgee River ... ..	1,000		1,000	
			Improving the navigation of Tweed River ... ..	.....		2,000	
			Construction of a Bridge across Throsby's Creek, Bullock Island ... ..	.....		1,300	
			For Wharf Accommodation, Woodburn, Richmond River ... ..	.....		1,000	
			For Wharf Accommodation, Bellinger River Heads ... ..	.....		500	
			For Wharf Accommodation, Macleay River ... ..	.....		500	
			For Wharf Accommodation, Oxley Island, Manning River ... ..	.....		500	
			For construction of Additional Punts for the Dredge Service ... ..	.....		12,000	
			Wharf, East Kempsey ... ..	.....		800	
			Wharf, Waratah ... ..	.....		300	
			Wharf at Congarene, Nambucca River ... ..	.....		200	
			For purchase or construction of a Public Wharf at Clarence Town ... ..	.....		600	
			Towards construction of Road and Store, Booral Wharf, Karuah River... ..	.....		600	
			Further for Clearing and Improving Myall River ... ..	.....		400	
			Entrance Gates, Botanic Gardens, West End ... ..	.....		500	
			Towards Improving and Clearing the Darling River, further sum ... ..	.....		5,000	
			Leading Marks, Sydney Harbour... ..	.....		530	
			Raising Parapet, Shellharbour Breakwater ... ..	.....		700	
			Footway, Belmore Bridge ... ..	.....		800	
			Wharf, Bulladelah, Myall River ... ..	.....		400	
			Purchase of Dams and repairing of same for the conservation of Water for domestic purposes, Temora ... ..	.....		2,500	
			Other Votes, 1881... ..	33,275		.....	
					56,475		55,130
	4	4	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	60,033	.....	58,688
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>							
			Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharf ... ..	.....	207	.....	.....

## No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Page in Schedule	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
<b>Colonial Architect.</b>							
<b>COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.</b>							
44	1	1	Colonial Architect ... ..	1,000		1,000	
44	1	1	First Clerk of Works ... ..	600		600	
44	1	1	Clerk of Works ... ..	500		500	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	450		450	
44	1	1	Do. ... ..	425		425	
44	1	1	Do. ... ..	400		400	
44	1	1	Do. ... ..	350		350	
44	1	1	Do. ... ..	350		350	
44	1	1	Do. ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	300		300	
	...	1	First Foreman of Works... ..	.....		325	
44	1	1	Foreman of Works ... ..	300		300	
44	1	1	Do. ... ..	275		275	
44	1	1	Do. ... ..	250		250	
44	1	1	Chief Draftsman and Instructor of Cadets	400		425	
	...	1	Draftsman ... ..	.....		350	
44	1	1	Do. ... ..	300		300	
44	...	1	Do. ... ..	.....		200	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	200		200	
44	1	1	Do. ... ..	175		175	
44	1	1	Do. ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Cadet ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	75		75	
	2	2	Cadets, at £52 and £62 ... ..	104		114	
	1	1	Chief Clerk... ..	500		500	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	350		350	
44	1	1	Do. ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	275		275	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	200		225	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	100		125	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Boatman ... ..	108		108	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	108		150	
44	1	1	Office-keeper ... ..	60		60	
					9,755		10,757
			Forage allowance for the horses of the Colonial Architect and the First Clerk of Works ... ..	98		98	
			Travelling Expenses of the Colonial Architect and Officers of the Department, when proceeding to inspect Public Works and Buildings ... ..	1,200		2,000	
			Professional and other Extra Assistance... ..	2,000		2,000	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	50		50	
					3,348		4,148
	35	38	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	13,103	.....	14,905



## No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

	Amount Voted for 1881.	Amount Required for 1882.
<b>Colonial Architect—continued.</b>		
<b>Public Works and Buildings.</b>		
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally (irrespective of the date of claims) ... ..	20,000	20,000
Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally (do.) ... ..	12,000	12,000
Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings (do.) ... ..	1,500	1,500
Lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks (do.) ... ..	400	400
Lighting Government Lamps in streets of Sydney, the Domain, Hyde Park, &c. (do.) ... ..	1,600	1,600
To provide Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol (do.) ... ..	6,500	6,500
Police Buildings (do.) ... ..	6,000	6,000
Supply of Coffins for Paupers (do.) ... ..	250	250
Repairs and Furniture for Post and Telegraph Stations (do.) ... ..	5,000	12,000
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups (do.) ... ..	25,000	25,000
Repairs, &c., Batteries at the Heads ... ..		500
Gladesville Hospital for Insane, apparatus, &c., for manufacturing supply of gas ... ..		2,000
Gladesville Hospital for Insane, additional buildings to accommodate 150 patients, further sum ... ..		4,000
Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, temporary buildings, erection of, further sum ... ..		14,800
Post and Telegraph Offices, purchase of sites ... ..		2,000
Yass Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ... ..		2,500
Montague Island Light-house, erection of, further sum ... ..		7,700
Wentworth Post and Telegraph Office, additions, &c. ... ..		1,980
Coonabarabran Police Station, erection, further sum ... ..		1,000
Goulburn Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ... ..		2,500
Albury Court-house, additions, &c. ... ..		750
Casino Lock-up Gaol ... ..		2,000
Lock-up at Waverley ... ..		1,700
Lock-up at Randwick ... ..		1,400
Lock-up at Parkes ... ..		2,300
Lighting Lamps, University, irrespective of date of claim ... ..		150
Coolah Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ... ..		300
Newcastle Telegraph Office, additions, &c. ... ..		710
Narrandera Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ... ..		214
Bingera Police Station, erection of, further sum ... ..		335
Warren Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ... ..		300
Morpeth Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ... ..		563
Warialda Court-house, erection of, further sum ... ..		1,000
Temora Police Buildings, further sum ... ..		472
Uralla Court-house, erection of ... ..		2,200
Narrabri Police Buildings, erection of ... ..		2,270
Newcastle Post Office, additions, &c. ... ..		625
North Sydney Watch-house, erection of, further sum ... ..		1,985
Cassilis Court-house, additions ... ..		1,500
Prince Alfred Park, dwarf wall and iron railing ... ..		2,200
Camperdown Watch-house, erection of ... ..		1,700
Orange Court-house, erection of, further sum ... ..		1,580
Molong Court-house, additions ... ..		2,300
Barrenjoey Light-house, erection of, further sum ... ..		1,750
Coonamble Court-house and Gaol, additions, &c., further sum ... ..		142
La Perouse Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ... ..		978
Tamworth Post and Telegraph Office ... ..		3,500
Lambton Post and Telegraph Office ... ..		1,500
Wingham Post and Telegraph Office ... ..		1,000
Court-house, Lismore, Erection of ... ..		3,500
Post and Telegraph Office, Redfern, further sum ... ..		692
Post and Telegraph Office, Camden, further sum ... ..		487
Court-house and Telegraph Station at Tumberumba, further sum ... ..		600
Post and Telegraph Office, Walcha, further sum ... ..		750
Court-house, Burrowa ... ..		3,000
Post and Telegraph Office, South Creek ... ..		460
Post and Telegraph Office, Candelo, further sum ... ..		150
Post and Telegraph Office, Lismore ... ..		500
Carried forward ... ..	£ 78,250	171,793

## No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

	Amount Voted for 1881.	Amount Required for 1882.
<b>Colonial Architect—continued.</b>		
<b>Public Works and Buildings—continued.</b>		
Brought forward ... ..	£ 78,250	£ 171,793
Post and Telegraph Office, Lambton ... ..		1,500
Post and Telegraph Office, Wingham ... ..		1,000
Post and Telegraph Office, Tamworth ... ..		4,000
Post and Telegraph Office, Glebe ... ..		2,000
Fortification Barracks, Port Jackson ... ..		500
Campbelltown Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ... ..		1,500
St. Peter's Lock-up, erection of ... ..		1,850
Penrith Court-house, purchase of land at rear of ... ..		350
Quirindi Court-house, erection of ... ..		1,500
Albury Public Buildings, Paving foot-paths, &c. ... ..		700
Dubbo Post and Telegraph Office, additions, &c. ... ..		200
Cowra Court-house, alterations, &c. ... ..		700
Barraba Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ... ..		800
Grafton Gaol, additions, &c. ... ..		4,000
Wollongong Post and Telegraph Office, additions, &c., further sum ... ..		325
Cowra Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ... ..		560
Manly Beach Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ... ..		500
Vegetable Creek Court-house and Watch-house, erection of ... ..		3,400
Quirindi Post and Telegraph Office, erection of ... ..		1,200
Uralla Post and Telegraph Office, erection of ... ..		1,200
Vegetable Creek Post and Telegraph Office, erection of ... ..		1,000
Paterson Post and Telegraph Office, erection or purchase of ... ..		1,000
Stroud Post and Telegraph Office, erection of ... ..		1,000
Albury Telegraph Office, erection of ... ..		3,500
Darlinghurst Court-house, additions, &c. ... ..		1,600
Walgett Public Buildings, fencing reserve ... ..		500
Necropolis—Additions to Church of England Cemetery Lodge ... ..		100
Parramatta Court-house and Lock-up, additions ... ..		3,250
New Gaol, Forbes ... ..		4,000
Young Court-house, including site ... ..		7,500
Other Works, &c., 1881 ... ..	63,496	
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>£ 141,746</b>	<b>223,028</b>
<b>Revotes.</b>		
Narandera Post and Telegraph Office—Erection of, further sum ... ..		700
Forbes Court-house—Erection of, balance of vote ... ..		2,528
Ashfield Lock-up—Erection of ... ..		900
Booligal Post and Telegraph Office—Erection of ... ..		1,000
Moama Court-house—Erection of ... ..		3,000
Moama Post and Telegraph Office—Erection of ... ..		1,500
Moree Lock-up and Keeper's Quarters—Erection of ... ..		2,000
St. Leonard's Post and Telegraph Office—Erection, further sum ... ..		975
do do Erection, including purchase of site ... ..		3,125
Yass Post and Telegraph Office—Erection of ... ..		1,500
Adelong Post and Telegraph Office—Erection of ... ..		1,200
Wentworth Custom-house—Erection of ... ..		2,500
Woodburn Police-station—Erection of ... ..		2,000
Bendemeer Post and Telegraph Office—Erection of ... ..		1,000
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>23,928</b>

## No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
<b>Roads and Bridges.</b>							
<b>GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.</b>							
				£		£	
44	1	1	Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief ... ..	1,000		1,000	
44	1	1	Assistant Engineer ... ..	550		550	
	1	1	Draftsman ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Chief Clerk and Cashier ... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Supervisor of Accounts and Accountant... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Assistant Accountant ... ..	325		325	
	1	1	2nd Clerk ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	250		250	
	4	4	Clerks—1 at £225, and 3 at £100 ... ..	525		525	
	2	2	Cadets, at £75 each ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	75		75	
					4,175		4,175
44			Equipment Allowance to Commissioner and Engineer- in-Chief ... ..	100		100	
			Travelling Expenses, Instruments, Books, and other Incidental Expenses ... ..	700		700	
			Assistance in Office and Field ... ..	.....	800 1,000	.....	800 1,000
	15	15	TOTAL ... ..	£	5,975	.....	5,975
<b>SUPERINTENDENTS IN FIELD.</b>							
44-45	5	5	Assistant Engineers, at £500 ... ..	2,500		2,500	
45	5	5	Superintendents, 1st class, at £400 ... ..	2,000		2,000	
45	7	7	Do. do. at £375 ... ..	2,625		2,625	
45	2	2	Do. do. at £340 ... ..	680		680	
45-46	6	6	Do. 2nd class, at £300 ... ..	1,800		1,800	
46	3	3	Do. do. at £250 ... ..	750		750	
46	4	4	Do. 3rd class, at £200 ... ..	800		800	
46	4	4	Cadets, at £156 ... ..	624		624	
	4	4	Cadets—2 at £100, and 2 at £52 ... ..	304		304	
					12,083		12,083
			Travelling Allowance to 5 Assistant Engineers and 14 Superintendents, 1st class, at £150 ... ..	2,850		2,850	
			Do. 13 Superintendents, 2nd and 3rd class, at £125 ... ..	1,625		1,625	
			Do. 4 Cadets, at £80 ... ..	320		320	
					4,795		4,795
	40	40	TOTAL ... ..	£	16,878	.....	16,878
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.</b>							
<i>Main North Road.</i>							
			West Maitland to Tamworth—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 170 miles, at £25 per mile ... ..	4,250		4,250	
			Tamworth to Armidale, 75 miles, at £50 per mile ... ..	3,750		3,750	
			Tolls, Morpeth to West Maitland, to be divided ratably between the Municipalities of Morpeth and East and West Maitland ... ..	1,000		1,000	
					9,000		9,000
			Carried forward ... ..	£	9,000	.....	9,000

No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	£		£	
<b>Roads and Bridges—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... ..	.....	9,000	.....	9,000
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—continued.</b>				
<i>Main South Road.</i>				
Sydney to Albury—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 335 miles, at £25 per mile ... ..	9,625		.....	
Sydney to Bowning—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 210 miles, at £25 per mile ... ..	.....		5,250	
Bowning to Adelong Crossing—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 66 miles, at £50 per mile ... ..	.....		3,300	
Adelong Crossing to Albury—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 109 miles, at £25 per mile ... ..	.....		2,725	
Tolls, to be expended where collected ... ..	1,680		1,680	
		11,305		12,955
<i>Main Western Road.</i>				
Sydney to Dubbo—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 253 miles, at £25 per mile ... ..	6,325		6,325	
Dubbo to Warren, 85 miles, at £50 per mile ... ..	4,250		4,250	
Tolls, to be expended where collected ... ..	2,390		2,390	
		12,965		12,965
<i>Other Main Roads.</i>				
Grafton, via Glen Innes to Inverell, 145 miles, at £75 ... ..	10,875		10,875	
Grafton to Glen Innes—Tolls, Grafton Punt ... ..	1,400		1,400	
Armidale to Maryland, 165 miles, at £50 ... ..	8,250		8,250	
Wallerawang to Mudgee, 75 miles, at £75 ... ..	5,625		.....	
Wallerawang to Mudgee, 75 miles, at £50 ... ..	.....		3,750	
Mudgee Road—Tolls ... ..	1,500		1,000	
Bombala via Tantawangalo to Merimbula, 54 miles, at £75 ... ..	4,050		4,050	
Orange by Boree to Forbes, 81 miles, at £75 ... ..	6,075		.....	
Orange by Boree to Forbes, 81 miles, at £50 ... ..	.....		4,050	
Goulburn to Cooma, 123 miles, at £50 ... ..	6,150		6,150	
Tarago to Braidwood, 36 miles, at £50 ... ..	1,800		1,800	
Bathurst to Blayney, 22 miles, at £25 ... ..	550		550	
Blayney via Cowra to Grenfell, 75 miles, at £50 ... ..	3,750		3,750	
Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry ... ..	2,000		2,000	
Amount in lieu of Tolls for repair of undermentioned Roads:—				
Sydney via the Dam at Cook's River to Half-way House ... ..				
Rocky Point Road to Road from Tom Ugly's Point to Burwood Railway Station ... ..		4,252		5,000
Stanmore Road from the Enmore Road to the Canterbury Trust Road ... ..				
Newtown Railway Bridge to the Undercliffe Bridge ... ..				
Main South Coast Road, 100 miles, at £50 ... ..	5,000		5,000	
		61,277		57,625
<i>Roads and Bridges generally.</i>				
Contingent Works on Roads under Department (irrespective of dates)	12,000		13,000	
Expenses of working Punts and maintaining Approaches, &c. (do.)	5,000		6,000	
Repair and painting of Bridges ... .. (do.)	10,000		12,000	
Conveyance of Officers, Equipment, and Materials by Railway (do.)	3,000		3,000	
Minor Roads under Department, as per Schedule ... .. (do.)	250,000		273,000	
Approach to Railway Stations ... .. (do.)	10,000		12,000	
Construction and Repair of Toll-bars ... .. (do.)	500		500	
Bridge, Umbango Creek, Tarcutta to Tumbarumba Road ... ..	.....		550	
Bridges, Raymond Terrace to Manning River Road ... ..	.....		900	
Bridge, Salabalah Creek Road, Gilgandra to Mundooran ... ..	.....		400	
Bridge, Bogan River at Bulgandramine ... ..	.....		800	
Bridge, Biree River, near Goodooga ... ..	.....		1,500	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 290,500		323,650	
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	94,547	.....	92,545

No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	£		£	
<b>Roads and Bridges—continued.</b>				
Brought forward	.....	94,547	.....	92,545
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—continued.</b>				
Brought forward	.....	290,500	.....	323,650
<i>Roads and Bridges generally—continued.</i>				
Bridge, Castlereagh River, on Road Coonamble to Walgett, at Nugil or Comegoland	.....		.....	800
Bridge, Palmer's Channel, Clarence River	.....		.....	1,800
Bridge or Culvert, Main-street, Campbelltown	.....		.....	500
Bridge over Derogate River	.....		.....	600
Bridge, Wybong Creek, Road Sandy Hollow to Muswellbrook	.....		.....	1,200
Bridge, Saltwater Creek, on Road East side of Williams River	.....		.....	600
Bridge and approaches, Black Gully	.....		.....	1,000
Bridges, on Road Manilla, via Barraba to Bingera	.....		.....	1,300
Bridge, Fitzroy, Mulwarree Ponds, Goulburn	.....		.....	3,000
Bridge and Approaches, Stoney Creek, on Road Port Macquarie to Cundle	.....		.....	350
Bridge, Midway Rivulet, on Old South Road, at Sutton Forest	.....		.....	250
Bridge, Newrea	.....		.....	1,100
Bridge, Rock Flat Creek, Manero	.....		.....	600
Bridge, Wollombi to Yango Road, Sugar-loaf Creek	.....		.....	200
Bridge, Two-mile, Warrambool	.....		.....	1,500
Bridge, Dirty Lagoon, Cross Roads to Ballina Road	.....		.....	300
Bridge, Boorie Creek, on Road Lismore to Goolmangar	.....		.....	200
Bridge, Bogy Creek, on Road Byangum to Queensland Border	.....		.....	200
Bridge, Duck Creek, on Uralla Road	.....		.....	250
Bridge, One-mile Creek, on Road Ballina to Tintenbah	.....		.....	200
Bridge, Deadman's Creek, on Road Casino to Mount Lindsay	.....		.....	300
Bridge, Dragon Swamp, on Road Bombala to Merimbula	.....		.....	500
Bridge, Toowamba, to New Buildings Road	.....		.....	2,000
Bridge, Punkally Creek	.....		.....	500
Bridge, Dignam's Creek	.....		.....	1,000
Bridge, Reedy Creek, on Road Tarago to Braidwood	.....		.....	1,500
Bridges, on Road Araluen to Moruya	.....		.....	400
Bridge, Blue Bell, on Clyde Road	.....		.....	400
Bridge, over Nimby Creek, on Road Murrumburrah to Jugiong	.....		.....	200
Bridge, Mulgandra Creek, on Road Forbes to Cowra	.....		.....	600
Bridge, Swanbrook, on Road Inverell to Queensland Border	.....		.....	500
Bridge, Paddy's River, on Road Walleragang to Tumberumba	.....		.....	1,500
Bridge, Manus Creek, on Road Billabong to Tumberumba	.....		.....	800
Bridge, Woolli Creek, near Kingsgrove	.....		.....	900
Bridge over the Lachlan River, on Road Narandera to Mount Hope	.....		.....	500
Bridge, Yanko Creek	.....		.....	1,000
Bridge, Cook's River, at Canterbury (re-building)	.....		.....	1,500
Bridge, Unghi Creek, on Road Kempsey to Fernmount	.....		.....	400
Bridge, Houghlahan Creek, Road Wagga to Temora	.....		.....	450
Carried forward	£ 290,500	.....	.....	354,550
Carried forward	£	94,547	.....	92,545

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1882.

111

## No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	£		£	
<b>Roads and Bridges—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... ..	.....	94,547	.....	92,545
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—continued.</b>				
Brought forward... ..	290,500	.....	354,550	
<i>Roads and Bridges generally—continued.</i>				
Bridge, Cowan's Creek, on Road Newton-Boyd Road to Clarence River .....			230	
Bridge over south arm of Nambucca River, near Bowra... ..			850	
Bridges, Razorback and Red House Creeks, near Picton .....			750	
Bridge, Berellan, Crookhaven River, on Road Nowra to Greenwell Point .....			400	
Bridges, Campbelltown to Menangle Road .....			500	
Bridge, Moonan Brook, at Denison Diggings (foot bridge) .....			300	
Bridge, Wahgunyah Approaches, including compensation for land .....			3,000	
Bridge, Bundarra—Carriage of ironwork from Newcastle to Tamworth, by rail, irrespective of dates .....			1,599	
Bridge, Cooma Creek .....			1,750	
Bridge, St. Mary's, South Creek .....			530	
Hay Bridge Tolls—To be expended in maintenance of bridge, &c., balance to be handed to the Municipal Council .....			800	
Bridge, Namoi River, Boggabri .....			8,000	
Bridge, Monkittes Creek, Braidwood, to replace old Bridge .....			500	
Bridge, Muddy Creek, Road to Lady Robinson's Beach... ..			650	
Bridge on road from Darlington Point Ferry to Railway Station .....			750	
Traffic Bridge, Parramatta, near Queen's Wharf .....			5,000	
Bridges on Road, Hillston to Cobar .....			1,000	
Bridge at Lismore, further sum .....			4,845	
Bridge, Lane Cove River, further sum .....			6,000	
Bridge, Brogo River, further sum .....			2,100	
Bridge, Mihi, at Moree, further sum .....			1,000	
Bridge, Peel River, at Tamworth, and approaches as altered, further sum .....			2,000	
Bridge, Nowra, further sum .....			4,000	
Bridge, Shark's Creek, further sum .....			600	
Road, Cootamundra to Temora .....			1,920	
Road, Belmore River to Forest Land, further sum .....			550	
Bridge, Booberoi Creek .....			1,000	
Proportion of Survey for Sewerage to July 31st, 1881, to recoup Sewerage Loan Vote .....			3,500	
Road, Rylstone to Bylong .....			2,000	
Road, Raymond Terrace, Stockton End .....			500	
Road, Euabulong to Mount Hope... ..			500	
Road, Warragee to Gerald's Yard on Warri Warri Road .....			300	
Road, Mick's Mount to Oberon and Swatchfield .....			300	
Road, Wilcannia to Mount Gipps .....			500	
Road, Ballina to Brunswick... ..			1,000	
Road, Wardell Mountain .....			1,000	
Road, Newcastle to Lake Macquarie .....			500	
Road, Lismore to Wyrallah, Monaltee Swamp .....			400	
Road, Casino to Wharf .....			450	
Road, Mount Pleasant to Nundle .....			300	
Road from Murrumburrah to Currawang... ..			300	
Road, Ricketty-street to Botany Road .....			1,000	
Road, Mangrove to Ten-mile Hollow .....			500	
Roads in vicinity of Newcastle .....			1,000	
Carried forward... ..	£ 290,500	.....	419,224	
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	94,547	.....	92,545

No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	£		£	
<b>Roads and Bridges—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... ..	.....	94,547	.....	92,545
<i>*CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—continued.</i>				
Brought forward ... ..	290,500	.....	419,224	
<i>Roads and Bridges generally—continued.</i>				
Road, Lane Cove Road to head of Lane Cove River ... ..	.....		600	
Road, Paterson to Dungog, Wallarobba Road ... ..	.....		500	
Road, Clarence Town to Dungog ... ..	.....		1,000	
Road, Nelligen to Bolaro ... ..	.....		320	
Road from Mossvale and Shoalhaven Road to Meryla Creek ... ..	.....		250	
Road, Copeland to Rawdon Vale ... ..	.....		500	
Road, Field of Mars Common ... ..	.....		2,000	
Roads, Punts, &c., Lower Clarence... ..	.....		500	
Road, Old South Road at Bowral ... ..	.....		500	
Road, M'Guire's Creek to head of Navigation, at Tevern ... ..	.....		400	
Road, Stroud and Raymond Terrace Roads to Booral Wharf, head of Navigation, Karuah ... ..	.....		300	
Road, Little River Diggings, Dungog ... ..	.....		350	
Road, Upper Wattagan Creek to Cooranbong ... ..	.....		2,500	
Road, East Maitland to Mount Vincent ... ..	.....		2,000	
Road, Bulli, <i>via</i> Clifton to Blue Gum Forest ... ..	.....		1,500	
Road, Casino towards Tenterfield ... ..	.....		2,000	
Black Range Drainage ... ..	.....		650	
Punt, South Arm, Bellinger River... ..	.....		400	
Punt, Kinchela's Creek ... ..	.....		300	
Punt, Congarini ... ..	.....		300	
Punt, Wingham Ferry ... ..	.....		300	
Punt at Carathoul, Hay District ... ..	.....		400	
Punt, Tom Ugly's Ferry (steam Punt) ... ..	.....		1,500	
Punt, Clarence River ... ..	.....		300	
Weston-street, Balmain ... ..	.....		850	
Road through Cooma ... ..	.....		700	
Road through Binalong ... ..	.....		350	
Road through Casino ... ..	.....		290	
Embankments at Tallywalka and Booligal ... ..	.....		2,500	
Approaches to Railway Station, Hay ... ..	.....		2,500	
Road through Wentworth ... ..	.....		300	
Road from Burrowa to Galong Platform ... ..	.....		300	
Road through Brevarrina ... ..	.....		200	
Road through Balranald ... ..	.....		250	
Tar Footway, University Cutting ... ..	.....		500	
Drainage of Public Buildings, Parramatta ... ..	.....		700	
Transfer and Maintenance of Old and New South Head Roads ... ..	.....		5,000	
Metalling, forming, and clearing Hoskins-street, Temora ... ..	.....		500	
Bridges on the Road Young to Jerrybang ... ..	.....		500	
Bridge at Victoria Hill on the Road Young to Black Range ... ..	.....		200	
Bridge on Road Wombat to Wallendbeen ... ..	.....		400	
Other Services of 1881 ... ..	71,431		.....	
		361,931		454,634
<i>Roads under Trustees.</i>				
Clerk in charge ... ..	300		300	
Minor Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule ... ..	26,000		27,000	
Unclassified Roads ... ..	14,000		15,000	
Cost of obtaining Reports and other Contingent Expenses ... ..	1,000		1,000	
		41,300		43,300
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>497,778</b>		<b>590,479</b>

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1882.

113

## No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	£		£	
<b>Revotes.</b>				
<i>Votes of 1878.</i>				
Road, Gunnedah to Barraba ... ..			529	
Road, Broughton Creek to Brogers Creek ... ..			500	
Road at foot of Jamberoo Pass ... ..			405	
<i>Votes of 1879.</i>				
Bridge over Sportsman's Creek ... ..			2,000	
Bridge, Lismore, Richmond River ... ..			7,000	
Bridge at Oxley ... ..			4,000	
Bridge, Shark's Creek ... ..			1,000	
Bridge, Namoi River, near Gunnedah, to supplement Road Vote ... ..			1,200	
Bridge, George's Plains, Railway Station, to Cow Flat ... ..			788	
Bridge, Wollondilly, at Goulburn ... ..			4,945	
Road, Gunnedah to Barraba ... ..			1,247	
Green's Road ... ..			1,850	
Approach to Wambeyan Caves ... ..			800	
				25,764
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£			25,764
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>				
Lighting, Belmore Bridge ... ..		60	60	
Other Services of 1881 ... ..		1,072		
			1,132	60
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£		1,132	60





## IX.

## Railways.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1881.	Required for 1882.
	Railways:—	£	£
116	General Establishment ... ..	7,120	7,120
117	Engineering Establishment—Works in Progress ... ..	12,991	13,416
117-118	Existing Lines—Working Expenses ... ..	775,773	883,075
119	Miscellaneous ... ..	566	5,113
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 796,450	908,724

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
4th November, 1881.*

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

		No. IX.—RAILWAYS.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.								Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	1881	1882							£		£	
<b>Railways.</b>												
<b>GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.</b>												
	1	1	Commissioner	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000		
	1	1	Secretary	...	...	...	...	600		600		
	1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	350		350		
	1	1	Clerk in charge of Records	...	...	...	...	275		275		
	1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	250		250		
	1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	200		200		
	1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	150		150		
	1	1	Junior Clerk	...	...	...	...	100		100		
	1	1	Messenger and Housekeeper	...	...	...	...	125		125		
								3,050		3,050		
			Travelling and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	200		200		
									3,250		3,250	
<i>Account Branch.</i>												
	1	1	Accountant...	...	...	...	...	450		450		
	1	1	Paymaster and Chief Cashier	...	...	...	...	400		400		
	1	1	Cashier, South and West	...	...	...	...	350		350		
	1	1	Do. North	...	...	...	...	200		200		
	1	1	Principal Bookkeeper	...	...	...	...	350		350		
	1	1	Assistant do.	...	...	...	...	300		300		
	1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	225		225		
	1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	200		200		
	1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	200		200		
									2,675		2,675	
<i>Examining Branch—(Wages and Accounts.)</i>												
	1	1	Examiner	...	...	...	...	375		375		
	1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	225		225		
	1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	200		200		
	1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	175		175		
	1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	110		110		
	1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	110		110		
									1,195		1,195	
	24	24						£	7,120		7,120	
			<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	£	.....	.....	.....	

No. IX.—RAILWAYS.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Engineering Establishment.</b>				
			<b>WORKS IN PROGRESS.</b>				
47	1	1	Engineer-in-Chief ... ..	£ 1,800		£ 1,800	
	1	1	Assistant Engineer—Office Staff...	600		700	
	1	1	Chief Clerk...	450		500	
	1	1	Draftsman ... ..	425		425	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	175		175	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	120		120	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	75		100	
					5,745		5,920
			Travelling Expenses ... ..	600		600	
			Forage and Equipment Allowance to Engineer-in-Chief	146		146	
			Contingent sum to provide such further Assistance as may be required ... ..	4,000		4,000	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	250		500	
					4,996		5,246
			<i>Valuation of Land.</i>		10,741		11,166
50	1	1	Valuator ... ..	600		600	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	550		550	
	1	1	Surveyor and Draftsman ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Draftsman ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	200		200	
			Travelling Expenses ... ..	300		300	
					2,250		2,250
	20	20	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ .....	12,991	.....	13,416
			<b>Existing Lines—Working Expenses.</b>				
			<b>PERMANENT WAY AND LOCOMOTIVE BRANCHES.</b>				
			<i>Permanent Way Branch.</i>				
	1	1	Engineer for Existing Lines ... ..	1,000		1,000	
	1	1	Assistant Engineer ... ..	600		600	
	...	4	District Engineers—3 at £500 ; 1 at £350 ... ..	.....		1,850	
	1	1	Draftsman ... ..	400		400	
	1	1	First Clerk ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	150		150	
	1	1	Messenger and Housekeeper ... ..	100		100	
					2,600		4,450
	1	1	Superintendent of Permanent Way Branch, Great Northern Railway ... ..	450		450	
	1	1	Inspector, South and West ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Do. North ... ..	300		300	
			Repairs and Renewals of Ways and Works (Schedule C)	180,000		204,000	
					181,050		205,050
			<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>				
	1	1	Locomotive Engineer ... ..	1,000		1,000	
	1	1	General Overseer ... ..	500		500	
	...	1	Do. Overseer ... ..	.....*		400	
	1	1	Locomotive Foreman, Newcastle... ..	400		400	
			Running Expenses and Repairs, and Renewal of Engines (Schedule A) ... ..	250,000		280,000	
			Repairs and Renewals of Carriages and Waggon (Schedule B) ... ..	45,000		45,000	
					296,900		327,300
	12	17	<b>Carried forward</b> ... ..	£ .....	480,550	.....	536,800

\* Previously paid from working expenses.

No. IX.—RAILWAYS.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>Existing Lines—Working Expenses—continued.</b>				
	12	17	Brought forward ... ..	.....	480,550	.....	536,800
			<b>TRAFFIC BRANCH.</b>				
	1	1	Traffic Manager, Southern and Western Lines ... ..	600		600	
	1	1	Traffic Manager, Northern Line ... ..	500		500	
47	2	3	Superintendent's Office—Goods and Coaching, at £350	700		1,050	
47	5	5	Inspectors, South and West, 1 at £350, and 4 at £300	1,500		1,550	
	2	2	Do. North ... ..	600		600	
47	1	1	First Clerk ... ..	225		225	
			Station-masters—				
47-50	90	...	1 at £275, 10 at £250, 5 at £225, 15 at £200, 19 at £175, 27 at £150, 13 at £140 ... ..	16,095		.....	
	...	97	1 at £325, 11 at £275, 8 at £250, 14 at £225, 16 at £200, 30 at £175, 17 at £150 ... ..	.....		19,500	
			Allowance to Station-masters, &c., for House-rent ...	1,022		917	
50	1	1	Wharfinger, Newcastle ... ..	300		300	
50	1	1	Assistant do. ... ..	200		200	
					21,742		25,442
			<b>TRAMWAYS.</b>				
	1	1	Superintendent ... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	225		225	
	2	2	Messenger and Housekeeper ... ..	100		100	
			Rent ... ..	560		750	
			Stores and Incidental Expenses ... ..	3,820		6,000	
			Running expenses and repairs and renewals of Motors and Carriages ... ..	12,000		15,000	
			Maintenance of Way and Works ... ..	6,000		22,500	
			Traffic Branch—Wages of Employés ... ..	12,000		18,000	
					35,105		62,975
			<b>TRAFFIC AUDIT.</b>				
50	1	1	Traffic Auditor ... ..	400		400	
50	1	1	Assistant Auditor, Northern Line ... ..	250		300	
50	2	2	Inspectors of Station Accounts, 1 at £275, 1 at £300... ..	550		575	
			Other Clerical Assistance—				
	14	...	1 at £275, 1 at £250, 1 at £225, 1 at 200, 1 at £190, 1 at £170, 1 at £160, 1 at £125, 1 at £120, 1 at £90, 1 at £75, 2 at £52, 1 at £26 ... ..	2,010		.....	
	...	15	2 at £275, 2 at £225, 1 at £200, 1 at £180, 1 at £170, 1 at £125, 1 at £120, 1 at £110, 1 at £90, 2 at £75, 1 at £52, 1 at £26 ... ..	.....		2,223	
					3,210		3,498
			<b>STORE.</b>				
	1	1	Storekeeper ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Assistant do., Northern Line ... ..	275		275	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	200		200	
			Clerks—				
	10	...	3 at £200, 1 at £175, 3 at £150, 1 at £140, 2 at £125	1,615		.....	
	...	12	1 at £225, 2 at £200, 1 at £175, 1 at £165, 3 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £125, 2 at £110 ... ..	.....		1,900	
			Wages of Store Labourers ... ..	3,376		3,448	
					5,816		6,173
			Traffic Branch—Wages of Employés, including £6,626 for Shipping Coal, which is recouped by Traffic charges	194,850		210,497	
			Stores and Incidental Expenses ... ..	34,500		37,690	
					229,350		248,187
	151	167	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£	775,773	.....	883,075

## No. IX.—RAILWAYS.

	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	£		£	
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>				
For construction of Foot-bridge to connect Wickham with Bullock Island	500		.....	
Compensation to representatives of the late W. Simon for land taken for Railway purposes. (Resolution of Assembly) ... ..	66		.....	
Advances to Contractors, Vote to be recouped as Advances are recovered... ..	.....		3,000	
Retiring Allowance, at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service, to H. P. G. Williams, Clerk in the Railway Department, incapacitated by bodily infirmity ... ..	.....		438	
Gratuity to the widow and two children of Napoleon Everingham, late Shunter, who was accidentally killed at Wellington while on duty...	.....		200	
Gratuity to the widow and seven children of Robert Kirkpatrick, late Tramway Conductor, who was accidentally killed while on duty ... ..	.....		350	
Gratuity to the widow of Thomas Hall, late Porter, who was accidentally killed at Darling Harbour, while on duty ... ..	.....		100	
Gratuity to the widow and child of Richard Eve, late Guard, who was accidentally killed at Lithgow while on duty... ..	.....		150	
Gratuity to the widow and eight children of Launcelot C. Beck, late Guard, who was accidentally killed at Gunning while on duty ... ..	.....		275	
Gratuity to the widow and child of James Collins, late Porter, who was accidentally killed at Newcastle while on duty ... ..	.....		150	
Gratuity to the widow and five children of William Bedford, late Labourer, who was accidentally killed at Sydney while on duty ... ..	.....		300	
Gratuity to the children of the late James Green, shunter, who was accidentally killed while on duty. (His widow will be placed in charge of a gate on one of the lines) ... ..	.....		150	
		566		5,113



## X.

## The Postmaster General.

### SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1881.	Required for 1882.
		£	£
122-123	Post Office ... ..	287,911	293,721
124	Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department ... ..	10,770	12,370
125-126	Electric Telegraphs ... ..	130,409	135,501
126	British and Australian Cable Subsidy ... ..	11,843	11,843
126	New Zealand Cable Subsidy ... ..	2,500	2,500
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 443,433	455,935

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
4th November, 1881.*

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



		No. X.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	1881	1882		£	£	£	£
<b>Post Office.</b>							
	1	1	Postmaster General				
	1	1	Secretary	1,500		1,500	
	1	1	Chief Clerk	800		800	
51	1	1	Superintendent, Mails	500		500	
	1	1	Accountant	500		500	
	1	1	Cashier	450		450	
51	1	1	Clerk in charge of Mail Despatch Room	400		400	
51	1	1	Clerk in charge of Mail Receiving Room	400		400	
	1	1	Clerk	400		400	
	1	1	Clerk in charge of Record Branch	350		350	
51	1	1	Clerk in charge of Correspondence Branch	350		350	
51	1	1	Clerk in charge of Inland Mail Contracts	300		300	
	1	1	Clerk in charge of Missing Letter Branch	300		300	
51	4	4	Clerks, at £300	300		300	
51	16	18	Do. 7 at £250, 3 at £225, and 8 at £200	1,200		1,200	
51	2	2	Ledger-keepers, at £200	3,625		4,025	
51-52	11	11	Clerks, at £175	400		400	
52	37	38	Do. 6 at £150, 14 at £132, and 18 at £100	1,925		1,925	
	3	3	Constables, at 7s. per diem	4,416		4,548	
		1	Stamper and Sorter	383		383	
52-53	6	6	Stampers and Sorters, at £175	200		200	
53	10	10	Do. at £150	1,050		1,050	
53	11	11	Do. at £132	1,500		1,500	
	2	2	Do. at £120	1,452		1,452	
53	11	11	Letter Carriers (1st Class), at £156	240		240	
53	10	10	Do. do. (2nd Class), at £144	1,716		1,716	
53	27	27	Do. do. (3rd Class), at £132	1,440		1,440	
53	42	42	Do. do. (4th Class), at £120	3,564		3,564	
53	30	36	Do. do. (5th Class), at £108	5,040		5,040	
53	3	4	Mail Cart Drivers, at £108	3,240		3,888	
52	1	1	Shipping Clerk	324		432	
	1	1	Shipping Clerk's Assistant	200		200	
53	1	1	Messenger	150		150	
53	5	5	Messengers—2 at £120, and 3 at £108	150		150	
	2	2	Boy Messengers, at £75	564		564	
53	1	1	Groom	150		150	
54	6	6	Mail Boys, at £78	104		104	
54	16	18	Do. at £50	468		468	
	1	1	Storeman	800		900	
54	1	1	Office-keeper	108		108	
54	1	1	Mechanic	61		61	
54	6	6	Mail Guards (senior), at £175	175		175	
54	7	7	Do. at £150	1,050		1,050	
54	6	6	Railway Sorters (senior), at £175	1,050		1,050	
54	8	8	Do. at £150	1,200		1,200	
	2	2	Gate-keepers, at 5s. per diem (Sundays excepted)	156		156	
	1	1	1st Class Detective, at 11s. 6d. per diem	210		210	
51	4	4	Postal Inspectors, at £450	1,800		1,800	
					47,511		49,099
54-57			COUNTRY AND BRANCH POSTMASTERS	.....	37,000	.....	38,000
	308	321	Carried forward	£	84,511	.....	87,099

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1882.

123

Page in Schedule.		No. of Persons.		No. X.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.			
		1881	1882	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				Post Office—continued.			
		308	321				
				£		£	
				.....	84,511	.....	87,099
				Brought forward ... ..			
				MISCELLANEOUS. (Irrespective of date of Claims).			
				Retiring Allowance to Sorter and Letter Carriers ... *	.....	1,697	
				Fuel and Light for Country Offices ... ..	700	1,000	
				Rent of Country and Branch Offices ... ..	3,500	4,000	
				Furniture and Fittings, Country Offices... ..	700	1,000	
				Forage Allowances to Country Letter Carriers and Postal Inspectors when in town ... ..	2,000	2,200	
				Forage and Farriery, Sydney Horses ... ..	700	700	
				New Mail Carts ... ..	50	50	
				Additional Horses ... ..	150	75	
				Overtime, Sorting English Mails ... ..	1,200	1,200	
				Uniforms for Letter Carriers and Mail Guards ...	1,200	1,200	
				Postal Inspectors' Travelling Expenses ... ..	1,700	1,700	
				New Stamps and Scals ... ..	400	400	
				Iron Letter and Newspaper Receivers ... ..	200	200	
51-54				Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	1,000	1,000	
				Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses ... ..	3,200	3,200	
				Travelling Allowance to Mail Guards and Sorters on Railway ... ..	600	600	
				Wages of Male and Female Servants employed in cleaning General Post Office ... ..	300	300	
					17,600		20,522
				CONVEYANCE OF MAILS. (Irrespective of date of Claims).			
				Inland, including Portorage ... ..	114,000	114,000	
				Gratuities to Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coastwise ...	11,000	12,000	
				Postal Communication <i>via</i> San Francisco ... ..	41,700	42,500	
				To meet payments to Victoria and Queensland of the postage on letters, packets, and newspapers conveyed <i>via</i> Galle and <i>via</i> Singapore and Torres Straits, amount to be recouped (less the Imperial rates on letters, &c., <i>from</i> England) by postage collected on outward mail matter, and by amount allowed by London on correspondence forwarded to this Colony... ..	16,500	15,000	
				Government of Fiji—Contribution towards Mail Service between Sydney and Levuka, at £200 per lunar monthly voyage ... ..	2,600	2,600	
					185,800		186,100
		308	321	TOTAL ... ..	£ ..... 287,911	.....	293,721

\*As follows:—

Doolan, W.	408	6	8
Hartigan, M.	312	0	0
Dunkin, J.	209	0	0
Holahan, J.	348	0	0
Rushforth, T.	204	0	0
Armstrong, R.	66	0	0

£1,697 6 8

Calculated on the basis of one month's pay for each year's service.

## No. X.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
			<b>Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department.</b>				
	1	1	Superintendent of Money Order Office, and Controller of Government Savings' Bank ... ..	800		800	
	1	1	Chief Clerk and Examiner ... ..	500		500	
	1	1	Teller ... ..	450		450	
	1	1	Principal Ledger-keeper ... ..	400		400	
	1	1	Ledger-keeper ... ..	275		275	
	2	2	Ledger-keepers, at £250 ... ..	500		500	
	5	5	Ledger-keepers, at £200 ... ..	1,000		1,000	
	7	7	Clerks, at £150 ... ..	1,050		1,050	
	2	2	Do. at £100 ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Messenger ... ..	125		125	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	100		100	
	1	1	Office-keeper ... ..	20		20	
					5,420		5,420
			<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>				
			(Irrespective of date of Claims).				
			Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	500		1,500	
			Travelling Expenses ... ..	100		100	
			United Kingdom and Intercolonial Commission and Commission to Postmasters ... ..	4,000		4,500	
			Commission to Postmasters for transacting Savings' Bank business ... ..	700		800	
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	50		50	
					5,350		6,950
	24	24	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ .....	10,770		12,370

No. X.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
				£		£	
<b>Electric Telegraphs.</b>							
57	1	1	Superintendent ... ..	800		800	
57	1	1	Assistant Superintendent...	575		575	
	1	1	Accountant...	400		400	
	1	1	Ledger-keeper ... ..	275		275	
	1	1	Cashier ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Record Clerk ... ..	250		250	
	3	3	Clerks, at £200 ... ..	600		600	
	3	3	Clerks at £150 ... ..	450		450	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	104		104	
57	1	1	Receiving Clerk ... ..	250		250	
58	1	1	Do. ... ..	200		200	
57	1	1	Booking Clerk ... ..	300		300	
57	1	1	Do. ... ..	200		200	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	175		175	
57	6	6	Booking Clerks, at £150 ... ..	900		900	
	2	2	Do. 1 at £132 and 1 at £104 ... ..	236		236	
	1	1	Do. at £100 ... ..	100		100	
	2	3	Do. at £75 ... ..	150		225	
	1	...	Booking Clerk ... ..	52		.....	
	1	1	Instrument Mechanician ... ..	400		400	
	2	2	Instrument Fitters, at £200 ... ..	400		400	
	2	2	Do. at £150 ... ..	300		300	
57	1	1	Battery Man ... ..	175		175	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	75		75	
	1	1	Office-keeper ... ..	200		200	
57	1	1	Stable-keeper ... ..	104		104	
	1	1	Assistant do. ... ..	75		75	
58	1	1	Clerk in charge of Stores ... ..	200		200	
58	1	1	Clerk (Store) ... ..	150		150	
58	1	1	Messenger Overseer ... ..	175		175	
58	1	2	Do. do. 1 at £150 and 1 at £104 ... ..	150		254	
59	1	1	Inspector of Lines and Stations...	350		350	
59	2	2	Inspectors of Lines and Stations, at £300 ... ..	600		600	
59	2	2	Do. do. at £250 ... ..	500		500	
	49	50			10,121		10,248
57	2	2	Station Managers—at £350 ... ..	700		700	
	1	1	Cable Clerk ... ..	300		300	
	1	1	Continental Clerk ... ..	300		300	
57	1	1	Telegraph Instructor ... ..	250		250	
	5	5			1,550		1,550
59-74	6	6	Station-masters, at £300 ... ..	1,800		1,800	
59-74	5	5	Do. at £250 ... ..	1,250		1,250	
59-74	11	15	Do. at £200 ... ..	2,200		3,000	
59-74	45	46	Do. at £180 ... ..	8,100		8,280	
	...	2	Do. at £175 ... ..	.....		350	
59-74	72	76	Do. at £150 ... ..	10,800		11,400	
	1	...	Station-master ... ..	130		.....	
59-74	10	13	Station-masters, at £120 ... ..	1,200		1,560	
59-74	59	57	Do. at £104 ... ..	6,136		5,928	
70	1	1	Station-master ... ..	100		100	
	7	7	Do. at £75... ..	525		525	
	1	...	Do. ... ..	60		.....	
	2	4	Do. at £52 ... ..	104		208	
	1	1	Line Repairer ... ..	250		250	
	1	1	Do. ... ..	200		200	
59-74	12	13	Line Repairers, at £150 ... ..	1,800		1,950	
59-74	16	17	Do. at £120 ... ..	1,920		2,040	
	250	264			36,575		38,841
	304	319	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	48,246	.....	50,039

No. X.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.							
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			<b>Electric Telegraphs—continued.</b>				
	304	319	Brought forward...	£	48,246	£	50,639
	1	1	Check Clerk		250		250
	1	1	Do.		150		150
58	5	10	Operators, at £250		1,250		2,500
58	15	16	Do. at £200		3,000		3,200
58	4	4	Operator, at £175		700		700
58	55	52	Operators, at £150		8,250		7,800
58	8	7	Do. at £120		960		840
59	80	90	Do. at £104		8,320		9,360
59-74	36	33	Do. at £75		2,700		2,475
59-74	48	49	Do. at £52		2,496		2,548
	17	18	Operators, at £26		442		468
59-74	126	139	Messengers, at £52		6,552		7,228
	24	27	Do. at £39		936		1,053
	82	90	Do. at £26		2,132		2,340
			To provide for Operators at New Stations		2,500		2,500
					40,638		43,412
	502	537			88,884		94,051
			<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>				
			(Irrespective of date of Claims).				
			Horse Equipment, Forage Allowance, and Farriery, for horses for use of Line Repairers		5,000		5,000
			Forage for Messengers' ponies		1,000		1,000
			Travelling Expenses of Line Repairers and Officers of the Department generally		4,000		4,000
			Rent of Temporary Offices		4,000		4,000
			Allowance to Officers for working overtime		300		300
			Messengers' Uniforms		400		400
			Working Expenses of 13,000 miles of Line		10,000		10,000
			To replace Instruments, and for Unforeseen Expenses		6,000		6,000
			Repairs to Lines generally		10,000		10,000
			Fuel and Light for Stations		600		600
			Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Assistant Superintendent		75		.....
			Do. do. Managers of Sydney Office		100		100
			Telegraph Books		50		50
					41,525		41,450
	806	856	TOTAL	£	130,409		135,501
			<b>BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN CABLE SUBSIDY.</b>				
			Proportion payable by New South Wales of Guaranteed Annual Subsidy of £32,400 for twenty years, from 1st November, 1879, for the duplication of the British Australian Cable		11,843		11,843
			<b>NEW ZEALAND CABLE SUBSIDY.</b>				
			Guaranteed Annual Subscription for ten years, towards the Electric Cable between New Zealand and New South Wales (Resolution of Assembly)		2,500		2,500

XI.

Secretary for Mines.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1881.	Required for 1882.
		£	£
128-129	Department of Mines ... ..	26,599	47,999
130	Minor Roads ... ..	4,800	4,800
130-131	Occupation of Lands ... ..	17,881	22,198
131	Prevention of Scab in Sheep ... ..	14,330	15,046
132	Imported Stock ... ..	1,045	720
132	Registration of Brands ... ..	2,175	2,225
132	Public Tanks and Wells ... ..	4,938	14,752
132	Management of Pounds and Commons ... ..	.....	500
132	Miscellaneous ... ..	17,749	20,000
		89,517	128,240
	<i>Deduct Prevention of Scab in Sheep estimate, as the amount is payable out of moneys at the credit of the Sheep Account, Trust Fund ... ..</i>	14,330	15,046
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 75,187	113,194

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
4th November, 1881.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.													
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.									SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882								Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			Department of Mines.							£		£	
	1	1	Secretary for Mines	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500		
	1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	800		800		
	2	2								2,300		2,300	
			CLERICAL STAFF.										
	1	1	Chief Clerk...	...	...	...	...	...	500		500		
	1	1	Registrar	...	...	...	...	...	350		350		
	1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	300		300		
	2	2	Clerks, at £250	...	...	...	...	...	500		500		
	1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	225		225		
	1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	200		200		
	2	2	Clerks, at £175	...	...	...	...	...	350		350		
	1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	150		150		
	2	2	Clerks, at £125	...	...	...	...	...	250		250		
75	1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	130	2,825	130	2,825	
	1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	100		100		
	2	2	Housekeepers—1 at £66, and 1 at £30	...	...	...	...	...	96		96		
	16	16								326		326	
			SURVEY STAFF.										
	1	1	Chief Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	500		500		
	1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	300		350		
	1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	250		300		
	2	2	Do., at £250	...	...	...	...	...	500		500		
	3	3	Draftsmen, at £200	...	...	...	...	...	600		600		
	1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	110		110		
	9	9								2,260		2,360	
	1	1	Inspector of Mines (other than coal)	...	...	...	...	...	.....	300	.....	300	
			GOLD FIELDS.										
75	1	1	Warden	...	...	...	...	...	400		400		
75	1	1	Warden	...	...	...	...	...	75		75		
	2	2	Clerks, at £200	...	...	...	...	...	400		400		
	4	4											
	32	32	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£	875		875		
			Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£	.....	8,011	.....	8,111	

## No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.				
				£		£				
<b>Department of Mines—continued.</b>										
	32	32	Brought forward ... ..	.....	8,011	.....	8,111			
<b>GOLD FIELDS—continued.</b>										
			Brought forward ... ..	875		875				
25 to 38	3	3	Clerks, at £50 ... ..	150		150				
	2	2	Do. at £40 ... ..	80		80				
	6	6	Do. at £30 ... ..	180		180				
	3	3	Do. at £25 ... ..	75		75				
	19	19	Do. at £20 ... ..	380		380				
	3	3	Do. at £15 ... ..	45		45				
	23	23	Do. at £10 ... ..	230		230				
	3	3	Mining Registrars, at £10 ... ..	30		30				
	1	1	Bailiff, at £30 ... ..	30		30				
	2	2	Do. at £25 ... ..	50		50				
	14	14	Do. at £20 ... ..	280		280				
	8	8	Do. at £15 ... ..	120		120				
	18	18	Do. at £10 ... ..	180		180				
		105	105		2,705		2,705			
<b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.</b>										
75	1	1	Surveyor in Charge ... ..	600		600				
75	1	1	Do. ... ..	400		400				
75	1	1	Do. ... ..	300		300				
	1	1	Curator, &c. ... ..	225		225				
	1	1	Assistant ... ..	150		150				
	...	1	Messenger ... ..	.....		100				
	5	6			1,675		1,775			
<b>COAL FIELDS.</b>										
75	1	1	Examiner of Coal Fields ... ..	600		600				
	1	1	Inspector ... ..	300		300				
	2	2			900		900			
			<b>TOTAL SALARIES ... ..</b>	<b>£ .....</b>	<b>13,291</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>13,491</b>			
<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>										
(Irrespective of date of Claims.)										
			Preparation of Leases ... ..	300		300				
			Preparation of Diagrams ... ..	250		250				
			Allowance for Mining Surveyors to supplement applicants' fees ... ..	2,500		2,500				
			Allowance for Surveys, Reports, Locality Maps, &c. ... ..	800		800				
			Rent of Offices ... ..	793		793				
			Plan Mounting ... ..	50		50				
			Travelling Expenses of Officers of the Department when specially sanctioned ... ..	1,500		1,500				
			Equipment Allowance to Geological Surveyor ... ..	690		690				
			Men's Wages, Provisions, &c. ... ..	525		525				
			Commission on Sale of Miners' Rights, &c., and to Land Agents on Deposits of Rents ... ..	500		500				
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	1,250		1,250				
					9,158		9,158			
			For the purchase of Diamond and other Drills for the purpose of developing the mineral and other resources of the Colony ... ..	.....		20,000				
			Reward for the discovery of Gold in payable quantities in quartz veins, lodes, or reefs, between certain depths ... ..	1,000		1,000				
			Rewards for the discovery of new Gold Fields ... ..	3,000		3,000				
			Preservation of Caves ... ..	150		350				
			For the establishment of a School of Mines ... ..	.....		1,000				
					4,150		25,350			
	144	145	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>£ .....</b>	<b>26,599</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>47,999</b>			



No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.					
Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.	Amount Required for 1882.
			<b>Minor Roads.</b>		
	2	2	Clerks, at £250 ... ..	£ 500	£ 500
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	200	200
			Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	350	350
				1,050	1,050
			Alignment Posts for Towns ... ..	250	250
			To meet Expense of fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed Lands ... ..	2,500	2,500
			To meet claims for compensation for Land taken for pro- claimed Roads ... ..	1,000	1,000
				3,750	3,750
	3	3	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	£ 4,800
			<b>Occupation of Lands.</b>		
			<b>HEAD QUARTERS.</b>		
75	1	1	Chief Officer ... ..	500	500
			<b>SURVEY OF RUNS.</b>		
75	1	...	Chief Draftsman ... ..	500	.....
	5	7	Draftsmen—1 at £400, 1 at £325, 1 at £275, 2 at £225, 1 at £200, and 1 at £175 ... ..	1,300	1,825
	2	1	Cadet ... ..	250	150
				2,050	1,975
	8	8			
			<b>PASTORAL LEASE BRANCH.</b>		
	1	1	Clerk in Charge ... ..	300	300
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	225	225
	5	6	Clerks—1 at £200, 2 at £150, and 3 at £100 ... ..	700	800
				1,225	1,325
	7	8			
			<b>MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.</b>		
	1	1	Clerk in Charge and Accountant... ..	250	250
	5	5	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £125, and 3 at £100 ... ..	575	575
				825	825
	6	6			
			<b>MESSENGERS.</b>		
75	2	2	Messengers—1 at £120, and 1 at £70 ... ..	190	190
	1	1	Housekeeper, at £70 ... ..	70	70
				260	260
	3	3			
	25	26			
			Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	£ 4,860
					4,885

## NO. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882		Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
	25	26		£		£	
			Brought forward ... ..	.....	4,860	.....	4,885
			<b>FOREST CONSERVANCY.</b>				
75	1	1	Inspector of Forests ... ..	350		350	
	1	1	Forest Ranger—Head Office ... ..	200		200	
75	17	30	Forest Rangers, at £200 ... ..	3,400		6,000	
	1	1	Forest Ranger ... ..	100		100	
	20	33			4,050		6,650
			Appraisal Fees and Travelling Expenses ... ..	3,000		3,000	
			Conservancy of Forests ... ..	3,000		3,000	
			Rent of Office, Head Quarters ... ..	500		500	
			To assist Run Surveys, and for connection of features irrespectively of the year in which the service has been performed ... ..	1,500		3,000	
			New compilation of Colony Map and preparation of Special Diagrams ... ..	546		546	
			Lithographic Drawing and Printing Branch ... ..	300		300	
			Mounting Plans ... ..	25		25	
			Compensation to Mr. J. C. Woore for fencing erected by him on Reserve for Commissioner's Quarters, Wilcannia ... ..	.....		192	
			Incidental Expenses and temporary assistance to Chief Draftsman ... ..	100		100	
					8,971		10,663
	45	59	<b>TOTAL</b> ... .. £	.....	17,881	.....	22,198
			<b>Prevention of Scab in Sheep.</b>				
76	1	1	Chief Inspector ... ..	500		500	
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	200		200	
	...	1	Do. ... ..	.....		190	
76-78	6	6	Inspectors, at £350 ... ..	2,100		2,100	
	2	8	Do. at £300 ... ..	600		2,400	
28	28	28	Do. at £250 ... ..	7,000		7,000	
	2	3	Do. at £150 ... ..	300		450	
	2	2	Do. at £50 ... ..	100		100	
	6	...	Additional Inspectors to carry out the "Pastures and Stock Protection Act, 1880," at £300 ... ..	1,800		.....	
	1	...	Boundary Rider on the Murray ... ..	150		.....	
	1	1	Quarantine-keeper, Canterbury ... ..	78		78	
76	1	1	Messenger ... ..	125		125	
	1	1	Officekeeper ... ..	48		48	
					13,001		13,191
			Travelling Expenses of Inspectors (when specially sanctioned) ... ..	200		200	
			Travelling Expenses of Sheep Directors ... ..	200		300	
			Allowance to Inspectors for Stationery ... ..	185		225	
			Forage for Sheep in Quarantine ... ..	350		350	
			Medicaments for dressing Sheep ... ..	30		30	
			Keeping Quarantine Yards, Sydney ... ..	50		50	
			Rent of Offices in Sydney and Country Districts ... ..	54		500	
			Rent of Quarantine at Canterbury Estate ... ..	50		50	
			Incidental Expenses, including Clerical Assistance, Law Costs and Charges ... ..	210		150	
					1,329		1,855
	52	53	<b>TOTAL</b> ... .. £	.....	14,330	.....	15,046

## No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.

Page in Schedule.	No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	1881	1882	Amount Voted for 1881.		Amount Required for 1882.	
			£		£	
			<b>Imported Stock.</b>			
	2	2	Quarantine Keepers, at £110 ... ..	220	220	220
			Forage for Stock in Quarantine ... ..	500	250	250
			Transport of Stock and Forage ... ..	75	50	50
			Veterinary Inspection ... ..	100	50	50
			Incidental Expenses ... ..	150	150	150
				825		500
	2	2	TOTAL ... £	1,045		720
			<b>Registration of Brands.</b>			
	1	1	Deputy Registrar ... ..	250	250	250
	1	1	Clerk ... ..	200	200	200
76-78	39	39	Deputy Registrars in Country Towns, at £25 each ... ..	975	975	975
				1,425		1,425
			Extra Clerical Assistance, Printing, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	650	650	650
			Rent of Offices ... ..	100	100	100
				750		750
	41	41	TOTAL ... £	2,175		2,175
			<b>Public Tanks and Wells.</b>			
	1	1	Inspector ... ..	400	400	400
	...	1	Clerk ... ..		150	150
	2	2	Overseers, at £200... ..	624	400	400
	6	...	Caretakers, at £84 each ... ..	524		
	1	1	Chainman ... ..	52	52	52
				1,580		1,002
			Management, construction, and repair of Tanks and Wells		12,000	12,000
			Repairs and alterations to existing Works ... ..	2,508		
			Wages for Caretakers when required ... ..		600	600
			Travelling Expenses ... ..	600	900	900
			Advertising... ..	150	150	150
			Incidental Expenses and Clerical Assistance ... ..	100	100	100
				3,358		13,750
	10	5	TOTAL ... £	4,938		14,752
			<b>Management of Pounds and Commons.</b>			
	...	1	Clerk ... ..		150	150
			Incidental Expenses ... ..		50	50
			For erection of Pounds ... ..		300	300
						500
	...	1	TOTAL ... £			500
			<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
			Pastures and Stock Protection Act—Amount in the proportion of £1 to every £2 collected under the said Act ... ..		15,000	15,000
			For like purpose—unconditional grant ... ..		5,000	5,000
			Other Services, 1881 ... ..	17,449		
				17,749		20,000
			TOTAL ... £	17,749		20,000

# SCHEDULE

TO THE

## ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882,

SHOWING THE

### TOTAL REMUNERATION RECEIVED BY ALL PUBLIC OFFICERS

WHO HOLD MORE THAN ONE OFFICE,

OR WHO HAVE ANY SPECIAL ALLOWANCE, QUARTERS, FUEL, OR LIGHT, IN ADDITION  
TO THEIR FIXED ANNUAL SALARIES.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
4 NOVEMBER, 1881.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1881.

[2s. 3d.]



## INDEX.

Executive and Legislative.		Page.	Administration of Justice.		Page.	
Legislative Council ... ..	3	Department of Justice ... ..	23	Master-in-Equity ... ..	23	
Legislative Assembly ... ..	3	Sheriff ... ..	23	District Courts ... ..	24	
Parliamentary Library ... ..	3	Coroner's Inquests ... ..	24	Petty Sessions ... ..	25	
<b>Colonial Secretary.</b>			Prisons ... ..	38		
Colonial Secretary ... ..	3	<b>Attorney General.</b>				
<b>Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—</b>			Attorney General ... ..	40		
The General Staff ... ..	3	Crown Solicitor ... ..	40	Parliamentary Draftsman ... ..	40	
Artillery Force ... ..	4	Clerk of the Peace ... ..	40	<b>Secretary for Lands.</b>		
Volunteer Artillery Force... ..	5	Department of Lands ... ..				41
Volunteer Infantry Corps ... ..	5	Survey of Lands... ..				41
Public School Cadet Corps ... ..	5	Triangulation and General Survey of the Colony ... ..				42
Naval Brigade ... ..	5	<b>Secretary for Public Works.</b>				
Police ... ..	6	Department of Public Works ... ..				43
<b>Lunacy Department—</b>			Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—			
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	9	Engineer's Department ... ..				43
Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta ... ..	9	Fitzroy Dock ... ..				43
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst ... ..	10	Public Works ... ..				43
Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle ... ..	10	Colonial Architect ... ..				44
Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park ... ..	10	Roads and Bridges ... ..				44
Temporary Hospital for Insane, Cooma... ..	11	<b>Railways.</b>				
Department of Audit ... ..	11	Railways ... ..				47
Registrar General ... ..	11	<b>Postmaster General.</b>				
Immigration ... ..	11	Post Office ... ..				51
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute... ..	11	Electric Telegraphs ... ..				57
Erysipelas Hospital, Parramatta ... ..	12	<b>Secretary for Mines.</b>				
<b>Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.</b>			Department of Mines ... ..			75
Treasury ... ..	13	Occupation of Lands ... ..			75	
Stamp Duties ... ..	13	Prevention of Scab in Sheep ... ..			76	
Customs ... ..	13					
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries ... ..	16					
Government Printer's Department ... ..	16					
Stores and Stationery ... ..	17					
Ordnance and Barrack Department ... ..	17					
Health and Emigration Officers ... ..	18					
Quarantine ... ..	18					
Globe Island Abattoirs ... ..	19					
Marine Board of New South Wales ... ..	19					
<b>Public Instruction.</b>						
Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	21					
Industrial Schools for Girls, Biloela ... ..	21					
Observatory ... ..	22					
Free Public Library ... ..	22					



## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

3

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. II.—Executive and Legislative.</b>			£	£	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.					
10	J. J. Calvert...	Clerk of the Parliaments ... Domain Trustee ...	700 Nil.	700	
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.					
11	The Hon. Sir G. Wigram Allen.	Speaker ... Member of the Senate of the Sydney University ... Trustee of the Sydney Grammar School ...	1,200 Nil. Nil.	1,200	
PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.					
11	Robert Rogers	Parliamentary Librarian ... Member of Board to act on behalf of the Government in the matter of International Exchanges of Literary and Scientific Works, Official Publications, &c.	350 Nil.	350	
<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary.</b>					
COLONIAL SECRETARY.					
14	John O'Loughlin	Messenger Attendant and House-keeper ... Value of quarters, &c. ...	150 30	180	
14 10	Catherine O'Loughlin	Office-keeper ... Do. to the Clerk of the Executive Council ...	61 18	79	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.					
<i>General Staff.</i>					
15	Colonel Richardson	Commandant ...	600	915	The allowance for forage cannot properly be said to form a source of emolument, as keeping horses for the Public Service entails expenses in no way covered by the forage allowance. These expenses include purchase and replacement of horses, food, clothing, shoeing, veterinary charges, provision of appropriate appointments, grooms' wages, &c., which in point of fact reduce the amount of income. These remarks apply to all officers to whom forage allowance is granted.
15		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	175		
15		Forage allowance ...	104		
15		Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at ...	36		
		President of Defence Commission ...	Nil.		
		President of Warlike Stores Board	Nil.		
15	Lieutenant-Colonel Christie.	Major of Brigade ...	400		
15		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	150		
15		Forage allowance ...	52		
15		Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at ...	28		
15	Lieutenant-Colonel Baynes.	Brigade Pay and Quartermaster ...	365	630	
15		Quarters, valued at ...	120		
15		Forage allowance ...	52	565	
15		Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at ...	28		
15	Captain Compton	Instructor of Musketry ...	300	466	
		Officer in charge of Small Arms ...	Nil.		
15		Quarters, valued at ...	90		
15		Forage allowance ...	52		
15		Single ration, fuel, and light, valued at ...	24		



## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>					
<b>PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>					
		<i>Artillery Force.</i>	£	£	
15	Colonel Roberts ...	Commanding Permanent and Volunteer Artillery Forces ...	500		Allowance for the provision of uniform after the expiration of five years, £50.
		Member, Defence Commission ...	Nil.		
		Member, Warlike Stores Board ...	Nil.		
16		Forage (2 horses) ...	104		
16		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	175		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	36		
				815	Do. do.
15	Major Spalding ...	Commanding No. 2 Battery ...	383		Do. do. (Single; occupies three rooms.)
16		Command pay ...	27		
16		Forage (1 horse) ...	52		
16		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	120		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	27		
				609	
15	Major Murphy ...	Commanding No. 3 Battery ...	383		Allowance for the provision of uniform after the expiration of five years, £50.
16		Command pay ...	27		
16		Forage (1 horse) ...	52		
16		Value of quarters ...	60		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	27		
				549	
15	Major Airey ...	Commanding No. 1 Battery ...	383		Do. do. (Single; occupies three rooms.)
16		Command pay ...	27		
16		Member, Warlike Stores Board ...	Nil.		
16		Forage (1 horse) ...	52		
16		Value of quarters ...	120		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	27		
				609	Do. do.
15	Captain Murray ...	Captain, N. S. Wales Artillery ...	256		Do. do. (Single; occupies three rooms.)
16		Forage (1 horse) ...	52		
16		Value of quarters ...	90		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	21		
				419	
15	Captain M'Kenzie ...	Captain, N. S. Wales Artillery ...	256		Do. do. (Single; occupies three rooms.)
16		Forage (1 horse) ...	52		
16		Value of quarters ...	90		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	21		
16		Allowance—Acting Adjutant ...	27		
				446	Do. do.
15	Lieutenant H. Le Patourel.	Lieutenant, N. S. Wales Artillery ...	238		Do. do. (Single; occupies two rooms.)
16		Forage (1 horse) ...	52		
16		Value of quarters ...	60		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	21		
				371	
15	Lieutenant A. Le Patourel.	Lieutenant, N. S. Wales Artillery ...	238		Do. for uniform do. (Single; occupies two rooms.)
16		Forage (1 horse) ...	52		
16		Value of quarters ...	60		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	21		
				371	
15	Lieutenant Baynes ...	Lieutenant, N. S. Wales Artillery ...	238		Do. do. (Single; occupies two rooms.)
16		Forage (1 horse) ...	52		
16		Value of quarters ...	45		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	21		
				356	
15	Lieutenant Nathan ...	Lieutenant, N. S. Wales Artillery ...	238		Do. do. (Single; occupies two rooms.)
16		Forage (1 horse) ...	52		
16		Value of quarters ...	45		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	21		
				356	

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

5

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>					
<b>PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>					
<i>Artillery Force—continued.</i>					
15	Lieutenant Bouverie.	Lieutenant, N. S. Wales Artillery...	238		Allowance for the provision of uniform after the expiration of five years, £50. Do. do.
16		Forage (1 horse) ... ..	52		
16		Value of quarters ... ..	60		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	21		
15	Lieutenant H. P. Airey	Lieutenant, N. S. Wales Artillery...	238	371	
16		Forage (1 horse) ... ..	52		
16		Value of quarters ... ..	60		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	21		
15	Lieutenant Savage ...	Lieutenant, N. S. Wales Artillery...	238	371	
16		Forage (1 horse) ... ..	52		
16		Value of quarters ... ..	45		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	21		
15	Staff-Surgeon Bedford	Surgeon, N. S. Wales Artillery ...	274	356	Allowance for uniform after same period £50.
16		Cab-hire ... ..	64		
16		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	120		
16		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	24		
<i>Volunteer Artillery Force.</i>					
17	Captain Taunton ...	Adjutant, Pay, and Quartermaster...	250		392
17		Forage ... ..	52		
17		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	90		
<i>Volunteer Infantry Corps.</i>					
18	Captain Wilson ...	Adjutant, Pay, and Quartermaster...	250		392
18		Forage ... ..	52		
18		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	90		
18	Captain Norris ...	Adjutant, Pay, and Quartermaster..	250		392
18		Forage ... ..	52		
18		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	90		
18	Lieutenant Hill ...	Adjutant, Pay, and Quartermaster...	250		362
18		Forage ... ..	52		
18		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	60		
<i>Public School Cadet Corps.</i>					
19	Captain Strong ...	Officer-in-charge, Public School			404
19		Cadet Corps ... ..	250		
19		Cab-hire ... ..	64		
19		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	90		
<b>NAVAL BRIGADE.</b>					
20	F. Hixson ... ..	Captain Commanding ... ..		92	See page 19.
20	A. Hinton ... ..	Clerk and Accountant ... ..		64	See page 19.
20	J. Reeve ... ..	Gunnery Instructor ... ..	201		
		Quarters, valued at ... ..	50		
20	J. Dagwell ... ..	Instructor, Newcastle ... ..		251	
20	E. Jones ... ..	Commander ... ..		52	See page 20.
20	D. T. Allan ... ..	Commander ... ..		73	See page 13.
20	G. S. Lindeman ...	Commander ... ..		73	See page 19.
20	H. Cross ... ..	Lieutenant ... ..	73		See page 19.
46		Member of Marine Board, Newcastle	54		
20	C. Cope ... ..	Sub-Lieutenant ... ..	37	127	
94		Clerk, Lands Office ... ..	200		
				237	

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.</b>					
20	Edmund Fosbery ...	Inspector General of Police ...	800		With an allowance of 30s. per diem when travelling. £2 fee per meeting—once a week only. Not drawn during absence on inspection.
		Trustee of Savings' Bank ...	Nil.		
		Metropolitan Transit Commissioner Quarters, valued at ...	100	900	
20 21	Henry Zouch ...	Superintendent of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	500 90	590	With an allowance of 20s. per diem when travelling.
20 21	Edric V. Morisset ...	Superintendent of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	500 90	590	Do. do.
20 21	C. J. P. Lydiard ...	Superintendent of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	500 90	590	Do. do.
20 21	James Garland ...	Superintendent of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	450 90	540	Do. do.
20 21	John W. Orridge ...	Superintendent of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	450 90	540	Do. do.
20 21	E. M. Battye ...	Superintendent of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	400 90	490	Do. do.
20 21 21	George Read ...	Superintendent of Police ... Fuel and light ... Quarters rented at ...	400 10 120	530	Do. do.
20 21	John D. Brown ...	Superintendent of Police ... Quarters ... Fuel and light estimated at ...	400 90 10	500	Do. do.
20 21	J. D. Meares ...	Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	300 80	380	With an allowance of 12s. per diem when travelling.
20 21 21	Charles Sanderson ...	Inspector of Police ... Special travelling allowance as officer in charge of district ... Quarters ... Fuel and light estimated at ...	300 75 80 10	465	With an allowance of 20s. per diem when travelling.
20 21 21	James Ryeland ...	Inspector of Police ... Special travelling allowance as officer in charge of Central District ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	300 50 35	385	Do. do.
20 21	George Waters ...	Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	250 70	320	Do. do.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

7

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—continued.</b>					
20 21 21	Robert Anderson ...	Inspector of Police ... Quarters rented ... Fuel and light, estimated at ...	250 78 10	338	With an allowance of 12s. per diem when travelling.
20 21	W. Camphin... ..	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	250 50	300	
20 21	Patrick Brennan ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	250 70	320	Do. do.
20 21	James Stephenson ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	250 50	300	Do. do.
20 21	Charles Thorpe ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	250 70	320	Do. do.
20 21	Richard F. Creaghe...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	250 70	320	Do. do.
20 21	Charles E. Harrison...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	250 70	320	Do. do.
20 21	James Keegan ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	225 70	295	Do. do.
20 21	William Wright ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel and light, estimated at ...	225 70	295	Do. do.
20 21	Edward Grainger ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	225 70	295	Do. do.
20 21	George C. Carter ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	225 70	295	Do. do.
20 21	Samuel D. Johnston...	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	225 50	275	Do. do.
20 21	Alexander B. Walker	Sub-Inspector of Police ... Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at ...	225 50	275	Do. do.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—continued.</b>					
20	Thomas Kerrigan ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	225		With an allowance of 12s. per diem when travelling.
21		Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at... ..	40		
				265	
20	Thomas Garvin ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	225		Do. do.
21		Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at... ..	70		
				295	
20	William T. Baker ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	225		Do. do.
21		Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at... ..	70		
				295	
20	Francis Duffy ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	225		Do. do.
21		Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at... ..	50		
				275	
20	J. Donohoe ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	225		
21		Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at... ..	60		
				285	
20	A. M'Kay ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	225		
21		Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at... ..	60		
				285	
20	N. Larkins ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	225		
21		Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at... ..	70		
				295	
20	M. Brennan ...	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	225		
21		Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at... ..	60		
				285	
20	W. C. Casey...	Sub-Inspector of Police ...	225		
21		Quarters, fuel, and light, estimated at... ..	70		
				295	

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

9

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>LUNACY DEPARTMENT.</b>					
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.</i>					
22	T. M. Joseph ...	Medical Superintendent, Gladesville	600		
22		Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light ... ..	45		
		Quarters, valued at ... ..	50		
				695	
22	Herbert Blaxland ...	Assistant Medical Officer ...	300		
22		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light ... ..	45		
		Quarters, valued at ... ..	30		
				375	
22	E. M. Betts ...	Assistant Superintendent ...	300		
22		Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light ... ..	45		
		Quarters, valued at ... ..	60		
				405	
22	J. E. Moore ...	Clerk... ..	150		
22		Allowance in lieu of quarters, rations, fuel, and light ... ..	55		
				205	
22	A. Dalgleish ...	Dispenser ... ..	130		
22		Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light ... ..	25		
		Quarters, valued at ... ..	26		
				181	
22	T. Folkard ...	Chief Attendant ... ..	120		
22		Allowances in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light ... ..	25		
		Quarters, valued at ... ..	26		
				171	
22		Matron ... ..	120		
22		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	20		
22		Allowance in lieu of provisions ...	25		
				165	
	D. Meppom ...	Attendant in charge of Branch ...	120		
		Quarters, valued at ... ..	26		
		Provisions, fuel, and light, valued at	25		
				171	
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.</i>					
23	Charles Taylor ...	Medical Superintendent ... ..	600		
23		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light ... ..	45		
		Quarters, valued at ... ..	90		
				735	
23	J. A. Beattie ...	Assistant Medical Officer ... ..	300		
23		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light ... ..	45		
		Quarters, valued at ... ..	30		
				375	
23	Henry Colley ...	Assistant Superintendent ... ..	270		
23		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light ... ..	45		
		Quarters, valued at ... ..	40		
				355	

The Attendants, Nurses, and Servants, are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and the married indoor Attendants are allowed £6 per annum towards house rent.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>LUNACY DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>					
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta—continued.</i>					
23	Walter Brown	Medical Visitor	50		
26		Visiting Surgeon, Parramatta Gaol	100		
				150	
23	Ethelred Bennett	Clerk	150		
23		Allowance in lieu of quarters, provisions, fuel, and light	51		
				201	
23	Jane Burn	Matron	120		
23		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	25		
		Quarters valued at	26		
				171	
23	A. H. Simms	Dispenser	140		
23		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	25		
		Quarters valued at	26		
				191	
23	James Wharf	Chief Attendant	150		
23		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	25		
		Quarters valued at	26		
				201	
23	The Rev. J. R. Blomfield.	Church of England Chaplain	50		
82		Do. do. Parramatta Gaol	60		
				110	
23	The Rev. Archdeacon Rigney.	Roman Catholic Chaplain	50		
82		Do. do. Parramatta Gaol	60		
				110	
<i>Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.</i>					
23	Frederick Fowler	Superintendent	140		
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light	50		
		Allowance in lieu of provisions	20		
				210	
23	Eliza Fowler	Matron	60		
23		Allowance in lieu of provisions	20		
				80	
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.</i>					
24	Frederick Cane	Superintendent	175		
24		Allowance in lieu of provisions	30		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	60		
				265	
24	Elizabeth Cane	Matron	75		
24		Allowance in lieu of provisions	30		
				105	
24	Edwin Waller	Storekeeper and Chief Attendant	120		
24		Quarters, rations, fuel and light, valued at	56		
				176	
<i>Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.</i>					
24	Richard B. Scholes	Medical Superintendent	450		
24		Allowance in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light	45		
		Value of quarters	50		
				545	
24	A. Whitling	Clerk	100		
22		Clerk to the Inspector of the Insane	150		
24		Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light	25		
		Quarters valued at	26		
				301	
24	W. Little	Chief Attendant	120		
24		Allowance in lieu of rations, fuel, and light	25		
		Quarters valued at	26		
				171	
					The Attendants, Nurses, and Servants are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and the married indoor Attendants are allowed £6 per annum towards house rent.
					The Attendants and Nurses are allowed quarters, uniform clothing, rations, fuel, and light, and the married indoor Attendants are allowed £6 per annum towards house rent.
					The Attendants, Nurses, and Servants are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and the married indoor Attendants are allowed £6 per annum towards house rent.
					The Attendants and Servants are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and the married indoor Attendants are allowed £6 per annum towards house rent.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

11

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>LUNACY DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>					
<i>Temporary Hospital for Insane, Ooma.</i>					
25	J. McGeorge	Superintendent	250		
25		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light, valued at...	60	310	
25	W. Digby	Chief Attendant	120		The Attendants and Servants are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and the married indoor Attendants are allowed £6 per annum towards house rent.
25		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	56	176	
<b>AUDITOR GENERAL.</b>					
27	C. Rolleston	Auditor-General	900		
		Trustee of Australian Museum	Nil.		
		Member of Senate, Sydney University	Nil.	900	
27	Ruth Styles	Housekeeper...	75		
		Quarters, fuel and light, valued at...	40	115	
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL.</b>					
28	E. G. Ward	Registrar-General	700		
		Fees received in 1880, under the Registration of Public Companies Act, 37 Vic. No. 19	101	801	
28	J. B. Duff	Deputy Registrar of Deeds	300		
		Fees received in 1880, under the Registration of Public Companies Act, 37 Vic. No. 19	101	401	
28	George Lilly	Office-keeper	100		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at...	40	140	
<b>IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.</b>					
29	George F. Wise	Immigration Agent	500		
		Member of the Immigration Board	Nil.		
		Chief Officer under the Agreements Validating Act	Nil.		
		Member of Board to grant Free Railway Passes to the unemployed	Nil.	500	
<b>ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.</b>					
30	L. H. Hicks	Matron, Hyde Park Asylum	200		
29		Do. Immigration Department	50		
30		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light	50	300	
30	M. Applewhaite	Sub-Matron, Hyde Park Asylum	75		
30		Value of quarters, rations, &c.	40	115	



## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>			£	£	
ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE— <i>continued.</i>					
30	C. H. M. Dennis ...	Matron, Parramatta Asylum ...	150		
30		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light ...	72		
					222
30	Helen Dennis ...	Sub-Matron, Parramatta Asylum ...	50		
30		Value of rations ...	20		
					70
30	W. E. Strong ...	Surgeon Superintendent, Liverpool Asylum ...	400		
30		Value of rations, fuel, and light ...	88		
					488
30	Mary Burnside ...	Matron, Liverpool Asylum... ..	200		
30		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light... ..	70		
					270
ERYSIPELAS HOSPITAL, PARRAMATTA.					
30	R. C. Rutter... ..	Surgeon ... ..	200		
26		Surgeon to the Government Asylum and the Orphan Schools ...	150		
					350
30	S. Cunningham ...	Matron ... ..	130		
30		Value of quarters, rations, &c. ...	50		
					180
30	S. Drew ... ..	Nurse ... ..	32		
30		Value of quarters, rations, &c. ...	25		
					57

## IV.

## Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount	Total.		
<b>TREASURY.</b>						
36	James Thomson ...	Chief Inspector and Consulting Accountant ... ..	£ 700	£	The Inspectors of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts receive 30s. per diem when travelling, and a forage allowance of 2s. 6d. per diem when in town.	
36		Allowance for attending the Treasurer at the Legislative Assembly when required ... ..	25	725		
36	B. M. Ross ...	Clerk of Correspondence ... ..	400	450		
36		Allowance as Clerk of Tender Board Secretary to the Health Board ...	50 Nil.			
36	Thomas Geary ...	Chief Messenger ... ..	150	200		
36		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	50			
36	Elizabeth Crimston ...	Assistant Housekeeper ... ..	50	90		
36		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	40			
<b>STAMP DUTIES.</b>						
37	Victor Cohen ...	Accountant ... ..	250	286		
20		Sub-Lieutenant, Naval Brigade ...	36			
37	William Foskett ...	Foreman of Stampers ... ..	200	215		
18		Sergeant, 1st Regiment Volunteer Infantry ... ..	15			
37	A. T. Coupland ...	Messenger ... ..	120	170		
37		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	50			
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>						
37	(Sydney.) Edmund Jones ...	Second Landing Surveyor ... ..	500	573		
20		Commander, Naval Brigade ... ..	73			
37	R. Small ...	Fifth Clerk (clears steamers) ...	.....	375	Receives a fee of 10s. for each steamer jerked by him after office hours. Receives £25 per annum paid by importers for return of spices. Receives a fee of 10s. for each vessel cleared by him after office hours.	
37	C. C. Pope ...	Sixth Clerk ... ..	.....	250		
37	F. A. Eagar ...	Eighth Clerk (clears ships) ...	.....	205		
37	W. H. Burton ...	Ninth Clerk ... ..	200	250		
38		Secretary to Commissioners of Customs ... ..	50			
38	W. Bethune ...	Locker Queen's Warehouse ... ..	225	225		
28		Assistant Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Randwick ...	.....			
38	C. Warburton ...	Fifth Locker ... ..	275	275		Fee of 3s. per entry.
28		Deputy Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Redfern ...	.....	275	Fee of 3s. per entry.	

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IV.— Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.</b>					
<i>CUSTOMS—continued.</i>			£	£	
38	W. Wilkins ...	Messenger ...	150		The following officers when required to attend after the usual hours of business receive remuneration from the applicants at the following rates, viz.: Warehouse-keepers, 3s. 6d. $\Psi$ hour; Landing Waiters, 3s. $\Psi$ hour; Lockers, 2s. $\Psi$ hour; Tide Waiters, 1s. 6d. $\Psi$ hour.
40		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	40		
				190	
38	M. MacDermott ...	Coast Waiter, Botany ...	250		
40		Value of quarters ...	50		
				300	
38	A. T. Black ...	Coast Waiter, Broken Bay ...	250		
125		Telegraph Station-master ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	11		
		Justice of the Peace ...	Nil.		
40		Value of quarters, &c. ...	50		
		Inspector of Distilleries ...	Nil.		
	(Newcastle.)			415	
38	W. R. Logan ...	Sub-Collector, Newcastle ...	450		
40		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
	(Morpeth.)			500	
38	F. W. Twine ...	Sub-Collector, Morpeth ...	300		
40		Allowance for office-rent ...	20		
	(Outports.)			320	
39	W. J. Browne ...	Sub-Collector, Grafton ...	275		
40		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
		Shipping Master ...	Nil.		
				325	
39	A. H. Pegus ...	Landing Waiter, Yamba ...	200		
40		Allowance for quarters ...	60		
		Assistant to Postmistress ...	25		
		Trustee of Common ...	Nil.		
				285	
39	G. F. Keon ...	Acting Customs Officer, Eden ...	52		
73		Police Magistrate ...	150		
40		Value of quarters ...	50		
131		Inspector of Sheep ...	25		
				277	
39	W. Cahill ...	Sub-Collector, Richmond River ...	200		
40		Value of quarters ...	50		
				250	
39	F. R. Cole ...	Sub-Collector, Wollongong ...	200		
		Acting Shipping Master ...	Nil.		
				200	
39	J. Wolfe ...	Coast Waiter, Port Stephens ...	200		
40		Value of Quarters ...	50		
		Secretary of Public School Committee ...	Nil.		
		Special Constable ...	Nil.		
				250	
39	A. Green ...	Sub-Collector, Tweed River ...	250		
40		Allowance for quarters ...	36		
				286	
39	Henry Connell ...	Acting Customs Officer, Kiama ...		52	
39 & 73	William Lovegrove ...	Acting Customs Officer, Shoalhaven ...		52	
39	J. M'Carthy ...	Acting Customs Officer, Bateman's Bay ...	52		
20		Senior Constable of Police ...	137		
70		Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	10		
81		Registrar of Small Debts Court ...			
		Inspector of Slaughter-houses ...			
				199	
	J. Van Hemert ...	Acting Officer, Tathra ...	25		
		Telegraph Station-master ...	52		
				77	
39 & 74	J. B. Casey ...	Acting Customs Officer, Macleay River ...		25	
	(Border.)				
39	C. E. Gordon ...	Sub-Collector, Moama ...	450		
40		Allowance for forage ...	50		
40		Value of quarters ...	40		
				540	
				See Petty Sessions, page 30 of Schedule.	
				See Petty Sessions, page 34 of Schedule.	
				Remunerated by fees. Remunerated by fees, about £1 $\Psi$ annum.	
				See Petty Sessions, page 30 of Schedule.	

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

15

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
<b>No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.</b>						
<b>CUSTOMS—continued.</b>						
			£	£		
39 40	(Border.) John Kennedy	Assistant Officer of Customs, Moama Allowance for quarters	250 50	300	Receives about £25 for attendance after usual office hours. Paid by applicants. Receives about £15 for attendance after usual office hours. Paid by applicants. Receives about £7 for similar services.	
39 40	W. Davies	Assistant Officer of Customs, Moama Allowance for quarters	250 50	300		
39 40	J. M. Duncan	Clerk, Moama Allowance for quarters	175 50	225		
39 40 40	John Swyny	Sub-Collector, Albury Allowance for forage Value of quarters	350 50 50	450		
39 40 40	Patrick Joyce	Assistant Officer, Albury Allowance for forage Do. quarters	250 50 50	350		
39 40 40	W. Whitehand	2nd Assistant Officer, Albury Allowance for forage Do. quarters Acting Officer for Government of Victoria	200 50 50 25	325		Paid by Government of Victoria.
39 40 40	F. S. Farnell	Assistant Officer of Customs, Walleragang Allowance for forage Do. quarters	200 50 25	275		
39 132	H. Ringwood	Watchman, Albury Bridge Assistant to Inspector of Stock	120 5	125		
15 40 40	D. J. M'Kenry	Sub-Collector, Wentworth Allowance for forage Do. quarters	350 50 50	450		
39 40 40	J. Wyse	Sub-Collector, Swan Hill Allowance for forage Do. quarters	250 50 20	320		
39 40	M. King	Sub-Collector, Euston Allowance for forage	250 50	300		
39 40 40	W. A. Hunt	Sub-Collector, Howlong Allowance for forage Do. office-rent Do. quarters	200 50 20 25	295		
40 40 40	P. Nihill	Sub-Collector, Corowa Allowance for forage Do. quarters	300 50 50	400		
40 40 40	J. Bruton	Sub-Collector, Tocumwall Allowance for forage Do. quarters Justice of the Peace Chairman and Secretary of Public School Committee	250 50 25 Nil. Nil.	325		
40 40 40	George L. Hill	Sub-Collector, Maryland Allowance for quarters Do. forage Justice of the Peace	250 78 50 Nil.	378		

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>CUSTOMS—continued.</b>					
	(Inland.)				
40	H. T. Capper ...	Sub-Collector, Bogabilla ...	225		
40		Allowance for forage ...	50		
40		Do. quarters ...	25		
					300
40	M. Scrymgour ...	Locker, Bourke ...	250		
40		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
					300
40	A. O. Grant, P.M. ...	Acting Sub-Collector, Bourke ...	52		
70		Police Magistrate, do. ...	500		
					552
40	T. T. Faris ...	Locker, Deniliquin ...	250		
40		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
					300
40	M. J. D'Arcy ...	Locker, Wilcannia ...	250		
40		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
40		Do. forage ...	50		
					350
40	L. H. Walford ...	Sub-Collector, Hay ...	250		
40		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
					300
40	T. H. Dawson ...	Assistant Officer, Hay ...	200		
40		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
					250
40	John Swift ...	Locker, Brewarrina... ..	250		
40		Allowance for quarters ...	52		
					302
40	F. H. James ...	Locker, Cobar ... ..	250		
		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
					300
40	R. Mooney ...	Officer of Customs, Currawillinghi	200		
		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
		Do. forage ... ..	50		
					300
40	H. Passmore ...	Officer of Customs, Mungindi ...	250		
		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
					300
<b>COLONIAL DISTILLERIES AND REFINERIES.</b>					
41	Robert Blake ...	Senior Inspector of Distilleries ...	450		
41		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
		Customs Officer, Clarence River ...	Nil.		
					500
41	J. W. Weekes ...	Inspector of Distilleries ...	400		
41		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
		Customs Officer, Clarence River ...	Nil.		
					450
41	T. C. Jamison ...	Inspector of Distilleries ...	350		
41		Allowance for quarters ...	50		
					400
<b>GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.</b>					
42	Thomas Richards ...	Government Printer ...	600		
		Inspector of Postage Stamps ...	Nil.		
87		Registrar of Copyright ...	150		
18		Major, 1st Regiment, Volunteer Rifles ...	50		
					800
42	Gilbert Johnston ...	Record Clerk ...	200		
34		Extra work in connection with Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls ...	50		
					250
	Edwin Abbott ...	Principal Messenger, Librarian, and Office-keeper ...	120		
		Partial allowance for rent to enable him to reside near the Office ...	52		
					172
					Allowance for horse hire £25 per annum.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

17

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>STORES AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.</b>					
43	W. O. Hopkins ...	Superintendent of Stores ... .. Allowance in lieu of Quarters, &c....	400 100		
43	G. Donaldson ...	Labourer and Watchman ... .. Quarters, &c., valued at ... ..	110 30		500
					140
<b>ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.</b>					
43	J. T. Blanchard ...	Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack-Master ... .. Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at Allowance for forage ... .. Member of the Warlike Stores Board ... ..	350 104 64 Nil.		
43	C. F. B. Thirkell .....	Assistant Ordnance Storekeeper ... Secretary, Warlike Store Board ...	225 Nil.		518
43	T. Rodgers ...	Inspector of Magazines ... ..	200		
44		Allowance for quarters ... ..	50		225
43	James Gorman ...	Foreman of Magazines, Spectacle Island ... ..	175		
44		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	62		
44		Ration allowance ... ..	18		250
43	William Weldon ...	Acting Foreman of Magazine, Goat Island ... ..	175		
44		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	62		
44		Ration allowance ... ..	18		255
43	D. Reilly ...	Overseer of Ordnance Stores ... ..	110		
44		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	47		
44		Ration allowance ... ..	18		175
43	S. Small ...	Master of Steam Launch ... ..	150		
44		Ration allowance ... ..	18		
44		Value of fuel and light ... ..	10		
44		Allowance for quarters ... ..	25		203
43	T. Crowley ...	Engineer and Driver of Steam Launch	150		
44		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	30		
43	J. Williams ...	Cooper ... ..	128		
44		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	30		
44		Ration allowance ... ..	18		176
44	Various ...	5 Warders, each ... ..	110		
44		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	20		
44		Ration allowance ... ..	18		148

The Foreman, Warders, and Boatmen at the Magazines on Spectacle and Goat Islands, and the Master and Engineer of the Steam Launch, receive Medical Attendance and Medicine free of charge. The Warders and Boatmen also receive clothing to work in in the Magazines. All Warders and Labourers receive 1s. each per hour when engaged after the usual hours of business, and the two Labourers engaged in the delivery of powder in town receive clothing from the Government. The Inspector of Magazines draws travelling allowance at the rate of 12s. per diem with cost of conveyance when travelling.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.</b>					
<b>ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT— continued.</b>					
			£	£	
44	Various ...	5 Warders, each ...	110		
44		Value of quarters, fuel, and light...	30		
44		Ration allowance ...	18		
				158	
44	Various ...	7 Labourers, each ...	110		
44		Fuel and light allowance ...	5		
				115	
44	T. Mahoney ...	Barrack Labourer ...	110		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light...	20		
				130	
44	C. Dunn ...	Warder at Newcastle ...	110		
44		Fuel and light allowance ...	5		
44		Ration allowance ...	18		
44		Allowance for performing clerical duties ...	25		
44		Allowance for quarters ...	25		
				183	
43	M. Hickey ...	Warder at Newcastle ...	110		
44		Ration allowance ...	18		
44		Fuel and Light allowance ...	5		
44		Allowance for quarters ...	25		
				158	
<b>HEALTH AND EMIGRATION OFFICER.</b>					
44	H. G. Alleyne ...	Health and Emigration Officer ...	600		
22		Member of Board of Visitors to Lunatic Asylums ...	150		
44		Chairman of Immigration Board ...	.....	.....	10s. for each meeting attended.
		Medical Adviser to the Government Examiner in Medicine, University of Sydney ...	Nil.		
		President of Board of Pharmacy ...	Nil.		
		President of Medical Board ...	Nil.		
		Member of Medical Board of advice re Small-pox ...	Nil.		
				750	
44	Richard Harris ...	Health Officer, Newcastle ...	200		
24		Visiting Medical Officer, Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle ...	75		
				275	
<b>QUARANTINE.</b>					
44	John Carroll...	Overseer of Stores ...	150		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light...	40		
				190	
44	Various ...	2 Boatmen, each ...	108		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ...	20		
				128	
44	John Carroll...	Ship-keeper ("Faraway") ...	75		
		Value of quarters on board ...	20		
				95	With 2s. 6d. per diem for each vessel detained in Quarantine.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.</b>					
45	Frederic Oatley ...	Inspector ... ..	300		
45		Allowance for forage ... ..	50		
					350
45	Joseph Jager ...	Assistant Inspector ... ..	150		
45		Value of quarters ... ..	50		
					200
45	Alexander Gilchrist...	Engine-driver ... ..	120		
45		Value of quarters ... ..	30		
					150
45	Various ... ..	2 Labourers, each ... ..	80		
45		Value of quarters to each ... ..	20		
					100
<b>MARINE BOARD.</b>					
45	Francis Hixson ...	President, Marine Board ... ..	650		
20		Captain Commanding Naval Brigade	92		
45		Quarters and gas, valued at ...	150		
					892
45	G. S. Lindeman ...	Secretary ... ..	400		
20		Commander, Naval Brigade ... ..	73		
					473
46	D. T. Allan ... ..	Harbour Master, Newcastle ... ..	450		
20		Commander, Naval Brigade ... ..	73		
43		Superintendent, Floating Magazine	50		
44		Quarters, valued at ... ..	100		
					673
46	W. J. Weatherill ..	Secretary, Local Marine Board, New- castle ... ..	250		
46		Time Ball-keeper, Newcastle ... ..	50		
					300
46	A. Collins ... ..	Inspector, Marine Board, Newcastle	50		
46		Assistant Harbour Master, do.	250		
49		Quarters, valued at ... ..	45		
					345
45	A. Hinton ... ..	Clerk and Accountant, Marine Board	250		
20		Do. do. Naval Brigade	64		
					314
46	J. Lawrence ... ..	Clerk to Harbour Master ... ..	200		
126		Telegraph Operator... ..	52		
					252
46	J. Siddons ... ..	Superintendent, Macquarie Light- house ... ..	180		
49		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	70		
					250
46	W. May ... ..	Superintendent, Hornby Light ... ..	180		
49		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	70		
					250
46	J. Hannell ... ..	Superintendent, Light-house, New- castle ... ..	250		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	50		
					300
46	H. Gibson ... ..	Superintendent of Light-house, Cape George ... ..	180		
49		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	30		
					210
46	J. Priest ... ..	Superintendent of Light-house, Port Stephens ... ..	180		
49		Quarters, &c., valued at ... ..	30		
126		Electric Telegraph Operator ... ..	26		
					236
46	D. Watson ... ..	Superintendent of Light-house, Seal Rocks ... ..	180		
49		Quarters, &c., valued at ... ..	30		
					210



## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>MARINE BOARD—continued.</b>					
46	G. Mulhall ...	Superintendent of Light-house, Broken Bay ...	144		
49		Fuel and light, valued at ...	10		
				154	
46	H. Hoadley ...	Superintendent of Light-ship "Bramble" ...	180		
49		Quarters, &c., valued at ...	30		
				210	
46	J. Wren ...	Fort Denison Light-keeper... ..	120		
49		Quarters, &c., valued at ...	30		
				150	
46	W. Gambell ...	Superintendent of Light-house, Ulladulla... ..	144		
49		Quarters, &c., valued at ...	30		
				174	
46	J. Leddra ...	Superintendent of Light-house, Solitary Island ...	180		The Pilots and Boatmen at the out-stations, also the Boatmen at Newcastle, reside in quarters, which they have themselves erected, with material found by the Government. It is impracticable to estimate the exact value of the rent of these habitations.
49		Quarters, valued at ...	30		
				210	
46	W. Glover ...	Light-house Keeper, Nelson's Bay... ..	96		
126		Telegraph Operator... ..	52		
49		Quarters, &c., valued at ...	30		
				178	
46	Various ...	Ten 1st Assistant Light-keepers, each	108		
49		Quarters, &c., valued at ...	20		
				128	
46	Various ...	Nine 2nd Assistant Light-keepers, each	96		
49		Quarters, &c., valued at ...	20		
				116	
47	J. H. Dagwell ...	Pilot, Newcastle ...	250		
20		Instructor of Naval Brigade ...	52		
49		Quarters, valued at... ..	41		
				343	
47	G. Melville ...	Pilot, Newcastle ...	250		
49		Quarters, valued at ...	41		
				291	
47	D. Powell ...	Pilot, Newcastle ...	250		
49		Quarters, valued at ...	41		
				291	
47	J. Taylor ...	Pilot, Newcastle ...	250		
49		Quarters, valued at ...	52		
				302	
47	H. Newton ...	Pilot, Newcastle ...	250		
49		Quarters, valued at ...	32		
				282	
47	J. Bain ...	Pilot, Newcastle ...	250		
49		Quarters, valued at ...	30		
				280	
47	Various ...	Twelve Pilots at Out-stations, each	175		
				175	
48	G. J. Moffitt... ..	Signal-Master, Fort Phillip... ..	200		
49		Quarters, &c., valued at ...	70		
				270	
48	C. Hanson ...	Assistant Signal-Master ...	108		
49		Quarters, &c., valued at ...	50		
				158	
48	J. Graham ...	Signal-Master, South Head... ..	200		
49		Quarters, &c., valued at ...	70		
				270	
126	J. Francis ...	Junior Operator, South Head ...	100		
126		Quarters, valued at ...	25		
				125	

## V.

## Public Instruction.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
			£	£	
		NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."			
55	F. W. Neitenstein ...	Superintendent ... ..	250		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	100		350
55	W. H. Mason ...	Mate and Clerk ... ..	150		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	50		200
55	W. Plummer... ..	Schoolmaster ... ..	150		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	50		200
55	J. Gorman ... ..	Second Mate... ..	180		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	40		170
55	W. Shaw ... ..	Carpenter ... ..	120		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	40		160
55	J. Threving ... ..	Blacksmith ... ..	120		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	40		160
55	A. Robilliard ... ..	Boatswain ... ..	100		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	40		140
55	E. Smith ... ..	Cook and Steward ... ..	120		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	40		160
55	J. Kemp ... ..	Musician and Barber ... ..	72		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	35		107
55	Various ... ..	3 Seamen, each ... ..	72		
		Quarters and rations, valued at ...	35		107
		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS, BILOELA.			
55	Selina G. Walker ...	Superintendent, Industrial School...	200		
55		Rations and quarters, valued at ...	100		300
55	Marian Rowland ...	House-matron ... ..	100		
55		Rations and quarters, valued at ...	50		150
55	Margaret P. Kelly ...	Teacher ... ..	100		
55		Rations and quarters, valued at ...	50		150
55	Caroline Brackenreg..	Assistant Matron ... ..	50		
		For extra services ... ..	12		
55		Rations and quarters, valued at ...	50		112
55	Mary Ann Dunn ...	Assistant Matron ... ..	50		
		For extra services ... ..	12		
55		Rations and quarters, valued at ...	50		112
55	Margaret A. Pago ...	Laundress ... ..	30		
		For extra services ... ..	15		
55		Rations and quarters, valued at ...	50		95
55	William Saunders ...	Carter and Messenger ... ..	75		
55		Rations and quarters, valued at ...	50		125

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
			£	£	
<b>No. V.—Public Instruction—continued.</b>					
<b>OBSERVATORY.</b>					
56	H. C. Russell	Astronomer ... ..	600		
		Astronomical work for Trigonometrical Survey ... ..	100		
		Quarters valued at ... ..	100		
				800	
56	H. A. Lenehan	Astronomical Assistant ... ..	300		
		Allowance for quarters ... ..	50		
				350	
<b>FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.</b>					
57	R. C. Walker	Principal Librarian ... ..	450		
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ... ..	100		
				550	

## VI.

## Administration of Justice.

Reference to Estimates.	Name.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.</b>			£	£	
62	H. J. Chisholm ...	Clerk of Records ... ..	350		
18		Captain, N. S. W. Infantry ...	40		
				390	
62	J. W. Reilly ...	Messenger ... ..	120		
87		Allowance for care of Books, Law Library ... ..	30		
18		Private New South Wales Volunteer Infantry ... ..	12		
				162	
62	A. M. Martin ...	Housekeeper ... ..	75		
		Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at ...	48		
				123	
<b>MASTER IN EQUITY.</b>					
63	Arthur Todd Holroyd	Master in Equity ... ..	1,000		
25		Master in Lunacy ... ..	250		
		Commissioner of Court of Claims .....		1,250	
					Paid by fees, amount uncertain.
<b>THE SHERIFF.</b>					
64	Charles Cowper ...	Sheriff ... ..	700		
		Quarters valued at ... ..	80		
				780	
64		*1 Bailiff ... ..	250		And usual fees.
64		*3 Bailiffs each ... ..	200		Do.
64		*1 Bailiff ... ..	175		Do.
64		*29 Bailiffs each ... ..	150		Do.
64	J. G. Plumb ...	Court-keeper, King-street ... ..	114		
		Quarters valued at ... ..	26		
				140	
64	Bridget Callaghan ...	Court-keeper, Darlinghurst ... ..	114		
		Quarters valued at ... ..	26		
				140	
64	George & Mary Kean	Court-keeper, Albury ... ..	65		
		Quarters valued at ... ..	26		
				91	
64	Edward Goldrick ...	Court-keeper, Tamworth ... ..	52		
		Quarters valued at ... ..	26		
				78	
64	Charles Mitchell ...	Court-keeper, Maitland ... ..	52		
		Quarters valued at ... ..	26		
				78	
64	James and Mary Thompson.	Court-keeper, Bathurst ... ..	152		
		Quarters valued at ... ..	26		
				178	
64	Timothy Sullivan ...	Court-keeper, Mudgee ... ..	52		
		Quarters valued at ... ..	26		
				78	
64	Elizabeth Fleming ...	Court-keeper, Wagga Wagga ... ..	52		
		Quarters valued at ... ..	26		
				78	
64	Ellen O'Brien ...	Court-keeper, Goulburn ... ..	39		
		Quarters valued at ... ..	26		
				65	

\* No estimate can be formed as to the amount received for fees by Bailiffs.

Reference to Estimates.	Name.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>THE SHERIFF—continued.</b>					
64	Elizabeth Jane White	Court-keeper, Deniliquin ... Quarters valued at ...	52 26		78
64	Martha M. Clark ...	Court-keeper, Armidale ... Quarters in Lock-up valued at ...	25 26		51
64	Wm. Edward Burton	Court-keeper, Yass ... In lieu of quarters at rate of ...	52 25		77
64	J. V. Scott ...	Court-keeper, Dubbo ... In lieu of quarters at rate of ...	52 26		78
64	John Hussy ...	Court-keeper, Grafton ... In lieu of quarters at rate of ...	52 25		77
<b>DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
65	J. Mackinlay ...	Head Bailiff, Sydney ... Fees of office ...	200 25		225
65	J. Mayhew ...	Bailiff, Sydney ... Fees of office ...	104 25		129
65	S. Withers ...	Bailiff, Sydney ... Fees of office ...	104 25		129
65	R. Shepherd ...	Bailiff, Sydney ... Fees of office ...	104 25		129
65	M. Lynch ...	Office-keeper, Sydney ... Quarters, fuel, &c. ...	50 30		80
65	W. S. Collins ...	Bailiff, Newcastle ... Fees of office ...	50 50		100
65	C. Atkinson ...	Bailiff, Maitland ... Fees of office ... Forage ...	100 60 25		185
65	C. Poppenhagen ...	Bailiff, Singleton ... Fees of office ...	40 11		51
65	John Bowers ...	Bailiff, Parramatta ... Fees of office ...	35 20		55
65	J. J. Winton ...	Bailiff, Campbelltown ... Fees of office ...	60 20		80
65	J. Price ...	Bailiff, Penrith ... Fees of office ...	35 9		44
65	J. Smith ...	Bailiff, Windsor ... Fees of office ...	35 16		51
65	J. Dodds ...	Bailiff, Scone ... Fees of office ...	30 10		40
65	Isaac Moses ...	Bailiff, Muswellbrook ... Fees of office ...	40 7		47
<b>CORONER'S INQUESTS.</b>					
68	Henry Shiell...	Coroner, Sydney ...	450		
68		Allowance in lieu of travelling expenses ...	50		500

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

25

Reference to Estimates.	District.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£	£	
PETTY SESSIONS, &c., &c.					
69	Albury (visiting How-long and Ten-mile Creek).	Police Magistrate ... ..	450		
68		Mining Warden ... ..	.....		
		Coroner—Estimated Fees ... ..	6		
		District Commissioner of Insolvent Estates ... ..	6		
				462	
69	Armidale (visiting Bendemeer, Uralla, and Walcha).	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
66		Registrar of District Court ... ..	55		
81		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	35		
					265
69	Armidale (visiting Bendemeer, Uralla, and Walcha).	Police Magistrate ... ..	500		
		District Commissioner of Insolvent Estates ... ..	.....		
		Commissioner of Affidavits... ..	.....		
		Visiting Justice, Armidale Gaol ... ..	.....		
		Deputy Sheriff ... ..	.....		
		Warden in charge of Northern District ... ..	.....		
					500
69		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	250		
67		Registrar of District Court... ..	75		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	8		
	District Registrar ... ..	51			
				609	
69	Araluen ... ..	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... ..	375		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	5		
		Mining Warden ... ..	.....		
				380	
69	Balranald (visiting Moulamein).	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... ..	275		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	250		
67		Registrar of District Court... ..	20		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	3		
68		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1879	14		
		Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ... ..	3		
	Visiting allowance to Moulamein ... ..	25			
				640	
69	Bathurst (visiting Oberon and Rockley)	Police Magistrate ... ..	500		
		District Commissioner of Insolvent Estates ... ..	20		
		Visiting Justice of Gaol ... ..	.....		
				520	
69		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	225		
		Mines—Warden's Clerk ... ..	30		
		Mining Registrar—Estimated fees	3		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	42		
				300	
69		Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	100		
66		Registrar of District Court ... ..	75		
				175	
70	Bega ... ..	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... ..	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	109		
65		Registrar of District Court... ..	35		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	6		
	District Registrar—Fees paid in 1879	35			
				410	
70	Bendemeer ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	100		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	2		
				102	

Police Magistrates receive travelling expenses when absent from head-quarters (at night) visiting minor Courts in district, 25s. per diem on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling, when at Police Stations. Police Magistrates, who are also Mining Wardens without salary, receive travelling expenses at same rate while engaged on duty. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. a mile (one way) travelling expenses. District Commissioners of Insolvent Estates receive 20s. in respect of each meeting. Commissioners of Affidavits receive fees—usually 2s. each affidavit.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	District.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£	£	
PETTY SESSIONS, &c., &c.— <i>continued.</i>					
70 96	Berrima (visiting Moss Vale).	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... Land Agent—Fixed salary ... Do. Commission, 1880 ...	275 50 28		
65		Registrar of District Court ... Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ... Visiting Justice at Gaol ... Visiting Moss Vale ...	50 3 33 75 50		
70 68 67	Bingera (visiting Barraba).	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... Coroner—20s. each Inquest, for 1880 ... Registrar of District Court ... Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	350 5 40 50		574
70 68	Boat Harbour, Bellinger River.	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... District Registrar—Fees paid in 1879 ... Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ...	225 1 7 1		445
70 96	Bombala ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... Land Agent—Fixed salary ... Do. Commission, 1880 ...	175 50 175		234
65		Registrar of District Court ... Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ...	50 10 30		490
70 40	Bourke (visiting Brewarrina and Brinningia).	Police Magistrate ... Sub-Collector of Customs ...	500 52		552
70 96		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... Land Agent—Fixed salary ... Do. Commission, 1880 ...	175 50 26		
67		Registrar of District Court ... Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ...	30 10 33		324
70 96	Braidwood ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... Land Agent—Fixed salary ... Do. Commission, 1880 ...	175 50 33		393
65		Registrar of District Court ... Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ... Warden's Clerk ...	65 12 38 20		
70	Brauxton ...	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... Attending Greta Police Office ... Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	150 10 5		165
70	Brewarrina ...	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... Land Agent—Salary ... Agent Curator of Intestate Estates ...	300 3 50 14		367
72	Copeland, Barrington River (visiting Gloucester).	Police Magistrate ... Mining Registrar ... Warden's Clerk ... Registrar of S.D. Courts ... District Registrar ...	250 25 50 10 9		344
71 68	Bulladelah (Port Stephens, visiting Stroud and Foster, Cape Hawke).	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ...	225 10 9		244
71	Bundarra ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... Assistant Registrar of Births, &c. ...	150 5 3		158

Police Magistrates receive travelling expenses when absent from head-quarters (at night) visiting minor Courts in district, 25s. per diem on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling when at Police Stations. Police Magistrates, who are also Mining Wardens without salary, receive travelling expenses at same rate while engaged on duty. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. a mile (one way) travelling expenses. District Commissioners of Insolvent Estates receive 20s. in respect of each meeting. Commissioners of Affidavits receive fees—usually 2s. each affidavit.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

27

Reference to Estimates.	District.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c.—continued.</b>					
71 96	Burrowa (visiting Binalong).	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
		Land Agent—Fixed salary ... ..	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	250		
66		Registrar of District Court ... ..	30		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	10		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ... ..	30		
				545	
71 96 65	Campbelltown ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
		Land Agent—Fixed salary ... ..	50		
		Registrar of District Court ... ..	78		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	10		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ... ..	18		
				331	
71 96	Camden (attends also at Picton).	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
		Land Agent—Fixed salary ... ..	50		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	3		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ... ..	26		
		Attending at Picton ... ..	10		
		Travelling Allowance ... ..	40		
				304	
71 96	Carcoar (visiting Blayney, Canowindra, and Cowra).	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... ..	450		
		Land Agent—Fixed salary ... ..	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	183		
				683	
71	Casino (visiting Lismore, Ballina, Woodburn, and Wardell).	Police Magistrate ... ..	450		
		District Commissioner, Insolvent Estates ... ..	...		
				450	
71 96 67		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
		Land Agent—Fixed salary ... ..	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	250		
		Registrar of District Court ... ..	30		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	6		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ... ..	32		
				543	
71 96	Cassilis ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	1		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ... ..	20		
		Crown Lands Agent ... ..	200		
				396	
71	Cobar ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
		Warden's Clerk ... ..	10		
		Land Agent—Salary ... ..	50		
		Assistant District Registrar—Fees ... ..	25		
				260	
71	Collector ... ..	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	50		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	1		
				51	
72	Condobolin ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
		Assistant District Registrar ... ..	7		
		Registrar of S.D.C. ... ..	9		
		Commissioner for Affidavits ... ..	15		
				206	
72 67 68 63	Coonamble ... ..	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	275		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	12		
		Registrar of District Court ... ..	40		
		District Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths ... ..	22		
		Coroner's fees ... ..	5		
		Curator's Agent ... ..	5		
				359	

Police Magistrates receive travelling expenses when absent from head-quarters (at night) visiting minor Courts in district, 2s. per diem on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling when at Police Stations. Police Magistrates, who are also Mining Wardens without salary, receive travelling expenses at same rate while engaged on duty. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. a mile (one way) travelling expenses. District Commissioners of Insolvent Estates receive 20s. in respect of each meeting. Commissioners of Affidavits receive fees—usually 2s. each affidavit.



## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	District.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>					
<b>PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c.—continued.</b>					
			£	£	
72	Cootamundra ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ...	250		
		Registrar of S.D.C. ...	10		
		District Registrar ...	25		
		Registrar of District Court ...	30		
				540	
72	Cooma (visiting Nimitybelle, Seymour, and Buckley's Crossing).	Police Magistrate ...	450		
		District Commissioner in Insolvency ...	6		
		Commissioner of Affidavits ...	4		
				460	
72		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ...	250		
65		Registrar of District Court ...	60		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	24		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ...	43		
				602	
72	Coonabarabran (visiting Coolah and Denison Town).	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ...	275		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50		
		Do. Commission ...	49		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	4		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1879 ...	27		
		Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ...	4		
68		Registrar, D.C. ...	40		
67		Commissioner of Affidavits ...	1		
					450
72	Cowra ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ...	89		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	8		
		Warden's Clerk ...	20		
				342	
72	Corowa ...	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ...	300		
66		Registrar of District Court ...	25		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	10		
68		Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ...	4		
				339	
72	Crookwell (attends also at Binda).	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	175		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	10		
				185	
72	Deniliquin (visiting Jerilderie).	Police Magistrate ...	450		
		District Commissioner in Insolvency ...			
				450	
72		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	175		
66		Registrar of District Court ...	50		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	8		
				233	
72	Denman ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	50		
		Commissioner for Affidavits ...	2		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	5		
				57	
73	Dubbo (visiting Cannonba, Obley, and Warren).	Police Magistrate ...	450		
		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	175		
73		Registrar of District Court ...	40		
66		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	5		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ...	40		
		Commissioner of Insolvency ...	8		
				268	
72	Dungog ...	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ...	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	7		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ...	16		
68		Coroner ...			
	Warden's Clerk ...	15			
				263	

Police Magistrates receive travelling expenses when absent from head-quarters (at night) visiting minor Courts in district, 25s. per diem on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling, when at Police Stations. Police Magistrates, who are also Mining Wardens without salary, receive travelling expenses at same rate while engaged on duty. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. a mile (one way) travelling expenses. District Commissioners of Insolvent Estates receive 20s. in respect of each meeting. Commissioners of Affidavits receive fees—usually 2s. each affidavit.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	District.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c.—continued.</b>					
73 39	Eden ... ..	Police Magistrate ... .. Sub-Collector of Customs ... ..	150 52		
				202	
73 96 65		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	175 50 30 1 13		
				269	
73	Forbes (visiting Con- doblin, Grenfell, and Parkes)	Police Magistrate ... .. Mining Warden ... .. District Commissioner of Insolvent Estates. ... .. Commissioner of Affidavits... ..	500 ..... 20 5		
				525	
73 66		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Registrar of District Court... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1879	175 30 15 40		
				260	
73 67	Glen Innes (visiting Vegetable Creek)	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	300 40 20		
				360	
73	Goulburn (visiting Collector, Gunning, and Crookwell)	Police Magistrate ... .. All other fees about ... ..	500 40		
				540	
73 96		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	175 50 250 25 96		
				596	
73 68	Gosford (visiting Coor- anbong)	Police Magistrate ... .. Coroner ... ..	300 .....		
				300	
73 96		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	175 50 5 20		
				250	
73	Grafton (visiting Law- rence and Maclean)	Police Magistrate ... .. Commissioner in Insolvency ... ..	450 70		
				520	
73 96 67		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1879 ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1879	200 50 130 50 45 61		
				536	
73 96 66	Grenfell ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 Mining Registrar ... ..	175 50 250 30 3 27 20		
				555	
74 68	Gulgong ... ..	Police Magistrate ... .. Mining Warden ... .. Coroner for District ... ..	400 ..... .....		
				400	
74		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	175 18 30		
				223	

Police Magistrates receive travelling expenses when absent from head-quarters (at night) visiting minor Courts in district, 25s. per diem on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling, when at Police Stations. Police Magistrates, who are also Mining Wardens without salary, receive travelling expenses at same rate while engaged on duty. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. a mile (one way) travelling expenses. District Commissioners of Insolvent Estates receive 20s. in respect of each meeting. Commissioners of Affidavits receive fees—usually 2s. each affidavit.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	District.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£	£	
<i>PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c.—continued.</i>					
74 96	Gunning ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	175 50 130 8 25		388
74 67	Gunnedah (visiting Boggabri and Tamba Springs.)	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Commissioner in Insolvency	300 40 5 5		350
74 74 96 66 68	Gundagai (visiting Cootamundra)	Police Magistrate ... .. Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ... .. Warden's Clerk ... ..	450 175 50 250 50 10 10 20		450 565
74 96 66 68	Hartley ... ..	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ... ..	325 50 40 30 2 8		455
74 81 68	Hay (visiting Booligal)	Police Magistrate ... .. Allowance for house rent ... .. District Coroner ... .. Commissioner in Insolvency ... ..	450 75 15 5		545
74 67		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Registration Fees ... .. Agent of Curator of Intestate Estates ... .. Commissioner for Affidavits ... ..	200 50 10 30 5 6		301
74 68	Hill End (visiting Tambaroora and Hargraves)	Police Magistrate ... .. Mining Warden ... .. Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ... ..	450 ..... .....		450
74 66		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 Mining Registrar ... .. Commissioner for Affidavits ... .. Warden's Clerk ... ..	125 40 2 17 10 1 40		235
74 68	Hillston ... ..	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... .. Registrar S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... .. District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 Coroner ... ..	300 5 20 15		340

Police Magistrates receive travelling expenses when absent from head-quarters (at night) visiting minor Courts in district, 25s. per diem on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling, when at Police Stations. Police Magistrates, who are also Mining Wardens without salary, receive travelling expenses at same rate while engaged on duty. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. a mile (one way) travelling expenses. District Commissioners of Insolvent Estates receive 20s. in respect of each meeting. Commissioners of Affidavits receive fees—usually 2s. each affidavit.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	District.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>					
<b>£</b>					
<b>£</b>					
<b>PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c.—continued.</b>					
74 68	Inverell (visiting Tingha, Ashford, and Bundarra).	Police Magistrate ... .. District Coroner—Estimated fees... Warden (Peel and Uralla Mining District) ... .. Deputy Sheriff ... .. Visiting Justice, Inverell Gaol ... ..	400 5 ..... ..... .....		
74 96 67		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	175 50 250 40 10 40	405	
74 96 67 39	Keimpsy, West	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Customs' Officer ... .. District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 Mining Registrar ... .. Visiting Justice—25s. per diem ... ..	175 50 37 30 2 25 44 10 35	565	
74 96 65 39 68	Kiama	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Salary as Customs' Officer ... .. District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ... ..	250 50 60 18 52 33 2	465	
75 67	Lismore	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Assistant Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages ... .. Warden's Clerk, &c. ... .. Registrar of District Court ... ..	175 20 35 10 30	270	
75 96 65	Maitland	Police Magistrate (East and West Maitland, Morpeth, and Paterson) Forage allowance ... .. Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 Forage allowance visiting minor Courts ... ..	500 50 225 50 75 15 55 50	550	
75 68	Merriwa (visiting Cassilis and Denman).	Police Magistrate ... .. District Coroner ... ..	350 9	359	
75	Menindie	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... ..	350	350	
75 96 65	Milton	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	175 50 60 4 13	302	

Police Magistrates receive travelling expenses when absent from head-quarters (at night) visiting minor Courts in district, 25s. per diem on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling, when at Police Station. Police Magistrates, who are also Mining Wardens without salary, receive travelling expenses at same rate while engaged on duty. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. a mile (one way) travelling expenses. District Commissioners of Insolvent Estates receive 20s. in respect of each meeting. Commissioners of Affidavits receive fees—usually 2s. each affidavit.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	District.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£	£	
<i>PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c.—continued.</i>					
76	Moruya (visiting Nelson, Nerrigundah, and Bateman's Bay).	Police Magistrate ... ..	450		
68		Coroner—20s. each Inquest ... ..	7		
		Inspecting Reserves ... ..	...		
				457	
76		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50		
65		Registrar of District Court ... ..	30		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	3		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ... ..	25		
		Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar ... ..	10		
				293	
75	Moama ... ..	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... ..	275		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ... ..	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	140		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	3		
68		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ... ..	16		
66		Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ... ..	2		
		Registrar of District Court... ..	30		
				516	
75	Molong ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ... ..	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	250		
66		Registrar of District Court ... ..	40		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	11		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ... ..	40		
				566	
76	Mossvale ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	150		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	10		
		Commissioner for Affidavits ... ..	5		
				165	
76	Mudgee (visiting Wollar).	Police Magistrate ... ..	450		
68		Travelling Expenses ... ..	12		
		District Coroner ... ..	10		
		District Commissioner of Insolvent Estates ... ..	8		
		Commissioner for Affidavits, about ... ..	28		
				508	
76		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	37		
66		Registrar of District Court ... ..	60		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	12		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ... ..	54		
		Mining Registrar ... ..	10		
				398	
76	Murrumburrah ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	15		
		District Registrar ... ..	18		
				208	
76	Muswellbrook ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	45		
65		Registrar of District Court ... ..	30		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ... ..	4		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ... ..	27		
				331	
76	Murrurundi ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	200		
67		Registrar of District Court ... ..	30		
		Registrar of S.D.C. ... ..	5		
		District Registrar, 1880 ... ..	25		
				485	

Police Magistrates receive travelling expenses when absent from head-quarters (at night) visiting minor Courts in district, 25s. per diem on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling, when at Police Stations. Police Magistrates, who are also Mining Wardens without salary, receive travelling expenses at same rate while engaged on duty. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. a mile (one way) travelling expenses. District Commissioners of Insolvent Estates receive 20s. in respect of each meeting. Commissioners of Affidavits receive fees—usually 2s. each affidavit.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

33

Reference to Estimates.	District.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>					
<b>PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c.—continued.</b>			£	£	
76 96	Narandera ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Assistant Registrar of Births, &c.	175 50 250 10 15	500	
76 96 67 68	Narrabri (visiting Wee Waa).	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of District Court... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ...	370 50 250 40 7 29 4	750	
77	Newtown ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Agent of Curator of Intestate Estates—Fees ... ..	175 75 9	250	
76 96	Newcastle ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	250 50 ..... 49	340	
76 65		Assistant C.P.S. ... .. Registrar of District Court... ..	150 75	225	
77	Nundle ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	
77	Orange (visiting Molong and Tootong).	Police Magistrate ... .. Visiting Justice of Gaol ... .. Deputy Sheriff ... ..	450 ..... .....	450	
77 96 66	Orange ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of District Court... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 Warden's Clerk ... ..	175 50 23 30 24 61 25	388	
77 96 65	Parramatta ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Registrar of District Court... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar ... ..	175 30 78 40 90	413	
77 96	Parkes ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Warden's Clerk, &c. ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 Crown Lands Agent—Salary ... .. Do. Commission, estimated ... ..	175 30 10 20 50 50	335	
77 96	Paterson ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	175 50 5	230	
77 96 65	Penrith ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Commission ... .. Registrar of District Court... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	175 151 78 7 40	451	

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## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	District.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£		
PETTY SESSIONS, &c., &c.—continued.					
77	Port Macquarie ...	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ...	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50		
67		Registrar of District Court ...	40		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	7		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ...	19		
				291	
78	Queanbeyan (visiting Braidwood, Bungendore, Gundaroo, and Michalago).	Police Magistrate ...	450		
		District Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	40		
		District Commissioner of Insolvent Estates ...	3		
		Commissioner for Affidavits ...	2		
				495	
78		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ...	100		
65		Registrar of District Court ...	50		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	10		
		Salary as Warden's Clerk ...	10		
				395	
78	Raymond Terrace ...	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ...	275		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	7		
				332	
78	Ryde ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	175		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	7		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ...	33		
				215	
78	Rylstone ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ...	21		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	1		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ...	26		
68		Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ...	6		
				279	
78	Scone (visiting Muskebrook and Murrumbundi).	Police Magistrate ...	450		
		Warden ...	.....		
		Postage and Stationery allowance as Warden ...	4		
				454	
78		Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ...	78		
65		Registrar of District Court ...	30		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	4		
		Warden's Clerk ...	10		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ...	28		
				375	
77	Shoalhaven (Nowra)	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50		
65		Registrar of District Court ...	60		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	7		
39		Customs Officer ...	52		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ...	40		
		Mining Registrar ...	20		
		Commissioner, Affidavits and Insolvency ...	15		
				419	
78	Stroud ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	175		
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ...	26		
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees ...	2		
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 ...	26		
				279	

Police Magistrates receive travelling expenses when absent from head-quarters (at night) visiting minor Courts in district, 25s. per diem on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling, when at Police Stations. Police Magistrates, who are also Mining Wardens without salary, receive travelling expenses at same rate while engaged on duty. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. a mile (one way) travelling expenses. District Commissioners of Insolvent Estates receive 20s. in respect of each meeting. Commissioners of Affidavits receive fees—usually 2s. each affidavit.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

35

Reference to Estimates.	District.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£	£	
<i>PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c.—continued.</i>					
78 68	Singleton (visiting Jerry's Plains, Broke, Branxton, and Greta).	Police Magistrate ... .. Coroner ... ..	450 10		
78 96		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent ... ..	175 50		
65		Commission ... .. Registrar of District Court... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	75 50 4		
78	Sofala ... ..	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	350 5		
68		Coroner's fees ... ..	1		
69	Sydney ... ..	Assistant Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Central Police Office ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Commissioner for Affidavits...	500 120 5		
69		Police Magistrate, Water Police Office ... .. Superintendent of Water Police ... .. Member of Immigration Board ... .. Member of the Police Reward Fund Board ... ..	600 ..... ..... .....		
69		Clerk of Petty Sessions, Water Police Court ... .. Registrar, S.D.C.—Estimated fees	500 80		
79 68	Tamworth (visiting Nundle, Wallabadah, and Manilla).	Police Magistrate ... .. Warden, Peel River and Uralla District ... .. Coroner ... .. District Commissioner of Insolvent Estates ... .. Commissioner for Affidavits, &c. ... ..	450 ..... 14 39 10		
79 96	Tamworth ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	175 50 250		
67		Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	50 15 67		
79 68	Tenterfield (visiting Wilson's Downfall).	Police Magistrate ... .. Mining Warden ... .. Coroner ... .. District Commissioner of Insolvent Estates ... ..	450 ..... ..... .....		
79 96		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	175 52 53		
67		Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880 Mining Registrar ... ..	40 5 30 20		
79 68	Trunkey (visiting Tuena).	Police Magistrate ... .. Warden, at Rockley, Oberon, Bathurst, Trunkey, and Tuena... .. District Coroner ... ..	275 75 6		

Police Magistrates receive travelling expenses when absent from head-quarters (at night) visiting minor Courts in district, 25s. per diem on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling, when at Police Stations. Police Magistrates, who are also Mining Wardens without salary, receive travelling expenses at same rate while engaged on duty. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. a mile (one way) travelling expenses. District Commissioners of Insolvent Estates receive 20s. in respect of each meeting. Commissioners of Affidavits receive fees—usually 2s. each affidavit.



## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	District.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£	£	
PETTY SESSIONS, &c., &c.—continued.					
79	Tumberumba	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	175 13		
				188	
79 68	Tumut	Police Magistrate ... .. Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ... .. Mining Warden ... ..	450 5 .....		
				455	
79 96	Tweed River	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	225 50 5 9		
				289	
79	Uralla	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Warden's Clerk ... ..	175 25		
				200	
79 96	Urana	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Mining Registrar ... .. Registrar Births ... ..	100 300 5 ..... 8		
				413	
80 67	Vegetable Creek	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Registrar of District Court ... .. Warden's Clerk ... .. District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	150 10 40 50 15		
				265	
80	Wagga Wagga (visiting Urana and Narrandera).	Police Magistrate ... ..	450		
				450	
80 66		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	175 50 25 60		
				310	
80 96	Walcha	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees District Registrar—Estimated fees Mining Registrar ... ..	175 50 230 6 30 10		
				551	
80 96 67 68	Walgett	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... .. Land Agent—Fixed salary ... .. Do. Commission, 1880 ... .. Registrar of District Court ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ... .. Commissioner for Affidavits ... ..	350 50 250 40 3 5 2		
				700	
80	Waratah	Police Magistrate ... .. (Visiting Lambton and Wallsend)	450 50		
				500	
80		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... .. Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees Allowed 5s. for each attendance at Lambton and Wallsend...	150 15 .....		
				165	

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## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

37

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£	£		
<b>PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c.—continued.</b>						
80	Warialda (visiting Moree and Yetman).	Police Magistrate ... ..	400			
		District Coroner ... ..	.....			
		Deputy Sheriff ... ..	.....			
		Value of quarters ... ..	30			
				430		
80		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175			
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50			
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	250			
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	3			
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	36			
67		Registrar of District Court... ..	40			
				554		
80	Wentworth ... ..	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... ..	400			
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ... ..	50			
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	50			
67		Registrar of District Court ... ..	30			
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	2			
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	20			
68		Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ...	8			
				560		
80	Wellington ... .. (visiting Stony Creek)	Police Magistrate ... ..	450			
80					450	
96			Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		
			Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50		
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	87			
66		Registrar of District Court ... ..	40			
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	10			
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	42			
		Warden's Clerk ... ..	20			
				424		
80	Wilcannia ... ..	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... ..	350			
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50			
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	.....			
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	15			
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	32			
68		Coroner—20s. for each Inquest ...	.....			
67		Registrar of District Court... ..	40			
		Mining Registrar ... ..	5			
				492		
80	Windsor (visiting Richmond).	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175			
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50			
65		Registrar of District Court... ..	78			
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	16			
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	39			
		Allowance for visiting Richmond ...	50			
				408		
80	Wingham ... ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175			
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50			
		Do. Commission, 1880 ... ..	8			
67		Registrar of District Court... ..	30			
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	5			
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	36			
		Allowance for visiting Cundletown, Taree, and Tinonec ... ..	45			
				349		
81	Wollombi ... ..	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... ..	300			
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	50			
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	7			
				357		
81	Wollongong ... ..	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ... ..	225			
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary... ..	30			
65		Registrar of District Court... ..	60			
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	19			
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	38			
		Commissioner for Affidavits and Insolvency ... ..	10			
				382		

Police Magistrates receive travelling expenses when absent from head-quarters (at night) visiting minor Courts in district, 25s. per diem on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling, when at Police Stations. Police Magistrates, who are also Mining Wardens without salary, receive travelling expenses at same rate while engaged on duty. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. a mile (one way) travelling expenses. District Commissioners of Insolvent Estates receive 20s. in respect of each meeting. Commissioners of Affidavits receive fees—usually 2s. each affidavit.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual Amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£	£		
<b>PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c., &amp;c.—continued.</b>						
81	Yass ... ..	Police Magistrate and C.P.S. ...	300		Police Magistrates receive travelling expenses when absent from head-quarters (at night) visiting minor Courts in district, 2s. per diem on the road, and 20s. per diem, with forage and stabling, when at Police Stations. Police Magistrates, who are also Mining Wardens without salary, receive travelling expenses at same rate while engaged on duty. Coroners receive 20s. each inquest, and 9d. a mile (one way) travelling expenses. District Commissioners of Insolvent Estates receive 20s. in respect of each meeting. Commissioners of Affidavits receive fees—usually 2s. each affidavit.	
96		Land Agent—Fixed salary ...	50			
		Do. Commission, 1880 ...	129			
65		Registrar of District Court... ..	60			
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	7			
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	36	582		
81	Young ... ..	Police Magistrate ... ..	500			
68	(visiting Burrowa, Murrumburrah and Cowra).	Warden ... ..	27			
		District Coroner ... ..				
		District Commissioner for Insolvent Estates ... ..	13	540		
81		Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	200			
66		Registrar of District Court... ..	50			
		Registrar of S.D.C.—Estimated fees	10			
		District Registrar—Fees paid in 1880	45			
		Warden's Clerk ... ..	25	330		
<b>PRISONS.</b>						
<i>Sydney Gaol.</i>						
82	J. C. Read ... ..	Principal Gaoler ... ..	450		Officers receive travelling allowances at rate of 12s., or 7s. 6d. per diem, according to rank, when absent on duty.	
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	200	650		
82	Frances Challis ... ..	Matron ... ..	125			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	50	175		
82	T. Stapleton ... ..	Dispenser ... ..	150			
		Lodging allowance ... ..	52	202		
82	M. Burke ... ..	Chief Warder ... ..	225			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	55	280		
<i>Parramatta Gaol.</i>						
82	J. G. Hussey... ..	Gaoler ... ..	275			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	100	375		
82	G. Cunningham ... ..	Dispenser ... ..	100			
30		Dispenser to Asylum for Infirm and Destitute... ..	50			
		Allowance for forage ... ..	26	176		
82	A. Watt ... ..	Chief Warder ... ..	175			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	85	260		
<i>Bathurst Gaol.</i>						
83	A. Forbes ... ..	Gaoler ... ..	175			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light	75	250		
83	Alice Forbes... ..	Matron ... ..	.....	42		
<i>Goulburn Gaol.</i>						
83	M. Walker ... ..	Gaoler ... ..	175			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	75	250		
83	J. Walker ... ..	Matron ... ..	.....	42		

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

39

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>			£	£		
<i>PRISONS—continued.</i>						
<i>Maitland Gaol.</i>						
83	G. H. Stace ...	Gaoler ... ..	200		Officers receive travelling allowances at rate of 12s. or 7s. 6d. per diem, according to rank, when absent on duty.	
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	85			
83	H. K. Stace ...	Matron ... ..	.....	285		
				60		
<i>Berrima Gaol.</i>						
83	W. Small ...	Gaoler ... ..	250			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	85			
83	S. Small ...	Matron ... ..	.....	335		
				42		
<i>Albury Gaol.</i>						
83	T. Allen ...	Gaoler ... ..	160			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	50			
83	M. Allen ...	Matron ... ..	.....	210		
				20		
<i>Mudgee Gaol.</i>						
84	J. Dick ...	Gaoler ... ..	175			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	50			
84	M. Dick ...	Matron ... ..	.....	225		
				42		
<i>Armidale Gaol.</i>						
84	S. Caldwell ...	Gaoler ... ..	160			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	50			
84	M. Caldwell ...	Matron ... ..	.....	210		
				42		
<i>Wagga Wagga Gaol.</i>						
84	T. Rankin ...	Gaoler ... ..	160			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	50			
84	M. Rankin ...	Matron ... ..	.....	210		
				20		
<i>Yass Gaol.</i>						
84	J. Fitzgerald...	Gaoler ... ..	160			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	50			
84	E. Fitzgerald	Matron ... ..	.....	210		
				30		
<i>Deniliquin Gaol.</i>						
84	J. Paton, V.C.	Gaoler ... ..	160			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	50			
84	A. M. Paton...	Matron ... ..	.....	210		
				20		
<i>Young Gaol.</i>						
85	J. Gates ...	Gaoler ... ..	175			
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light, and Servants ... ..	50			
85	Mary Gates ...	Matron ... ..	.....	225		
				42		

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowance not of fixed annual Amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
<b>No. VI.—Administration of Justice—continued.</b>						
<i>PRISONS—continued.</i>						
<i>Grafton Gaol.</i>						
84	J. Frewin ... ..	Gaoler ... ..	175	225	Officers receive travelling allowances at the rate of 12s. or 7s. 6d. per diem, according to rank, when absent on duty.	
		Value of quarters, fuel, light, and Servants ... ..	50			
84	M. Frewin ... ..	Matron ... ..	.....	20		
<i>Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls.</i>						
87	A. King ... ..	Matron-Superintendent ... ..	129	154		
		Quarters, fuel, and light ... ..	25			
87	M. Barton ... ..	Sub-matron ... ..	.....	50		
<b>No. VII.—Attorney General.</b>						
SECRETARY TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.						
90	W. W. Stephen ... ..	Secretary ... ..	500	507		
		Patent Fees, November and December, 1880... ..	7			
CROWN SOLICITOR.						
91	John Williams ... ..	Crown Solicitor ... ..	1,000	1,450	Allowed 30s. per diem when travelling on duty.	
		Patent Fees, 1880 ... ..	450			
PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN.						
90	Alex. Oliver ... ..	Parliamentary Draftsman ... ..	1,000	1,125		
		Fees as Registrar of Friendly Societies ... ..	125			
CLERK OF THE PEACE.						
91	A. C. Fraser... ..	Clerk of the Peace ... ..	.....	650	Allowed 30s. per diem when travelling on duty.	

## VII.

## Secretary for Lands.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.			£	£	
94	John G. Blaxland ...	Auction Branch ... Metropolitan Land Agent ...	350 Nil.	350	
95	William Lavender ...	Principal Messenger ... Quarters, fuel, and light, valued at	150 52	202	
SURVEY OF LANDS.					
96	P. F. Adams...	Surveyor General ... President of the Board for Examination of Candidates for Licenses to Survey ... Member of the Board for opening Tenders for Runs ... Member of Sewage and Health Board ... Forage allowance ...	1,000 20 Nil. ..... 100	1,120	Allowed 30s. per diem when travelling on duty, and £2 per diem when travelling with extra equipment.  Remunerated by fees.
96	R. D. Fitzgerald ...	Deputy Surveyor General ... Chief Mining Surveyor ... Officer for supervision of professional matters, Church and School Estate ... Member of the Board of Examiners of Candidates for Licenses to Survey ... Member of the Board for Examination of Cadets ...	900 Nil. 100 20 .....	1,020	Remunerated by fees at the rate of 10s. per Candidate.
96	E. Fisher ...	District Surveyor ... Extra forage allowance ...	730 50	780	
96	J. H. Wood ...	District Surveyor ... Extra forage allowance ...	730 25	755	
96	A. C. Betts ...	District Surveyor ... Extra forage allowance ...	730 50	780	
96	P. R. Donaldson ...	District Surveyor ... Extra forage allowance ...	730 25	755	
96	F. G. Finley ...	First-class Surveyor... Extra forage allowance ...	630 50	680	
96	R. M'Donald ...	First-class Surveyor ... Extra forage allowance ...	630 50	680	

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VII.—Secretary for Lands—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
96	J. Cameron ...	First-class Surveyor ...	400		
97		Special allowance ...	50		
				450	While employed on the Queensland Boundary Line.
96	E. G. Vickery ...	Second-class Surveyor ...	530		
97		Special allowance ...	100		
				630	While in charge of Darling District.
96	E. MacFarland ...	Second-class Surveyor ...	530		
97		Special allowance ...	100		
				630	While in charge of Bourke District.
96	A. J. Stopps ...	First-class Draftsman ...	400		
		Member of the Board for examination of Cadets ...	.....		
				400	Remunerated by fees at the rate of 10s. per Candidate. Draftsmen appointed to examine Candidates for temporary Draftsmanship receive a fee of two guineas for each Candidate examined.
96	W. D. Armstrong ...	First-class Draftsman ...	.....	400	Do. do.
96	W. Freeman...	Do. ...	.....	400	Do. do.
96	F. W. Watt ...	Do. ...	.....	350	Do. do.
96	D. H. Chisholm ...	Do. ...	.....	350	Do. do.
96	T. F. Callachor ...	Do. ...	.....	350	Do. do.
96	H. Wickham...	Do. ...	.....	350	Do. do.
96	W. Houston...	Do. ...	.....	350	Do. do.
96	S. L. Peyton...	Do. ...	.....	350	Do. do.
96	G. R. Packer ...	Second-class Draftsman ...	.....	300	Do. do.
97	J. Eccles ...	Lithographic Printer ...	285		
		Allowance for use of patent litho. process ...	50		
				335	
97	J. F. Landers ...	Chief Clerk and Accountant ...	450		
		Allowance for extra duties performed in certifying to accounts and signing cheques ...	50		
				500	
97	T. Kelly ...	Messenger ...	125		
		Value of quarters, &c. ...	40		
				165	
97	E. Goodson ...	Messenger ...	110		
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	15		
				125	

## VIII.

## Secretary for Public Works.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.			£	£	
102 17	C. B. Airey ...	Clerk ... 1st Lieutenant, Volunteer Artillery	300 30	330	
102	Thomas Collins ...	Head Messenger ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	150 50	200	
102	James Clarke ...	Messenger ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	125 25	150	
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.					
<i>Engineer's Department.</i>					
102 102	E. O. Moriarty ...	Engineer-in-Chief ... Forage allowance ... Additional allowance as Engineer of Water Supply ...	1,100 100 300	1,500	Travelling expenses at the rate of 30s. per diem.
102 102	Cecil Darley ...	Assistant Engineer ... House allowance ...	600 50	650	Do. do.
102 102 102	D. F. Campbell ... Messenger ...	Cadet ... Salary ... House allowance ...	..... 100 25	75 125	With camp allowance of 10s. per diem.
<i>Fitzroy Dock.</i>					
102	S. Hayes ...	Shipwright Foreman ... Quarters, &c., valued at ...	350 50	400	
102	John Doran ...	Engineer Mechanic ... Quarters, &c., valued at ...	220 30	250	
102	M. Haggerty...	Fireman ... Quarters, &c., valued at ...	120 30	150	
<i>Public Works.</i>					
102 102	M. H. Moriarty ...	Assistant Engineer ... Allowance for House ...	550 50	600	Travelling expenses at rate of 20s. per diem.



## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.</b>					
105	James Barnet	Colonial Architect ... ..	1,000	1,049	Travelling Expenses when absent on duty 15s. per day, with cost of conveyance, or 30s. per day without cost of conveyance.
105		Forage for horse ... ..	49		
105	William Coles	First Clerk of Works ... ..	600	649	Travelling Expenses when absent on duty, 12s. per day, with cost of conveyance, or 20s. per day, without cost of conveyance.
105		Forage for horse ... ..	49		
105	M. W. Lewis	Clerk of Works ... ..	.....	500	
105	E. S. V. Spencer	Do. ... ..	.....	425	
105	Edwin Colley	Do. ... ..	.....	400	
105	Edward Ramsey	Do. ... ..	.....	350	
105	A. G. Edwards	Do. ... ..	.....	350	
105	Charles Vickers	Do. ... ..	.....	350	
105	H. H. Purkis	Do. ... ..	.....	300	
105	James Kay	Foreman of Works... ..	.....	300	
105	R. Mackellar	Do. ... ..	.....	275	
105	J. M'Skimming	Do. ... ..	.....	250	
105	Alfred Cook	Chief Draftsman and Instructor of Cadets ... ..	.....	400	
105	L. Robertson	Draftsman ... ..	.....	300	
105	James Peattie	Do. ... ..	.....	200	
105	C. H. Slatyer	Do. ... ..	.....	175	
105	J. Doherty	Do. ... ..	.....	150	
105	George B. Stack	Clerk ... ..	300		
18		Second Lieutenant, Volunteer Infantry ... ..	25	325	
105	Mrs. A. Hobbs	Office-keeper ... ..	60	141	
		Allowance for assistance in cleaning offices ... ..	31		
		Quarters ... ..	40		
		Fuel and light ... ..	10		
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>					
108	William C. Bennett...	Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads ... ..	1,000	1,100	Allowed 15s. per diem with cost of conveyance. 30s. per diem without cost of conveyance when travelling.
		Equipment allowance ... ..	100		
		Member of Tender Board ... ..	Nil.		
		Member of Board reporting on Botany Water Supply ... ..	Nil.		
		Engineer-in-Chief of Sydney Drainage ... ..	Nil.		
		Engineer reporting on Country Drainage... ..	Nil.		
108	Frederick Wells	Assistant Engineer for Roads in Field ... ..	500	683	Allowed 30s. per diem without cost of conveyance when travelling.
		Travelling allowance ... ..	150		
		Major, Volunteer Artillery, say ... ..	33		
108	E. J. Statham	Assistant Engineer for Roads ... ..	500	700	Allowed 20s. per diem without cost of conveyance, when engaged out of own district.
		Travelling allowance ... ..	150		
		House valued at ... ..	50		
108	A. P. Wood	Assistant Engineer for Roads ... ..	500	650	Do. do.
		Travelling allowance ... ..	150		
108	E. A. Nardin	Assistant Engineer for Roads ... ..	500	650	Do. do.
		Travelling allowance ... ..	150		

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>					
108	P. Dooner ... ..	Assistant Engineer for Roads ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	500 150	650	Allowed 20s. per diem without cost of conveyance, when engaged out of own district. Do. do.
108	Jas. B. Meldrum ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	400 150	550	
108	P. Scarr ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	400 150	550	Do. do.
108	E. T. Whiteside ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	400 150	550	Do. do.
108	J. Gordon ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	400 150	550	Do. do.
108	Jas. J. Duffy ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	400 150	550	Allowed 20s. per diem when engaged out of District.
108	S. A. Donnelly ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	375 150	525	Do. do.
108	George Philben ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	375 150	525	Do. do.
108	Peter Doyle ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	375 150	525	Do. do.
108	P. Murray ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	375 150	525	Do. do.
108	W. F. Bundock ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	375 150	525	Do. do.
108	R. Donaldson ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	375 150	525	Do. do.
108	G. M. L. Matheson ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	375 150	525	Do. do.
108	A. Weber ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	340 150	490	Do. do.
108	George Earngey ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	340 150	490	Do. do.
108	M. E. Wikner ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	300 125	425	Do. do.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>			£	£	
ROADS AND BRIDGES— <i>continued.</i>					
108	W. Pagan ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance .. ..	300 125	425	Allowed 20s. per diem when engaged out of District.
108	R. R. Lawrenson ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	300 125	425	Do. do.
108	Hy. Cambridge ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	300 125	425	Do. do. Also 6d. per mile when employed beyond Hay.
108	J. E. Williamson ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	300 125	425	Allowed 20s. per diem when engaged out of District.
108	H. Miller ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	250 125	375	Do. do.
108	E. M. Allman ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	250 125	375	Do. do.
108	A. J. C. Single ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	250 125	375	Do. do.
108	Carl Weber ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	200 125	325	Do. do.
108	E. D. Dyson... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	200 125	325	Do. do.
108	A. Blacket ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	200 125	325	Do. do.
108	J. Coleman ... ..	Road Superintendent ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	200 125	325	Do. do.
108	F. M. Baker... ..	Cadet in Field ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	156 80	236	Allowed 12s. per diem when engaged out of District.
108	J. J. Burns ... ..	Cadet in Field ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	156 80	236	Do. do.
108	J. H. Crummer ... ..	Cadet in Field ... .. Travelling allowance ... ..	156 80	236	Do. do.

## VIII.

## Railways.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.			£	£	
117	John Whitton	Engineer-in-Chief ... .. Forage allowance ... ..	1,800 146	1,946	Allowed 40s. per diem when travelling.
118	D. Kirkcaldie	Chief Clerk, Traffic Manager's Office House allowance ... ..	225 75		
118	G. T. Evans	Goods Superintendent ... .. House allowance ... ..	350 50	300	
118	J. B. Goold	Coaching Superintendent ... .. House allowance ... ..	350 50	400	
118	A. Crawford	Inspector, Southern Line ... ..	300	400	
118	G. J. Roberts	Inspector, Southern Line ... .. House allowance ... ..	300 75	300	Allowed 8s. 6d. per day when travelling. House.
118	E. Higgs	Inspector, Western Line ... .. House allowance ... ..	300 50	375	Do. do.
118	H. Richardson	Inspector, Sydney ... .. House allowance ... ..	300 50	350	
118	M. A. Hornidge	Inspector, Western Line ... .. House allowance ... ..	300 50	350	
118	J. Collins	Station-master, Sydney ... .. House allowance ... ..	275 100	375	
118	F. Johnston	Station-master ... .. House allowance ... ..	200 50	250	
118	McVey Falconer	Station-master, Newtown ... ..	.....	225	House.
118	C. Little	Do. Petersham ... ..	.....	200	Do.
118	J. G. Bissett, junr.	Do. Ashfield ... ..	.....	200	Do.
118	W. J. Titterton	Do. Burwood ... ..	.....	200	Do.
118	G. R. Henson	Do. Homebush ... ..	.....	225	Do.
118	Joseph Drew	Do. Rookwood ... ..	150		
122		Postmaster, do. ... ..	20		
124		Commission on Stamps, Money Orders, &c. ... ..	2		
118	Jas. Higgs	Station-master, Granville ... ..	.....	172	Do.
118	E. Fielding	Do. Fairfield ... ..	.....	250	Do.
118	J. Stafford	Do. Liverpool ... ..	.....	140	Do.
118	P. Dwyer	Do. Campbelltown ... ..	.....	200	Do.
118	J. Beeston	Do. Menangle ... ..	.....	200	Do.
118	W. Badcock	Do. Picton ... ..	.....	150	Do.
				175	Do.

NOTE.—The estimated value of each house occupied by Station-masters is £50 per annum

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
118 122	T. Ward ... ..	Station-master, Mittagong ... .. Postmaster, do. ... .. Commission on Stamps, Money Orders, &c. ... ..	175 22 28	225	House.
118 122 124	W. M'Kee ... ..	Station-master, Bowral ... .. Postmaster, do. ... .. Commission on Stamps ... ..	150 47 14	211	Do.
118 118 122 124	J. M'Roberts ... .. A. Moodie ... ..	Station-master, Moss Vale ... .. Do. Marulan ... .. Postmaster, do. ... .. Commission on Stamps, Money Orders, &c. ... ..	..... 175 45 16	175	Do. Do.
118 118 126	C. Bennett ... .. T. Brain ... ..	Station-master, Goulburn ... .. Do. Gunning ... .. Telegraph Operator... ..	..... 150 25	236 200	Do. Do.
118 118 122 124	C. Burge ... .. M. S. Browne ... ..	Station-master, Yass ... .. Do. Bowning ... .. Postmaster ... .. Commission on Stamps, &c... ..	..... 150 48 12	175 150	Do. Do.
118 122 124	F. J. Rae ... ..	Station-master, Binalong ... .. Postmaster ... .. Commission on Stamps, &c... ..	150 25 15	210	Do.
118 118 118 122 124	J. Tweedy ... .. H. Giddy ... .. W. Gibbs ... ..	Station-master, Harden ... .. Do. Cootamundra ... .. Do. Bethungra... .. Postmaster ... .. Commission on Stamps, &c... ..	..... ..... 150 33 9	190 175 175	Do. Do. Do.
118 118 118	H. Ludford ... .. Chas. Horn ... .. Alex. Thorburn ... ..	Station-master, Junee ... .. Do. Narrandera ... .. Do. Darlington... .. House allowance ... ..	..... ..... 150 50	192 140 175	Do. Do. Do.
118 118 118 118 122 124	S. W. Alliband ... .. H. Morris ... .. J. J. Pettingall ... .. G. W. Ryan ... ..	Station-master, North Wagga ... .. Do. South Wagga ... .. Do. Hanging Rock ... .. Do. Culcairn ... .. Postmaster ... .. Commission on Stamps, &c. ... ..	..... ..... ..... 140 21 1	200 150 200 144	Do. Do. Do.
118 118 118	G. Pritchard... .. J. Watsford ... .. J. B. Thomson ... ..	Station-master, Gerogery ... .. Do. Albury ... .. Do. Parramatta ... .. House allowance ... ..	..... ..... 250 50	162 150 225	Do. Do. Do.
118 122 124	S. York ... ..	Station-master, Seven Hills ... .. Postmaster, do. ... .. Commission on Stamps ... ..	140 20 1	300	
118 118 122 124	T. M'Coy ... ..	Station-master, Blacktown... .. Inspector, Richmond Line ... .. Postmaster, do. ... .. Commission on Stamps ... ..	200 25 50 2	161	Do.
118 118 118 118 122 124	James Rowe... .. S. Crook ... .. J. S. Bell ... .. J. Walker ... ..	Station-master, Rooty Hill ... .. Do. South Creek ... .. Do. Penrith ... .. Do. Emu ... .. Postmaster, do. ... .. Commission on Stamps, &c... ..	..... ..... ..... 140 26 4	277 140 175 200	Do. Do. Do.
				170	Do.

NOTE.—The estimated value of each house is £50 per annum.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

49

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
118	John Booth ...	Station-master, Lawson ...	.....	150	House.
118	S. Pass ...	Do. Mount Victoria ...	.....	200	Do.
118	R. Crawford ...	Do. Lithgow ...	200		
		House allowance ...	50		
				250	
118	W. Lenehan ...	Station-master, Bowenfels ...	150		
122		Postmaster, do. ...	57		
124		Commission on Stamps, &c... ..	9		
				216	Do.
118	G. Farquhar ...	Station-master, Wallerawang ...	.....	225	Do.
118	J. McNab ...	Do. Rydal ...	175		
122		Postmaster, do. ...	60		
124		Commission on Stamps, Money Orders, &c. ...	10		
				245	Do.
118	G. Woodall ...	Station-master, Tarana ...	150		
122		Postmaster, do. ...	37		
124		Commission on Stamps, Money Orders, &c. ...	6		
				193	Do.
118	J. G. Bissett, senr. ...	Station-master, Brewongle ...	150		
122		Postmaster, do. ...	44		
124		Commission on Stamps, &c... ..	4		
				198	Do.
118	H. Campton ...	Station-master, Raglan ...	.....	140	Do.
118	J. Muir ...	Do. Kelso ...	.....	150	Do.
118	G. Bonamy ...	Do. Bathurst ...	.....	225	Do.
118	H. Addison ...	Do. Riverstone ...	140		
122		Postmaster, do. ...	20		
124		Commission on Stamps, &c. ...	1		
				161	Do.
118	Thomas Cavanough ..	Station-master, Mulgrave ...	140		
122		Postmaster, do. ...	10		
124		Commission on Stamps, &c. ...	1		
				151	Do.
118	D. Scotland ...	Station-master, Windsor ...	.....	225	Do.
118	W. Lackey ...	Do. Richmond ...	.....	175	Do.
118	C. Paull ...	Do. Darling Harbour ...	250		
		House allowance ...	50		
				300	
118	A. Willis ...	Station-master, George's Plains ...	140		
122		Postmaster, do. ...	20		
124		Commission on Stamps ...	3		
				163	Do.
118	G. Parsons ...	Station-master, Nowbridge... ..	150		
122		Postmaster ...	35		
124		Commission on Stamps, &c. ...	6		
				191	Do.
118	J. G. Cavanough ...	Station-master, Blayney ...	.....	175	Do.
118	J. Williams ...	Do. Spring Grove ...	140		
122		Postmaster, do. ...	31		
124		Commission on Stamps ...	7		
				178	Do.
118	W. Sydenham ...	Station-master, Spring Hill ...	150		
122		Postmaster, do. ...	21		
124		Commission on Stamps, &c. ...	2		
				173	Do.
118	F. Richardson ...	Station-master, Orange ...	.....	200	Do.
118	T. J. Foley ...	Do. Wellington... ..	.....	175	Do.
118	E. Woodgate... ..	Do. Dubbo ...	.....	250	Do.
118	John Higgs ...	Traffic Manager, Newcastle	500		Allowed 10s. per day
		House allowance ...	50		or 15s. per night
				550	when travelling.
118	E. Herald ...	Traffic Inspector ...	300		Allowed 8s. 6d. per night
		House allowance ...	50		when travelling.
				350	

NOTE.—The estimated value of each house is £50 per annum

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
118	H. T. Sheppey ...	Wharfinger ... .. House allowance ... ..	300 50	350	
118	W. S. Pendleton ...	Assistant Wharfinger ... ..	.....	200	House.
118	F. W. Cox ...	Station-master, Newcastle ... .. House allowance ... ..	250 50		
118	W. Morse ...	Station-master, Honeysuckle ... ..	.....	300	
118	H. W. L. Holt ...	Do. Waratah ... ..	.....	175	Do.
118	A. Carpenter... ..	Do. Hexham ... ..	.....	175	Do.
118	J. Wallace ...	Do. East Maitland ... ..	.....	175	Do.
118	D. Garvan ...	Do. High-street ... ..	.....	175	Do.
118	G. Ferris ...	Do. West Maitland ... .. House allowance ... ..	250 42	292	
118	T. Crothers ...	Station-master, Wollombi ... ..	140		Do.
122		Postmaster, do. ... ..	10		
124		Commission on Money Orders, &c... ..	1		
118	J. Humphries ...	Station-master, Lochinvar ... ..	.....	151	
118	S. C. Drewe ...	Do. Greta ... ..	150	150	Do.
122		Postmaster, do. ... ..	25		
124		Commission on Stamps, Money Orders, &c. ... ..	16		
118	G. Wise ...	Station-master, Branxton ... ..	.....	191	Do.
118	G. J. Dowling ...	Do. Singleton ... .. House allowance ... ..	200 50	150	Do.
118	J. P. Edwards ...	Station-master, Ravensworth ... .. House allowance ... ..	140 25	250	
122		Postmaster ... ..	20		
124		Commission on Stamps ... ..	3		
118	W. B. Smith... ..	Station-master, Muscledbrook ... .. House allowance ... ..	175 40	188	
118	J. McLean ...	Station-master, Aberdeen ... ..	.....	215	
118	J. Burns ...	Do. Scone ... ..	.....	140	Do.
118	G. M. Moxham ...	Do. Murrurundi ... .. House allowance ... ..	175 35	175	Do.
118	J. Terry ...	Station-master, Willow-tree ... .. Postmaster ... ..	150 24	210	
124		Commission on Stamps, &c... ..	8		
118	G. Beal ...	Station-master, Quirindi ... ..	.....	182	Do.
118	G. Mattingly ...	Do. Morpeth ... ..	.....	150	Do.
118	J. H. Walker ...	Do. Wallsend ... .. House allowance ... ..	150 25	250	Do.
118	W. U. Verdon ...	Station-master, Werris Creek ... .. Postmaster, do. ... ..	175 17	175	Do.
124		Commission on Stamps, &c... ..	7		
118	B. Haslam ...	Station-master, Breeza ... ..	.....	199	
118	J. J. Robertson ...	Do. Tamworth ... ..	.....	140	Do.
118	F. Robinson ...	Do. Gunnedah ... ..	.....	250	Do.
117	James Byrnes ...	Land Valuer.. ... ..	.....	250	Do.
117	H. Robertson ...	Do. ... ..	.....	600	Allowed 15s. per diem when travelling.
118	W. V. Read ...	Traffic Manager ... ..	.....	550	Do. do.
118	T. Carlisle ...	Do. Auditor ... ..	.....	600	Do. do.
118	W. R. Rowe ...	Inspector of Station Accounts, South ... .. Do. do. ... ..	..... .....	400	Do. do.
118	M. Seale ...	Do. do. ... ..	.....	275	Allowed actual expenses when travelling.
118	S. D. Hancox ...	Travelling Audit Clerk, North ... ..	.....	275	Do. do.
			.....	225	Do. do.

NOTE.—The estimated value of each house is £60 per annum.

IX.

The Postmaster General.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
		POST OFFICE.	£	£	
122 123	A. A. Day ...	Superintendent of Mails ...	500		
		*Overtime ...	24		
				524	
122	W. Buchanan ... G. De Milhau ... V. Moyse ... W. J. Davies ...	Postal Inspectors, each ...	.....	450	} 30/- per diem travelling allowance whilst absent from Sydney. 3/6 per diem for each horse (not to exceed two), when in town.
122 123	G. P. Unwin...	Clerk in charge of Despatch Room..	400		
		*Overtime ...	24		
				424	
122 123	J. T. M'Mahon	Clerk in charge of Receiving Room	400		
		*Overtime	24		
				424	
122 123	G. J. Ward ...	Clerk ...	300		
		*Overtime ...	12		
				312	
122 123	B. C. Bradshaw	Clerk ...	300		
		*Overtime ...	7		
				307	
122 123	C. J. Booty ...	Clerk ...	250		
		*Overtime ...	9		
				259	
122 123	C. Clarke ...	Clerk ...	300		
		*Overtime ...	18		
				318	
122 123	W. B. Foster R. R. Iredale	Clerks ...	300		
		*Overtime ...	15		
				315	each.
122 123	F. G. Davies...	Clerk ...	250		
		*Overtime ...	12		
				262	
122 123	R. B. Edwards	Clerk ...	250		
		*Overtime ...	8		
				258	
122 123	A. Porter ...	Clerk ...	225		
		*Overtime ...	8		
				233	
122 123	E. B. Seymour A. C. M'Dermott	Clerks ...	200		
		*Overtime ...	5		
				205	each.
122 123	G. L. Little ...	Clerk ...	200		
		*Overtime ...	5		
				205	
122 123	J. M'Neilly ...	Clerk ...	175		
		*Overtime ...	12		
				187	

\* These overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this Office, in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon either during day or night to sort English and Foreign Mails received and despatched.



## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.			
			Amount.	Total.				
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£				
<b>POST OFFICE—continued.</b>								
122	H. W. R. Holmes ...	Clerk ...	175					
123		*Overtime ...	7					
					182			
122	J. Gibbons ...	Clerk ...	175					
123		*Overtime ...	5					
					180			
122	F. Butler ...	Clerk ...	175					
123		*Overtime ...	8					
					183			
122	C. Brady ...	Clerk ...	175					
123		*Overtime ...	7					
					182			
122	G. M'Gibbon ...	Clerk ...	175					
123		*Overtime ...	9					
					184			
122	J. A. B. Fry...	Clerk ...	150					
123		Allowance as Shorthand Writer ...	50					
					200			
122	E. Haynes ...	Clerk ...	175					
123		*Overtime ...	5					
					180			
122	J. Doherty ...	Clerk ...	150					
123		*Overtime ...	7					
					157			
122	F. Quirk ...	Clerk ...	150					
123		*Overtime ...	5					
					155			
122	J. Robinson ...	Clerk ...	132					
123		*Overtime ...	5					
					137			
122	W. Ryan ...	Clerk ...	150					
123		*Overtime ...	7					
					157			
122	C. Forsyth ...	Clerk ...	132					
123		*Overtime ...	7					
					139			
122	P. J. Heally ...	Clerk ...	132					
123		*Overtime ...	5					
					137			
122	J. Kenny ...	Clerk ...	132					
123		*Overtime ...	7					
					139			
122	H. Swire ...	Clerks ...	132					
123	J. Byram ...	*Overtime ...	7					
					139			
122	J. Bell ...	Clerk ...	132		each.			
123		*Overtime ...	7					
					139			
122	A. M'Neilly ...	} Clerks ...	100					
123	S. B. Hilton ...			*Overtime ...	7			
122	A. Gale ...							107
122	J. F. Steel ...	} Clerks ...	100					
123	W. T. Cosgrove ...			*Overtime ...	5			
122	D. H. Harris ...							
123	F. W. S. Rush ...							105
122	M. H. J. McDonnell...	Shipping Clerk ...	200					
123		Rent Allowance ...	60					
123		*Overtime ...	15					
					275			
122	W. Doolan ...	†Stamper and Sorter ...	175					
123		*Overtime ...	9					
					184			

\*These overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this Office, in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon either during day or night to sort English or Foreign mails received and despatched.

† Stampers and sorters, who are required to work overtime despatching the weekly newspapers, are allowed overtime at the rate of £5 per annum.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

53

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
POST OFFICE— <i>continued.</i>					
122	J. C. Green ...	Stampers and Sorters ...	175		
123	W. Barker ...	*Overtime ...	6	181	each.
122	T. S. Vogan ...	Stampers and Sorters ...	175		
123	L. Butler ...	*Overtime ...	6	181	each.
122	J. M'Donald...	Stamper and Sorter...	175		
123		*Overtime ...	6	181	
	H. Sims ...				
	W. Bruton ...				
	E. Donelan ...				
	R. Mathers ...				
122	W. Mathews...	†Stampers and Sorters ...	150		
123	C. J. Souter ...	*Overtime ...	6	156	each.
	J. Bourke ...				
	E. G. Robinson				
	J. Merrick ...				
	W. J. Mason...				
	J. West ...				
	T. J. M'Cormick				
	R. Caldwell ...				
122	R. Lees ...	†Stampers and Sorters ...	132		
123	Robt. L. Ward	*Overtime ...	6	138	each.
	A. Duffy ...				
	R. Leck ...				
	D. Lynch ...				
122	F. Donelan ...	†Stampers and Sorters ...	120		
123	W. H. Crouch	*Overtime ...	6	126	each.
122	W. Worling ...	†Stamper and Sorter ...	100		
123		*Overtime ...	6	106	
122	F. F. Falconer	Emergency Railway Sorter...	108		
123		*Overtime ...	6	114	
122	B. Dewson ...	Letter Carrier ...	156		
123		*Overtime ...	9	165	
122	J. S. Hogg ...				
122	C. Aubisson ...	Mail Cart Drivers ...	108		
123	G. Hardstaff...	*Overtime ...	6	114	each.
122	R. Byrnes ...	Groom ...	104		
123		*Overtime ...	6	110	Quarters, valued at £30.
122	*Eleven 1st-class	Letter Carriers, each		156	Letter Carriers who attend the office regularly upon the arrival of the English Mails receive at the rate of £6 a year for overtime.
122	†Ten 2nd-class	Do. do.		144	
122	†Twenty-seven 3rd-class	Do. do.		132	
122	†Forty-two 4th-class	Do. do.		120	
122	*Thirty 5th-class	Do. do.		108	
122	W. Cummings	Messenger ...	150		
		Rent allowance ...	12	162	
122	J. Middleton...	Shipping Messenger ...	150		
123		*Overtime ...	9	159	

\* These overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this office, in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon either during day or night to sort English and Foreign Mails received and despatched. † Stampers and sorters who are required to work overtime despatching the weekly newspapers are allowed overtime at the rate of £5 per annum. One on this grade receives a forage allowance of 2s. per diem; one £31 4s., and one £20 per annum. ‡ Eight on this grade receive a forage allowance of 2s. per diem; one 4s.; one 3s.; one £25 per annum; one £62 10s.; one £72 16s. || Sixteen on this grade receive 2s. per diem; one 4s. per diem; one 3s. per diem; and one £41 10s. per annum; one £62 10s. per annum; one a rent allowance of £25 per annum; and one £20 per annum. ¶ Nine on this grade receive a forage allowance of 2s. per diem, two 4s.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer, and where stationed.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.			
			Amount.	Total.				
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>								
<b>POST OFFICE—continued.</b>								
			£	£				
122	Six ... ..	Mail Boys, each ... ..		78	} Receive at the rate of £3 per annum overtime for attendance on arrival of English Mails.			
122	Sixteen ... ..	Do. do. ... ..		50				
122	C. Wells ... ..	Office-keeper ... ..		61	} Quarters, valued at £25 per annum.			
122	O. Sheridan ... ..	Mechanic ... ..	175					
123		Overtime ... ..	6					
				181				
122	One ... ..	Mail Guard ... ..		175	} £26 travelling allowance.			
122	Five ... ..	Do. Guards, each ... ..		175		} Travelling allowance of 2s. per diem when from home.		
122	Two ... ..	Do. do. ... ..		150	} £26 travelling allowance.			
122	Four ... ..	Do. do. ... ..		150		} £39 per annum travelling and rent allowance.		
122	One ... ..	Mail Guard ... ..		150	} 2s. per diem when from home.			
122	Four ... ..	Railway Sorters, do. ... ..		175		} Allowance of 2s. per diem when absent from home.		
122	Four ... ..	Do. do. ... ..		150	} £39 per annum rent and travelling allowance.			
122	Two ... ..	Do. do. ... ..		175				
122	Three ... ..	Do. do. ... ..		150				
<i>Extra Clerical aid.</i>								
122	H. M'Mullen ... ..	Clerk ... ..	90					
123		*Overtime ... ..	9					
				99				
122	W. Stevenson ... ..	Clerk ... ..	75					
123		*Overtime ... ..	9					
				84				
122	A. M. Doyle ... ..	Clerk ... ..	50					
123		*Overtime ... ..	9					
				59				
122	W. C. Pinnick ... ..	} Clerks, each ... ..	50					
122	F. A. Kelleher ... ..							
123	S. J. Parr ... ..					*Overtime do. ... ..	5	
	A. Briggs ... ..							55
	R. A. Shortland ... ..							
<b>SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY OFFICIAL POSTMASTERS.</b>								
122	C. Chape ... ..	Salary as Postmistress ... ..	150		} Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule. 2½ per cent. is also allowed as commission on the sale of Duty Stamps.			
124	(Balmain)	Commission on Stamps ... ..	71					
124		" Money Orders ... ..	22					
124		" Savings Bank ... ..	4					
123		Quarters valued at ... ..	50					
				297				
122	W. H. Hunt ... ..	Salary as Postmaster ... ..	190					
124	(Haymarket)	Commission on Stamps ... ..	104					
124		" Money Orders ... ..	53					
124		" Savings Bank ... ..	50					
123		Quarters valued at ... ..	50					
				447				
122	C. E. Dale ... ..	Salary as Postmaster ... ..	175					
124	(King-street)	Commission on Stamps ... ..	79					
124		" Money Orders ... ..	14					
124		" Savings Bank ... ..	4					
123		Quarters valued at ... ..	50					
				322				
122	Joseph Lee ... ..	Salary as Postmaster ... ..	150					
124	(Miller's Point)	Commission on Stamps ... ..	37					
124		" Money Orders ... ..	11					
124		" Savings Bank ... ..	11					
123		Quarters valued at ... ..	50					
				259				

\* These overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this Office, in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon either during day or night, to sort English and Foreign Mails received and despatched.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer, and where stationed.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY OFFICIAL POSTMASTERS—continued.</b>					
122	P. Goold ... ( <i>Newtown</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ...	150		
124		Commission on Stamps ...	39		
124		„ Money Orders ...	27		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	23		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		289
122	C. B. Cuttriss ... ( <i>Oxford-street</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ...	175		
124		Commission on Stamps ...	100		
124		„ Money Orders ...	40		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	46		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		411
122	H. Gale ... ( <i>Paddington</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ...	150		
124		Commission on Stamps ...	32		
124		„ Money Orders ...	14		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	12		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		258
122	G. M. White ... ( <i>Park-street</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ...	175		
124		Commission on Stamps ...	38		
124		„ Money Orders ...	24		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	15		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		302
122	E. Lloyd ... ( <i>Parramatta-street</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ...	150		
124		Commission on Stamps ...	39		
124		„ Money Orders ...	13		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	22		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		273
122	Jas. Scowcroft ... ( <i>Redfern</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ...	150		
124		Commission on Stamps ...	36		
124		„ Money Orders ...	25		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	16		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		277
122	J. B. Hambly ... ( <i>St. Leonards</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ...	150		
124		Commission on Stamps ...	16		
124		„ Money Orders ...	9		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	7		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		232
122	T. W. H. Doe ... ( <i>William-street</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ...	190		
124		Commission on Stamps ...	110		
124		„ Money Orders ...	33		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	31		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		414
122	T. H. Stone ... ( <i>Albury</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ...	263		
124		Commission on Stamps ...	71		
124		„ Money Orders ...	24		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	4		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		412
122	J. W. Emblin ... ( <i>Armidale</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ...	247		
124		Commission on Stamps ...	42		
124		„ Money Orders ...	27		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	4		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		370
122	W. G. Thompson ... ( <i>Bathurst</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ...	300		
124		Commission on Money Orders ...	78		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	9		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		437

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule. 2½ per cent. is also allowed as commission on the sale of Duty Stamps.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer, and where stationed.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY OFFICIAL POSTMASTERS—continued.</b>					
122	W. Owen ...	Salary as Postmaster ...	250		
124	(Deniliquin)	Commission on Stamps ...	72		
124		„ Money Orders ...	19		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	4		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		
					395
122	W. C. Johnson ...	Salary as Postmaster ...	250		
124	(Goulburn)	Commission on Stamps ...	93		
124		„ Money Orders ...	81		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	7		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		
					481
122	T. P. Burgis ...	Salary ...	190		
123	(1st assist., Goulburn)	Rent ...	35		
					225
122	W. C. Denshire ...	Salary as Postmaster ...	150		
124	(Liverpool)	Commission on Stamps ...	14		
124		„ Money Orders ...	12		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	4		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		
					230
122	W. O'Neill ...	Salary as Postmaster ...	210		
124	(Mudgee)	Commission on Stamps ...	45		
124		„ Money Orders ...	36		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	1		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		
					342
122	W. R. Bowen ...	Salary as Postmaster ...	170		
124	(Murrumbidgee)	Commission on Stamps ...	15		
124		„ Money Orders ...	18		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	2		
123		Quarters valued at ...	40		
					245
122	H. Wheeler ...	Salary as Postmaster ...	125		
124	(Mussellbrook)	Commission on Stamps ...	22		
124		„ Money Orders ...	18		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	1		
123		Quarters valued at ...	26		
					192
122	W. Thompson ...	Salary as Postmaster ...	330		
124	(Newcastle)	Commission on Money Orders ...	99		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	21		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		
					500
122	W. C. Denshire ...	Salary as Postmaster ...	190		
124	(Parramatta)	Commission on Stamps ...	78		
124		„ Money Orders ...	36		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	8		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		
					362
122	C. H. Kellett ...	Salary as Postmaster ...	200		
124	(Penrith)	Commission on Stamps ...	9		
124		„ Money Orders ...	14		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	2		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		
					275
122	F. Isaac ...	Salary as Postmaster ...	150		
124	(Scone)	Commission on Stamps ...	16		
124		„ Money Orders ...	15		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		
					231
122	I. B. Bosley ...	Salary as Postmaster ...	250		
124	(Wagga Wagga)	Commission on Stamps ...	91		
124		„ Money Orders ...	60		
124		„ Savings Bank ...	7		
123		Quarters valued at ...	50		
					458

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule. 2½ per cent. is also allowed as commission on the sale of Duty Stamps.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

57

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer, and where stationed.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Amount.	Total.		
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>						
<b>SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY OFFICIAL POSTMASTERS—continued.</b>						
			£	£		
122	E. B. Daley ... ( <i>West Maitland</i> )	Salary as Postmistress ... Commission on Stamps ... " Money Orders ... " Savings Bank ... Quarters valued at ...	262 71 70 3 50	456	Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule. 2½ per cent. is also allowed as commission on the sale of Duty Stamps.	
122	J. A. Dick ... ( <i>Windsor</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ... Commission on Stamps ... " Money Orders ... " Savings Bank ... Quarters valued at ...	200 33 20 1 50	304		
122	F. D. C. Aria ... ( <i>Yass</i> )	Salary as Postmaster ... Commission on Stamps ... " Money Orders ... " Savings Bank ... Quarters valued at ...	200 31 25 2 50	308		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.</b>						
<b>CHIEF OFFICE.</b>						
125	E. C. Cracknell ...	Superintendent of Telegraphs ... Allowance in lieu of equipment ... Major Commanding Torpedo Corps...	800 100 200	1,100		30s. per diem when travelling.
18						
125	P. B. Walker ...	Assistant Superintendent of Tele- graphs ... Captain, Torpedo Corps ...	575 100	675		
18						
125	W. Wilson ...	Station Manager, Chief Office ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ... Lieutenant, Torpedo Corps ...	350 50 60	460		
18						
125	J. V. Dalgarno ...	Station Manager, Chief Office ... Allowance in lieu of quarters ...	350 50	400		
125	H. C. Usher ...	Booking Clerk ... Corporal, Torpedo Corps ...	300 20	320		
18						
125	F. W. Hulme ...	Receiving Clerk ... Corporal, Torpedo Corps ...	250 15	265		
18						
125	J. W. R. Miller ...	Booking Clerk ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	200 12	212		
18						
125	W. H. Maguire ...	Telegraph Instructor ... Colour-sergeant, Torpedo Corps ...	250 30	280		
18						
125	E. M'Carthy...	Booking Clerk ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	150 12	162		
18						
125	S. J. Salter ...	Batteryman ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	175 12	187		
18						
125	C. Biggs ...	Assistant Line Repairer ... Sergeant, Torpedo Corps ...	200 25	225		
18						
125	J. Leavy ...	Stable-keeper ... Quarters valued at ...	150 26	176		
18						

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS— <i>contd.</i>					
CHIEF OFFICE— <i>cont.</i>					
125 18	F. V. Hedges ...	Clerk in charge of stores ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	200 12		
				212	
125 18	R. Campbell ...	Clerk, Store ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	150 12		
				162	
125 18	J. King ...	Messengers' Overseer ... Sergeant, Torpedo Corps ...	175 25		
				200	
125 18	A. Geary ...	Messengers' Overseer ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	150 12		
				162	
125 18	G. Board ...	Clerk ... Sergeant, Torpedo Corps ...	250 25		
				275	
125 18	J. Hough ...	Clerk ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	120 12		
				132	
126 18	J. Y. Nelson...	Operator ... Corporal, Torpedo Corps ...	250 15		
				265	
126 18	P. Clay ...	Operator ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	250 12		
				262	
126 18	T. Hammand...	Operator ... Corporal, Torpedo Corps ...	200 20		
				220	
126 18	C. J. Murphy ...	Operator ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	200 12		
				212	
126 18	A. A. Dircks...	Operator ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	200 12		
				212	
126 18	P. J. DeGruchy ...	Operator ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	200 12		
				212	
126 18	W. A. Blackstone ...	Operator ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	175 12		
				187	
126 18	F. Bussell ...	Operator ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	150 12		
				162	
126 18	H. Corbett ...	Operator ... Sergeant, Torpedo Corps ...	250 25		
				275	
126 18	R. C. Wills ...	Operator ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	200 12		
				212	
126 18	J. Cormick ...	Operator ... Corporal, Torpedo Corps ...	150 15		
				165	
126 18	W. F. Corbett ...	Operator ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	150 12		
				162	
126 18	C. Shepherd ...	Operator ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	150 12		
				162	
126 18	G. Gresty ...	Operator ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	150 12		
				162	
126 18	W. Wheatley ...	Operator ... Private, Torpedo Corps ...	132 12		
				144	

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

59

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS— <i>contd.</i>					
CHIEF OFFICE— <i>contd.</i>					
126	G. Cleland ...	Operator ...	150		
18		Private, Torpedo Corps ...	12		
				162	
126	R. Watson ...	Operator ...	150		
18		Bugler, Torpedo Corps ...	12		
				162	
126	R. P. Martin...	Operator ...	104		
18		Private, Torpedo Corps ...	12		
				116	
125	A. Tucker ...	Inspector of Lines and Stations ...	.....	350	} 30s. per diem when travelling.
125	G. H. L. Carroll	Do. ....	.....	300	
125	J. W. Merfield	Do. ....	.....	300	
125	S. J. Watson	Do. ....	250*		
118		Inspector, Railway Lines ...	150†		
				400	
125	C. H. Lay ...	Do. of Lines and Stations ...	.....	250	
125	J. Waddell ...	Telegraph-master, Adaminaby ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	35		
124		Commission ...	10		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				179	
125	A. S. Bray ...	Telegraph-master, Adelong ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	60		
124		Commission ...	34		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				294	
125	D. J. M'Gauran	Telegraph-master, Albury ...	300		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				350	
125	C. N. Ambrose	Telegraph-master, Araluen ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	11		
124		Commission ...	15		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				206	
125	B. Thomas ...	Telegraph-master, Arakoon ...	26		
122		Postmaster ...	10		
124		Commission ...	2		
				38	
125	R. W. Arnott	Telegraph-master, Armidale ...	200		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				250	
125	M. Histon ...	Line Repairer, Armidale ...	150		
126		Forage Allowance ...	73		
				223	
125	F. E. Skarratt	Telegraph-mistress, Ashfield ...	104		
122		Postmistress ...	25		
124		Commission ...	20		
				149	
125	A. B. Ewing ...	Acting Telegraph-master, Baradine ...	104		
122		Acting Postmaster ...	Nil.		
124		Commission ...	3		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				137	
125	H. B. Jefferson	Telegraph-master, Balranald ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	9		
124		Commission ...	31		
123		Forage allowance ...	73		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				343	
125	E. J. Plummer	Telegraph Assistant, Balranald ...	75		
122		Postal Assistant ...	50		
				125	
125	J. Banfield ...	Telegraph-master, Barraba ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	35		
124		Commission ...	13		
				198	

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

\* Paid by Telegraph Department. † Paid by Railway Department.



## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—contd.</b>			£	£	
125	A. T. Black ...	Telegraph-master, Barrenjuey ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	11		
124		Commission ...	1		
38		Coast-waiter ...	250		
123		Quarters ...	50		
					416
125	D. A. Murchison ...	Telegraph-master, Barrington ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	10		
124		Commission ...	2		
126		Forge allowance ...	73		
123		Quarters ...	50		
					315
125	K. A. H. Mackenzie...	Telegraph-master, Bathurst ...	300		
123		Quarters ...	50		
					350
125	C. Harrison ...	Telegraph-master, Bega ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	65		
124		Commission ...	34		
123		Quarters ...	40		
					289
125	L. Mannix ...	Telegraph-master, Bendemeer ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	58		
124		Commission ...	14		
123		Quarters ...	30		
					206
125	J. B. Wakely ...	Telegraph-master, Bingera... ..	150		
122		Postmaster ...	10		
124		Commission ...	18		
123		Quarters ...	40		
					218
125	J. Malarkey ...	Telegraph-master, Blackwall ...	50		
122		Postmaster ...	10		
					60
125	H. C. Whittaker ...	Telegraph-master, Blayne... ..	120		
122		Postmaster ...	30		
124		Commission ...	27		
					177
125	H. R. Thurlow ...	Telegraph-master, Boggabri ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	29		
124		Commission ...	11		
123		Quarters ...	40		
					230
125	M. E. Burke...	Telegraph-master, Bombala ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	40		
124		Commission ...	32		
123		Quarters ...	40		
					292
125	J. Cox ...	Telegraph-master, Bodalla ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	39		
124		Commission ...	9		
126		Forge allowance ...	26		
123		Quarters ...	26		
					204
125	H. D. Edwards ...	Telegraph-master, Booligal... ..	180		
122		Postmaster ...	Nil		
124		Commission ...	10		
123		Quarters ...	50		
					240
125	T. Trader ...	Telegraph-master, Bourke ...	300		
122		Postmaster ...	Nil		
124		Commission ...	50		
123		Quarters ...	50		
					400
125	H. E. Jones ...	Telegraph-master, Bowna ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	Nil		
124		Commission ...	3		
					107

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—contd.</b>					
125	D. Graham ...	Telegraph-master, Braidwood ...	180		Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.
122		Postmaster ... ..	20		
124		Commission ... ..	45		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
				285	
125	J. A. Tulloch ...	Telegraph-master, Branxton ...	75		
122		Postmaster ... ..	47		
124		Commission ... ..	21		
				143	
125	J. T. Lovell ...	Line Repairer, Bourke ...	150		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
				223	
125	C. J. Robins...	Telegraph-master, Brewarrina ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	50		
124		Commission ... ..	17		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
				267	
125	H. J. Tompkins ...	Telegraph Assistant, Brewarrina ...	52		
122		Postal Assistant ... ..	52		
				104	
125	H. Grant ...	Line Repairer, Brewarrina...	150		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
				223	
125	J. H. Richardson ...	Telegraph-master, Broughton Creek	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	35		
124		Commission ... ..	14		
				153	
125	W. J. L. Kyle ...	Telegraph-master, Brushgrove ...	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	25		
124		Commission ... ..	6		
				135	
125	E. V. Blackwell ...	Telegraph-master, Bullahdelah ...	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	20		
124		Commission ... ..	8		
123		Quarters ... ..	30		
				162	
125	J. H. Miller ...	Telegraph-master, Bulli ...	60		
122		Postmaster ... ..	52		
124		Commission ... ..	18		
				130	
125	W. H. Rowlands ...	Telegraph-master, Bundarra ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	Nil.		
124		Commission ... ..	16		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
				206	
125	N. M. Green ...	Telegraph-mistress, Bungwall Flat...	26		
122		Postmistress... ..	26		
				52	
125	D. J. Elliott ...	Telegraph-master, Burrowa ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	25		
124		Commission ... ..	28		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
				253	
125	J. R. Nash ...	Telegraph-master, Burrawang ...	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	19		
124		Commission ... ..	10		
				133	
125	H. Matthews ...	Telegraph-master, Burwood ...	75		
122		Postmaster ... ..	104		
124		Commission ... ..	24		
				203	
125	J. J. Moroney ...	Telegraph-master, Camden...	120		
122		Postmaster ... ..	30		
124		Commission ... ..	24		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
				214	

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—contd.</b>					
125	F. Mackel ...	Telegraph-master, Campbelltown ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	80		
124		Commission ...	26		
123		Quarters ...	50		
					306
125	W. J. Hayes...	Telegraph-master, Candelo...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	15		
124		Commission ...	8		
					127
125	C. C. Paul ...	Telegraph-master, Cannonbar ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	20		
124		Commission ...	15		
123		Quarters ...	35		
					250
125	G. M. Hosking ...	Telegraph-master, Carcoar ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	58		
124		Commission ...	28		
123		Quarters ...	50		
					286
125	W. M. Scott...	Telegraph-master, Casino ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	10		
124		Commission ...	27		
123		Quarters ...	50		
					267
125	E. S. Atkinson ...	Telegraph-master, Cassilis ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	9		
124		Commission ...	14		
123		Quarters ...	50		
					223
125	G. H. Chapman ...	Telegraph-master, Central Kempsey	104		
124		Postmaster ...	38		
122		Commission ...	19		
123		Quarters ...	30		
					191
125	E. H. Pegus ...	Telegraph-mistress, Clarence Heads	104		
122		Postmistress ...	26		
124		Commission ...	1		
					131
125	A. C. Atkinson ...	Telegraph-master, Clarence Town...	120		
122		Postmaster ...	30		
124		Commission ...	10		
123		Quarters ...	40		
					200
125	S. C. Crouch...	Telegraph-master, Cobargo...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	22		
124		Commission ...	13		
					139
125	P. S. Eldershaw ...	Telegraph-master, Condobolin ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	30		
124		Commission ...	24		
123		Quarters ...	50		
					284
125	T. King ...	Telegraph-master, Coolah ...	120		
122		Postmaster ...	30		
124		Commission ...	9		
123		Quarters ...	50		
					209
125	J. C. Kirwan ...	Telegraph-master, Cooma ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	50		
124		Commission ...	46		
126		Forage allowance ...	25		
123		Quarters ...	50		
					351
125	J. Carroll ...	Line-repairer, Cooma ...	120		
126		Forage allowance ...	73		
					193

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>					
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS— <i>contd.</i>					
			£	£	
125	T. H. Ryan ...	Telegraph-master, Coonabarabran ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	Nil		
124		Commission ... ..	10		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
				210	
125	L. Kingsmill...	Telegraph-master, Coonamble ...	180		
122		Postmaster ... ..	36		
124		Commission ... ..	27		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
				283	
125	W. H. Golding ...	Telegraph Assistant, Coonamble ...	26		
122		Postal Assistant ... ..	100		
				126	
125	G. P. Webb ...	Telegraph-master, Cooranbong ...	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	23		
124		Commission ... ..	5		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
				172	
125	R. C. Willans ...	Telegraph-master, Cootamundra ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	50		
124		Commission ... ..	56		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
				306	
125	J. S. Donan ...	Telegraph Assistant, Cootamundra...	52		
122		Postal Assistant ... ..	68		
				120	
125	E. R. D. Thomson ...	Line-repairer, Cootamundra ...	150		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
				223	
125	C. Fry ...	Telegraph-master, Copeland North..	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	50		
124		Commission ... ..	27		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
				267	
125	S. Moffitt ...	Telegraph-master, Coraki ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	18		
124		Commission ... ..	6		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
				214	
125	J. T. Harrison ...	Telegraph-master, Corowa ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	38		
124		Commission ... ..	26		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
				264	
125	J. Shambler ...	Telegraph-master, Copmanhurst ...	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	14		
124		Commission ... ..	1		
				119	
125	R. Dixon ...	Telegraph-master, Crookwell ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	20		
124		Commission ... ..	10		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
				220	
125	F. J. Fowler ...	Telegraph-master, Cowra ...	180		
122		Postmaster ... ..	30		
124		Commission ... ..	25		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
				285	
125	R. Finney ...	Telegraph Assistant Cowra...	104		
122		Postal Assistant ... ..	52		
				156	
125	B. M'Kellar ...	Telegraph-master, Deepwater ...	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	15		
124		Commission ... ..	1		
				120	

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—contd.</b>					
			£	£	
125	R. Buckley ...	Telegraph-master, Deniliquin ...	300		
126		Quarters ... ..	50		
				350	
125	E. Kibble ...	Telegraph-mistress, Denman ...	104		
122		Postmistress ... ..	36		
124		Commission ... ..	10		
				150	
125	W. P. Raper...	Telegraph-master, Dubbo ...	135		
122		Postmaster ... ..	85		
124		Commission ... ..	78		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
				348	
125	P. A. Dunne...	Line-repairer, Deniliquin ...	150		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
				223	
125	T. J. Foley ...	Telegraph-master, Dungog...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	30		
124		Commission ... ..	20		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
				240	
125	J. Sheridan ...	Line-repairer, Dungog ...	120		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	26		
				146	
125	F. Small ...	Telegraph-master, Eusabalong ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	Nil		
124		Commission ... ..	10		
123		Quarters ... ..	30		
				190	
125	C. G. Kebby...	Telegraph-master (Acting), Eden ...	180		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
126		Quarters ... ..	50		
				303	
125	H. North ...	Telegraph-mistress, Edgecliff ...	104		
122		Postmistress ... ..	30		
124		Commission ... ..	12		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
				196	
125	A. M. Kennedy ...	Telegraph-master, Euston ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	3		
124		Commission ... ..	9		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
				202	
125	D. Broadfoot ...	Telegraph-master, Eugowra ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	10		
124		Commission ... ..	3		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
				203	
125	H. Litchfield...	Telegraph-master, Fernmount ...	120		
122		Postmaster ... ..	Nil		
124		Commission ... ..	10		
				130	
125	E. Chapman ...	Telegraph-master, Forbes ...	180		
122		Postmaster ... ..	68		
124		Commission ... ..	72		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
				370	
125	H. J. Aubin ...	Telegraph-master, Germanton ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	50		
124		Commission ... ..	15		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
				255	
125	G. F. Davies...	Telegraph-master, Gerringong ...	26		
122		Postmaster ... ..	24		
124		Commission ... ..	6		
				56	

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—</b>					
<i>continued.</i>					
125	J. E. Ballard	Telegraph-master, Glen Innes	180		
122		Postmaster	57		
124		Commission	41		
123		Quarters	50		
					328
125	W. Dawes	Telegraph-master, Gladstone	52		
122		Postmaster	17		
124		Commission	5		
					74
125	M. L. Knott	Telegraph-mistress, Glebe	75		
122		Postmistress	25		
124		Commission	23		
					123
125	J. E. Phelan	Telegraph-master, Gloucester	104		
122		Postmaster	10		
124		Commission	3		
123		Quarters	26		
					143
125	C. F. Studdert	Operator, Gloucester	52		
122		Postal Assistant	52		
					104
125	M. Prout	Line-repairer, Glen Innes	120		
126		Forage allowance	73		
					193
125	J. Bennett	Telegraph-master, Goodooga	180		
122		Postmaster	Nil		
124		Commission	6		
123		Quarters	30		
					216
125	J. T. Hackett	Telegraph-master, Gongolgon	180		
122		Postmaster	Nil		
124		Commission	5		
123		Quarters	35		
					220
125	J. F. Parr	Telegraph-master, Gosford	120		
122		Postmaster	35		
124		Commission	15		
123		Quarters	40		
					210
125	C. A. Middleton	Telegraph-master, Goulburn	250		
126		Forage allowance	26		
126		Quarters	50		
					326
125	T. Quirk	Telegraph-master, Grafton	200		
122		Postmaster	68		
124		Commission	80		
123		Quarters	50		
					398
125	J. P. Olson	Telegraph-master, Grenfell	200		
122		Postmaster	32		
124		Commission	33		
123		Quarters	50		
					315
125	A. M. M'Lean	Operator, Greenwell Point	26		
122		Postmaster	12		
					38
125	G. P. Plunkett	Telegraph-master, Gulgong	200		
122		Postmaster	Nil		
124		Commission	30		
123		Quarters	50		
					280

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS— <i>contd.</i>					
125	C. Smith ... ..	Telegraph-master, Gundagai ... ..	200		
122		Postmaster ... ..	20		
124		Commission ... ..	34		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
					304
125	W. G. Mason ... ..	Line-repairer, Gundagai ... ..	150		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
					223
125	J. C. O'Hara ... ..	Telegraph-master, Gunnedah ... ..	180		
122		Postmaster ... ..	17		
124		Commission ... ..	56		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
					303
125	J. Peters ... ..	Telegraph-mistress, Hamilton ... ..	26		
122		Postmaster ... ..	37		
124		Commission ... ..	6		
					69
125	A. Burnett ... ..	Telegraph-master, Hay ... ..	180		
122		Postmaster ... ..	95		
124		Commission ... ..	82		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
123		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
					480
125	C. Chapple ... ..	Telegraph-master, Hill End ... ..	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	37		
124		Commission ... ..	30		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
					267
125	W. S. Bellamy ... ..	Telegraph-master, Hillston... ..	180		
122		Postmaster ... ..	25		
124		Commission ... ..	20		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
					275
125	C. R. Sadler ... ..	Operator, Hillston ... ..	75		
122		Postal Assistant ... ..	25		
					100
125	E. Walsh ... ..	Telegraph-master, Howlong ... ..	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	25		
124		Commission ... ..	6		
					135
125	C. G. A. Doutry ... ..	Telegraph-master, Homebush ... ..	75		
122		Postmaster ... ..	52		
124		Commission ... ..	2		
					129
125	L. Twentyman ... ..	Telegraph-mistress, Hunter's Hill... ..	52		
122		Postmistress ... ..	52		
124		Commission ... ..	6		
					110
125	E. Eames ... ..	Telegraph-mistress, Inverell ... ..	150		
122		Postmistress ... ..	Nil		
124		Commission ... ..	52		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
					252
125	W. Stewart ... ..	Telegraph-master, Jamberoo ... ..	26		
122		Postmaster ... ..	40		
124		Commission ... ..	9		
					75
125	H. R. Alcorn ... ..	Telegraph-master, Jerry's Plains ... ..	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	25		
124		Commission ... ..	6		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					175
125	F. Russell ... ..	Telegraph-master, Jerilderie ... ..	180		
122		Postmaster ... ..	30		
124		Commission ... ..	22		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
					282

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—contd.</b>					
			£	£	
125	J. F. Tyter ...	Telegraph-master, Kiama ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	71		
124		Commission ...	41		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				312	
125	C. E. Stoyles...	Telegraph-master, Kiandra...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	3		
124		Commission ...	5		
123		Quarters ...	.....		
				112	
125	R. J. Barr ...	Telegraph-master, Kyamba ...	120		
126		Forage allowance ...	40		
126		Quarters ...	30		
				190	
125	W. J. Grime...	Telegraph-master, Kynnumboon ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	23		
124		Commission ...	3		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				160	
125	H. J. Rowthorne ...	Telegraph-master, Lambton ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	29		
124		Commission ...	30		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				193	
125	T. E. Avery ...	Telegraph-master, Lawrence ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	23		
124		Commission ...	6		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				163	
125	N. Sharpe ...	Telegraph-master, Lismore...	120		
122		Postmaster ...	32		
124		Commission ...	38		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				240	
125	J. Cook ...	Line-repairer, Lismore ...	120		
126		Forage allowance ...	73		
				193	
125	D. Thomas ...	Telegraph-master, Lithgow ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	34		
124		Commission ...	58		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				236	
125	A. D. Turner ...	Telegraph-master, Louth ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	12		
124		Commission ...	4		
123		Quarters ...	50		
123		Forage allowance ...	73		
				319	
125	H. W. Newman ...	Telegraph-master, Lucknow ...	26		
122		Postmaster, £23; Commission, £5...	28		
				54	
125	H. T. Williams ...	Telegraph-master, Maitland East ...	100		
122		Postmaster ...	100		
124		Commission ...	40		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				290	
125	E. J. Young ...	Telegraph-master, Maitland West...	250		
126		Quarters ...	50		
				300	
125	R. E. Done ...	Telegraph-master, Manilla ...	120		
122		Postmaster ...	17		
124		Commission ...	7		
123		Quarters ...	25		
				169	
125	L. J. Stephen ...	Telegraph-mistress, Manly ...	52		
122		Postmistress ...	52		
124		Commission ...	12		
				116	

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.



## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—contd.</b>			£	£	
126	C. Monkhouse ...	Operator, Manly ...	52		
122		Postal Assistant ...	25		
				77	
125	G. A. Gunning ...	Telegraph-master, Marsden's ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	Nil.		
124		Commission ...	1		
123		Quarters ...	25		
				130	
125	J. R. Holding ...	Telegraph-master, Menindie ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	40		
124		Commission ...	11		
123		Forage allowance ...	73		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				354	
125	W. Read ...	Telegraph-master, Merriwa ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	9		
124		Commission ...	17		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				226	
125	G. J. Dennis...	Telegraph-master, Merrimbula ...	£63 10s.		
122		Postmaster ...	£63 10s.		
124		Commission ...	7		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				164	
125	E. T. Mulligan ...	Telegraph-master, Milton ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	29		
124		Commission ...	20		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				239	
125	E. J. Coleman ...	Telegraph-master, Millie ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	22		
124		Commission ...	5		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				161	
125	W. J. Powell ...	Telegraph-master, Minmi ...	75		
122		Postmaster ...	30		
124		Commission ...	13		
				118	
125	C. Hammond ...	Telegraph-master, Moama ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	30		
124		Commission ...	12		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				272	
125	J. P. Gallagher ...	Telegraph-master, Molong ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	Nil.		
124		Commission ...	35		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				225	
125	J. Munro ...	Telegraph-master, Moree ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	Nil.		
124		Commission ...	20		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				220	
125	C. F. Wakely ...	Telegraph-master, Morpeth ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	84		
124		Commission ...	34		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				262	
125	J. Walter ...	Telegraph-master, Moruya ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	61		
124		Commission ...	33		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				228	
125	N. M'Intosh...	Telegraph-master, Moss Vale ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	23		
124		Commission ...	35		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				212	

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

69

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—contd.</b>					
			£	£	
125	R. Graham ...	Telegraph-master, Moulamein ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	83		
124		Commission ...	6		
123		Forage allowance ...	73		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				316	
125	C. W. Prott ...	Telegraph-master, Mt. Victoria ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	29		
124		Commission ...	16		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				275	
125	A. Muir ...	Telegraph-master, Moonbi ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	10		
124		Commission ...	8		
				122	
125	H. Curry ...	Telegraph-master, Mudgee... ..	200		
126		Forage allowance ...	25		
126		Quarters ...	50		
				275	
125	F. O. Byrnes ...	Telegraph-master, Murrurundi ...	200		
126		Quarters ...	50		
				250	
125	J. J. Richards ...	Telegraph-master, Murrumburrah... ..	150		
122		Postmaster ...	20		
124		Commission ...	44		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				264	
125	A. Taylor ...	Telegraph-master, Muswellbrook ...	150		
126		Forage allowance ...	30		
126		Quarters ...	40		
				220	
125	E. Parsons ...	Telegraph-master, Narrabri ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	43		
124		Commission ...	43		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				316	
126	J. Bridekirk ...	Operator, Narrabri ...	104		
122		Postal Assistant ...	26		
				130	
125	C. Chapman ...	Telegraph-master, Narrandera ...	120		
122		Postmaster ...	50		
124		Commission ...	50		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				260	
125	W. Mulligan ...	Telegraph-master, Nelligen ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	21		
124		Commission ...	8		
123		Quarters ...	20		
				153	
125	T. G. Croft ...	Telegraph-master, Newcastle ...	250		
126		Quarters ...	50		
				300	
125	J. A. Gordon ...	Telegraph-master, Nowton Boyd ...	120		
126		Forage allowance ...	73		
				193	
126	S. M. Dargin ...	Operator, Newtown... ..	104		
122		Postal Assistant ...	25		
				129	
125	G. W. Myers ...	Telegraph-master, Nimitybelle ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	27		
124		Commission ...	7		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				168	

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer, and where stationed.	Officers and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—contd.</b>					
			£	£	
125	G. S. Roberts ...	Telegraph-master, Nowra ...	104		
122		Postmaster ...	50		
124		Commission ...	18		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				202	
125	J. C. Toose ...	Telegraph-master, Nulla Nulla ...	150		
126		Forage allowance ...	73		
126		Quarters ...	30		
				253	
125	C. Cooper ...	Telegraph-master, Orange ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	52		
124		Commission ...	135		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				417	
126	N. Weekes ...	Operator, Oxford-street ...	50		
122		Postal Assistant ...	50		
				100	
125	S. J. Bondfield ...	Telegraph-master, Palmer's Island ...	100		
122		Postmaster ...	35		
124		Commission ...	5		
				140	
125	W. A. Lorking ...	Telegraph-master, Parkes ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	55		
124		Commission ...	33		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				288	
126	J. Parke ...	Operator, Parkes ...	75		
122		Postal Assistant ...	52		
				127	
125	J. Andrews ...	Telegraph-mistress, Petersham ...	78		
122		Postmistress ...	77		
124		Commission ...	20		
				175	
125	W. O. Newbery ...	Telegraph-master, Pilliga ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	17		
124		Commission ...	5		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				212	
125	E. M'Carthy ...	Line-repairer, Pilliga ...	120		
126		Forage allowance ...	73		
				193	
125	M. T. Canty ...	Telegraph-master, Pooncarie ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	Nil		
124		Commission ...	1		
123		Forage allowance ...	73		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				304	
125	J. R. Cummins ...	Telegraph-master, Port Macquarie ...	200		
122		Postmaster ...	13		
124		Commission ...	29		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				282	
125	M. H. Kelly ...	Telegraph-master, Queanbeyan ...	100		
122		Postmaster ...	100		
124		Commission ...	36		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				286	
125	T. Dickson ...	Telegraph-master, Quirindi ...	150		
122		Postmaster ...	20		
124		Commission ...	32		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				252	
125	A. Dargin ...	Telegraph-mistress ...	104		
122		Postmistress ...	22		
124		Commission ...	26		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				202	

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

71

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS— <i>contd.</i>					
125	W. E. Shaw ...	Telegraph-master, Raymond Terrace	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	91		
124		Commission ... ..	25		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					260
125	G. A. Reid ...	Telegraph-master, Richmond	130		
122		Postmaster ... ..	50		
124		Commission ... ..	32		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					252
125	T. Lamy ...	Telegraph-master, Rocky Mouth	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	50		
124		Commission ... ..	21		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					215
125	J. A. Kelly ...	Telegraph-master, Rockley ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	20		
124		Commission ... ..	10		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					220
125	C. N. Cowan...	Telegraph-master, Rylstone	104		
126		Quarters ... ..	40		
					144
125	R. Anson ...	Telegraph-master, Rookwood	75		
122		Postmaster ... ..	25		
124		Commission ... ..	3		
					103
125	J. Kelf ...	Telegraph-master, Singleton	100		
122		Postmaster ... ..	100		
124		Commission ... ..	85		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
					335
125	R. Seton ...	Telegraph-master, Smithtown	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	10		
124		Commission ... ..	2		
123		Quarters ... ..	25		
					187
125	J. Hayes ...	Telegraph-master, Sofala	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	47		
124		Commission ... ..	15		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					206
125	J. D. Sheriff...	Telegraph-master, South Grafton	120		
122		Postmaster ... ..	25		
124		Commission ... ..	15		
123		Quarters ... ..	35		
					195
125	A. S. H. Perry	Telegraph-master, St. Albans	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	12		
124		Commission ... ..	2		
123		Quarters ... ..	30		
					148
125	E. A. H. Cross	Telegraph-mistress, South Creek	52		
122		Postmistress ... ..	52		
124		Commission ... ..	11		
123		Quarters ... ..	28		
					143
125	H. A. Smith...	Telegraph-master, Stroud	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	35		
124		Commission .. ..	14		
123		Quarters ... ..	25		
					178
125	J. Knox ...	Telegraph-master, Sutton Forest	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	20		
124		Commission ... ..	1		
					125

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS— <i>contd.</i>					
125	W. J. Chandler ...	Telegraph-master, Tamworth ...	180		
122		Postmaster ... ..	54		
123		Commission ... ..	132		
		Quarters ... ..	50		
					416
125	C. Chandler ...	Line-repairer, Tamworth ...	120		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
					193
125	E. W. Connolly ...	Telegraph-master, Tamworth West..	75		
122		Postmaster ... ..	75		
124		Commission ... ..	22		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					212
125	A. G. Robins ...	Telegraph-master, Taree ...	180		
122		Postmaster ... ..	5		
124		Commission ... ..	14		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					239
125	R. H. Hipsley ...	Telegraph-master, Tenterfield ...	300		
122		Postmaster ... ..	18		
124		Commission ... ..	30		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
					398
125	T. Hanna ...	Line-repairer, Tenterfield ...	120		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
					193
125	B. Cox ...	Telegraph-master, Terrara ...	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	25		
124		Commission ... ..	15		
123		Quarters ... ..	30		
					174
125	J. Ward ...	Telegraph-master, Tinonee...	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	44		
124		Commission ... ..	8		
					156
125	J. W. Simons ...	Acting Telegraph-master, Tingha ...	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	35		
124		Commission ... ..	15		
123		Quarters ... ..	20		
					174
125	W. H. Day ...	Telegraph-master, Tumut ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	90		
124		Commission ... ..	34		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					314
125	T. F. Bell ...	Telegraph-master, Tuena ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	Nil		
124		Commission ... ..	4		
					154
125	S. H. Phillips ...	Telegraph-master, Trunkey ...	150		
122		Postmaster ... ..	20		
124		Commission ... ..	12		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					222
125	A. Flanders ...	Telegraph-master, Ulmarra...	104		
122		Postmaster ... ..	40		
124		Commission ... ..	8		
					152
125	J. Clinch ...	Telegraph-master, Urana ...	180		
122		Postmaster ... ..	14		
124		Commission ... ..	25		
123		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					332

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

73

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—contd.</b>					
125	G. D. Woodall ...	Telegraph-master, Uralla ...	150		Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.
122		Postmaster ...	30		
124		Commission ...	28		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				238	
125	F. Waddups ...	Telegraph-master, Vegetable Creek	150		
122		Postmaster ...	15		
124		Commission ...	40		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				245	
125	W. J. Parsons ...	Telegraph-master, Wagga Wagga ...	250		
126		Quarters ...	50		
				300	
125	T. W. Druitt...	Line-repairer, Wagga Wagga ...	150		
126		Forage allowance ...	73		
				223	
125	D. B. Thursby ...	Telegraph-master, Walcha ...	120		
122		Postmaster, £20; Commission, £25	45		
123		Quarters ...	30		
				195	
125	G. S. Hay ...	Telegraph-master, Walgett	150		
122		Postmaster ...	50		
124		Commission ...	29		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				269	
126	G. Magoroney ...	Operator, Walgett ...	104		
122		Postal Assistant ...	26		
				130	
125	O. Haydock ...	Telegraph-master, Wallsend	75		
122		Postmaster ...	125		
124		Commission ...	37		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				277	
125	W. Harris ...	Telegraph-master, Waratah	52		
122		Postmaster ...	62		
124		Commission ...	14		
				128	
125	W. T. Lee ...	Telegraph-master, Warialda	180		
122		Postmaster ...	35		
124		Commission ...	25		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				280	
125	G. W. Self ...	Telegraph-master, Warren ...	180		
122		Postmaster ...	36		
124		Commission ...	20		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				276	
125	L. Ferris ...	Telegraph-mistress, Waverley	104		
122		Postmistress ...	52		
124		Commission ...	26		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				232	
125	A. Chrystal ...	Telegraph-master, Wellington	180		
122		Postmaster ...	61		
124		Commission ...	57		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				348	
125	W. Camper ...	Telegraph-master, Wentworth	300		
122		Postmaster ...	22		
124		Commission ...	36		
123		Quarters ...	50		
				408	
125	J. Williams ...	Telegraph-master, West Kempsey...	200		
122		Postmaster ...	3		
124		Commission ...	12		
123		Quarters ...	40		
				255	

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General—continued.</b>			£	£	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—contd.</b>					
125	P. Tierney ... ..	Line-repairer, West Kempsey ...	120		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
					193
125	H. H. Lockyer ...	Telegraph-master, Wickham ...	60		
122		Postmaster ... ..	60		
124		Commission ... ..	5		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					165
125	A. E. Davies ...	Telegraph-master, Wilcannia ...	180		
122		Postmaster ... ..	36		
124		Commission ... ..	58		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
					324
126	H. W. North ...	Operator, Wilcannia ... ..	150		
122		Postal Assistant ... ..	26		
					176
125	J. Hodgins ...	Telegraph-master, Wingham ...	75		
122		Postmaster ... ..	45		
124		Commission ... ..	15		
					135
125	J. T. Marx ...	Telegraph-master, Wiseman's Ferry	150		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
126		Quarters ... ..	40		
					263
125	J. C. J. Smith ...	Telegraph-master, Wollombi ...	180		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
126		Quarters ... ..	30		
					283
125	P. Mackel ...	Telegraph-master, Wollongong ...	180		
122		Postmaster ... ..	78		
124		Commission ... ..	55		
123		Quarters ... ..	50		
					363
126	G. Brown ...	Operator, Wollongong ... ..	52		
122		Postal Assistant ... ..	26		
					78
125	J. Auschau ...	Telegraph-master, Woodburn ...	75		
122		Postmaster ... ..	30		
124		Commission ... ..	11		
123		Quarters ... ..	30		
					146
125	J. R. Colls ...	Telegraph-master, Yass ... ..	200		
126		Quarters ... ..	50		
					250
125	F. W. Browne ...	Telegraph-master, Yetman ...	180		
126		Forage allowance ... ..	73		
126		Quarters ... ..	40		
					293
125	W. M'Nab ...	Telegraph-master, Young ... ..	200		
122		Postmaster ... ..	30		
124		Commission ... ..	70		
123		Quarters ... ..	40		
					340

Fuel and light are allowed to most of these officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

# XI.

## Secretary for Mines.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MINES.</b>			£	£	
128	W. H. J. Slee	Warden Inspector of Mines	400 Nil.	400	Allowed 25s. per diem when travelling on duty.
128 73	T. A. Smith	Warden Police Magistrate	75 275	350	Wardens are allowed 25s. per diem when travelling on duty.
129	C. S. Wilkinson	Geological Surveyor in Charge Equipment Allowance	600 230	830	Allowed 15s. per diem when travelling on special duty.
129	E. F. Pittman	Geological Surveyor Equipment Allowance	400 230	630	Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on special duty.
129	John Mackenzie	Examiner of Coal Fields Value of Quarters, &c.	600 63	663	Allowed 30s. per diem when travelling on duty.
128	Oscar Lavender	Chief Messenger Value of Quarters, &c.	130 28	158	
128	Maria Holmes	Office Keeper Value of Quarters, &c.	66 35	101	
129	H. Y. L. Brown	Geological Surveyor Equipment Allowance	300 230	530	Allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on special duty.
<b>OCCUPATION OF LANDS.</b>					
130	T. Warre Harriott	Chief Officer Member of the Run Tender Board	500 Nil.	500	
130	E. Du Faur	Chief Draftsman Member of the Run Tender Board	500 Nil.	500	
131	Henry Kendall	Inspector of Forests	350	350	Allowed 20s. per diem when travelling on duty.
131	John A. Manton	Forest Ranger Allowance for an office	200 20	220	
130	M. Killian	Office-keeper Quarters, valued at Fuel and Light	70 30 10	110	Travelling expenses are paid to Forest Rangers, when travelling on duty, at the following rates, viz. :—3 Rangers at £1 per diem, 17 at 15s. per diem.



## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. XI.—Secretary for Mines—continued.</b>			£	£	
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP.					
131	Alexander Bruce ...	Chief Inspector of Stock ...	500		
		Registrar of Brands ...	Nil.		
				500	
131	William Patchett ...	Messenger ...	125		Allowed Quarters, Fuel, and Light.
		Value of Quarters, &c. ...	40		
				165	
131	James C. W. Crommelin.	Inspector of Sheep, Albury ...	350		Paid by Fees.
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery allowance ...	5		
129 28		Warden's Clerk, Albury ...	20		
		Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages ...	.....		
				400	
131	Arthur J. Maister ...	Inspector, Armidale ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	John M'Leod ...	Inspector, Balranald ...	350		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				380	
131	T. L. P. Croaker ...	Inspector, Bathurst ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	Frank E. Bloxham ...	Inspector, Bourke ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	W. J. Bennison ...	Inspector, Braidwood ...	150		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	3		
				178	
131	Joseph W. West ...	Inspector, Carcoar ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131		Inspector, Cobar ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	R. D. Jones ...	Inspector, Condobolin ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	F. J. Keon ...	Inspector, Cooma ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	Arthur Mackie ...	Inspector, Coonabarabran ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	Robert Lowes ...	Inspector, Corowa ...	350		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				380	
131	Alex. M'Collough ...	Inspector, Deniliquin ...	350		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				380	
131	R. G. Dulhunty ...	Inspector, Dubbo ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

77

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. XI.—Secretary for Mines—continued.</b>					
<b>PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.</b>					
			£	£	
131	J. S. Cunnington ...	Inspector, Bombala ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	W. C. Finch... ..	Inspector, Forbes ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	W. J. St. Clair ...	Inspector, Glen Innes ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	Thomas Bawden ...	Inspector, Grafton ...	50		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	3		
				78	
131	F. M. Charteris ...	Inspector, Goulburn ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	D. L. M'Kenzie ...	Inspector of Sheep, Gundagai ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	John A. Keighran ...	Inspector, Hay ...	350		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				380	
131	Gordon Bruce ...	Inspector, Hume ...	300		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				380	
131	Thomas Burness ...	Inspector, Maitland... ..	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	R. F. Gordon-Canning	Inspector, Menindie ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	John Roper ..	Inspector, Merriwa ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	Henry Single ...	Inspector, Mudgee ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	A. W. P. Copeman ...	Inspector, Narrabri... ..	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	W. G. Elwin ...	Inspector, Narrandera ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	John Ducat ...	Inspector, Port Macquarie ...	150		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	3		
		Warden ...	Nil.		
129		Warden's Clerk ...	10		
		Mining Registrar ...	.....		
				188	Fees.

## SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES-IN-CHIEF FOR 1882.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices and Allowances.	Present fixed Salaries and Allowances.		Other Allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Amount.	Total.	
<b>No. XI.—Secretary for Mines—continued.</b>					
<b>PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.</b>					
			£	£	
131	Edward Alford ...	Inspector, Singleton ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	Geo. S. Yeo ...	Inspector, Sydney ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
131		Keeping Quarantine Yards ...	50		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				330	
131	W. D. Dowe...	Inspector, Tamworth ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	C. J. Brentnall ...	Inspector, Wagga Wagga ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	J. R. Doyle ...	Inspector, Walgett ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	F. W. Ridley ...	Inspector, Warialda... ..	300		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				330	
131	Andrew M'Clymont...	Inspector, Wentworth ...	350		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				380	
131	George A. Cleeve ...	Inspector, Windsor... ..	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	J. F. Turner...	Inspector, Yass ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	C. C. Wildash ...	Inspector, Young ...	250		
132		Deputy Registrar of Brands ...	25		
		Stationery Allowance ...	5		
				280	
131	J. T. Tresilian ...	Inspector, Port of Eden ...	50		
		Stationery Allowance ...	3		
				53	

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 4th November, 1881.*

# SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OF THE

## EXPENDITURE

OF THE

## GOVERNMENT

OF

## NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

### 1881

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
4 NOVEMBER, 1881.

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1881.

[1s.]



## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1881 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1881.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1881.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Services chargeable against the Surplus Revenue Account.</b>				
Mining Surveys, 1877 and 1878 ... ..	103 14 3		103 14 3	.....
Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c., further sum for 1878 ... ..	5 5 0		5 5 0	.....
Gaols generally, 1875-6 and 8, further sum ...	28 18 9		22 14 10	6 3 11
District Courts—Contingencies, 1877-8, further sum ... ..	3 18 0		3 18 0	.....
Stores and Stationery, 1877-8, further sum ...	901 7 5		1 8 11	899 18 6
Lands Department—To meet outstanding claims of 1875-6-7 and 8 ... ..	61 14 8		40 15 6	20 19 2
Fencing Roads, 1877, further sum ... ..	56 18 6		56 18 6	.....
Repairs to Telegraph Lines, 1878, further sum ...	3 8 0		3 8 0	.....
Public Wharf, Botany, 1877 ... ..	273 6 6		273 6 6	.....
Nowra Bridge, 1877 ... ..	3,803 5 3		3,803 5 3	.....
Court-house and Lock-up, Tenterfield, 1877 (Re-vote) ... ..	2,925 0 0		900 0 0	2,025 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office, Tenterfield, 1877 (Re- vote, £1,310 5s. 6d. and further sum) ... ..	1,832 2 4		1,832 2 4	.....
Court-house, Bombala, 1878 (Re-vote) ... ..	1,200 0 0		1,200 0 0	.....
Erection of Temporary Buildings at the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, 1878, further sum ...	1,766 0 2		1,766 0 2	.....
Bridge, Balranald, 1877 ... ..	1,830 18 5		1,830 18 5	.....
Conveyance of Mails—Balance of claims to 31st December, 1878, on account of Conveyance of Mails <i>via</i> San Francisco ... ..	1,334 0 0		1,334 0 0	.....
Further payments for land resumed under the Macquarie-street Resumption Act (43 Vic. No. 9) ... ..	214 2 9		214 2 9	.....
Verdict and Costs in the case <i>Hoskins ats. Sim- mons</i> , in connection with the land resumed in Macquarie-street ... ..	4,133 10 4		4,133 10 4	.....
Compensation for Land resumed under the "Rushcutters' Bay Resumption Act of 1878," further sum ... ..	6,850 7 0		6,850 7 0	.....
International Exhibition, further expenses ...	7,099 10 7		7,099 10 7	.....
Maintenance of Orphan Schools, 1878, further sum	2 4 4		2 4 4	.....
Towards the erection of New Law Courts, being the unappropriated balance on the Surplus Revenue Account ... ..	165,572 18 5		.....	165,572 18 5
		200,002 10 8		
<b>TOTAL, SERVICES CHARGEABLE TO THE SURPLUS REVENUE ACCOUNT</b> ... ..	£ .....	200,002 10 8	31,477 10 8	168,525 0 0
<b>Services of 1879.</b>				
Artillery Force—Contingencies, further sum ...	650 10 3		650 10 3	.....
Volunteer Force— do. do. ... ..	188 1 9		188 1 9	.....
Police—Contingencies generally, further sum ...	47 6 1		47 6 1	.....
Hospital for Insane, Parramatta, further sum ...	54 2 0		54 2 0	.....
Fees to Vaccinators, &c., further sum ... ..	5 5 0		5 5 0	.....
Nautical School Ship "Vernon"—Contingencies, further sum ... ..	1 4 9		1 4 9	.....
Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute—Rations, clothing, medical comforts, &c., further sum...	7 13 0		7 13 0	.....
Carried forward... ..	£ 954 2 10	.....	954 2 10	.....

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1881 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1881.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1881.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Services of 1879—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... ..	954 2 10		954 2 10	.....
City of Sydney Improvement Board—Incidental Expenses, further sum ... ..	1 19 0		1 19 0	.....
In aid of the Building Fund of the Bathurst Hospital, on the usual conditions .....	280 6 10		280 6 10	.....
Expenses connected with the Settlement at Lord Howe's Island ... ..	6 14 6		6 14 6	.....
Newspapers and Almanacs, further sum ... ..	0 14 0		0 14 0	.....
Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held ... ..	6 0 0		6 0 0	.....
Glebe Island Abattoirs—Contingencies, further sum ... ..	2 0 0		2 0 0	.....
Ordnance and Barrack Department—Warlike Stores, further sum ... ..	2,296 6 5		2,296 6 5	.....
Stores and Stationery, further sum ... ..	677 16 8		179 8 10	498 7 10
Postage of Public Departments, further sum ... ..	1 10 5		1 10 5	.....
Advertising for the Public Service, further sum ... ..	2 8 6		2 8 6	.....
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions and others, further sum ... ..	17 5 2		17 5 2	.....
District Courts—Contingencies, further sum ... ..	2 12 0		2 12 0	.....
Coroners' Inquests—Fees to Coroners and Magistrates, travelling expenses, &c., further sum ... ..	1 5 3		1 5 3	.....
Petty Sessions—Travelling and other contingent expenses, further sum ... ..	4 6 0		4 6 0	.....
Maintenance of Orphan Schools, further sum ... ..	12 0 8		12 0 8	.....
Australian Museum—Purchase of specimens, further sum ... ..	20 0 0		20 0 0	.....
Survey of Lands—Contingencies, &c., further sum ... ..	90 10 0		0 6 6	90 3 6
Conditional Land Sales—Contingent and Incidental Expenses, further sum ... ..	52 11 6		52 11 6	.....
Wharf, East Kempsey (Re-vote) ... ..	400 4 1		400 4 1	.....
Erection of Cottage, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, further sum ... ..	29 10 0		29 10 0	.....
Appliances for the extinction of fire at Government Asylums, further sum ... ..	362 18 6		362 18 6	.....
Fire-engine, shed, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, further sum ... ..	250 0 0		250 0 0	.....
Newcastle Custom House—Gas, &c., for Turret Clock ... ..	72 9 0		72 9 0	.....
Court-house, Coolah—Repairs, further sum ... ..	126 17 6		126 17 6	.....
Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Narandera (Re-vote) ... ..	50 0 0		50 0 0	.....
Railway Store, Newcastle (Re-vote) ... ..	1,676 12 1		1,676 12 1	.....
Construction of Tanks and Wells ... ..	5 0 0		5 0 0	.....
Railways—Working Expenses, further sum ... ..	5,867 9 10		.....	5,867 9 10
Department of Mines—Mining Surveys and other contingent expenses, further sum ... ..	52 9 9		52 9 9	.....
Occupation of Lands—Travelling and other contingent expenses, further sum ... ..	20 5 4		20 5 4	.....
		13,344 5 10		
<b>TOTAL, SERVICES OF 1879 ... ..</b>	<b>£ .....</b>	<b>13,344 5 10</b>	<b>6,888 4 8</b>	<b>6,456 1 2</b>

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1881 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1881.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1881.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1880.</b>				
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>				
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>				
Incidental Expenses, further sum ... ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	.....	65 14 6	65 14 6	.....
<b>PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.</b>				
Contingencies, further sum ... ..	.....	181 12 9	181 12 9	.....
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL.</b>				
Allowances to District Registrars, further sum .....	.....	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0
<b>PRISONS.</b>				
Provisions, medical comforts, &c., further sum .....	.....	4,260 10 8	4,260 10 8	.....
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>				
For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children, at Randwick, further sum .....	3,536 10 6			
Temora Hospital—In aid of Building Fund, on the usual conditions .....	141 10 4			
Wagga Wagga Hospital—Aid to, on the usual conditions, further sum .....	400 0 0			
Urana Hospital—Aid to, on the usual conditions .....	290 0 0			
		4,368 0 10	3,678 0 10	690 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Expense of compiling the Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls, further sum... ..	3 15 0			
Municipal Rates on Government Buildings, further sum .....	250 5 4			
Expenses connected with the representation of New South Wales at the Melbourne International Exhibition, further sum .....	1,084 3 3			
		1,338 3 7	1,338 3 7	.....
<b>TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY</b> ... .. £	.....	10,414 2 4	9,524 2 4	890 0 0
<b>No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.</b>				
<b>STORES AND STATIONERY.</b>				
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally, further sum ... ..	.....	22,045 13 5	13,501 18 5	8,543 15 0
<b>GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.</b>				
Deodorizing and removal of blood, further sum .....	.....	71 8 9	71 8 9	.....
<b>MARINE BOARD.</b>				
Contingent and Incidental Expenses, further sum .....	577 15 11			
To subsidise a Tug-boat for the Macleay, Bellinger, and Nambuccra Rivers, further sum...	69 0 0			
		646 15 11	646 15 11	.....
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Postage of Public Departments, further sum...	2,660 5 7		2,660 5 7	
Advertising for the Public Service, further sum	2,676 3 4		2,676 3 4	
Transmission of Public Telegrams, further sum	1,491 14 6		1,491 14 6	
Insurance on English Shipments, further sum	151 7 2		151 7 2	
Interest on Overdraft on the Public Account with the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales for the half-year ended 31st December, 1880 ... ..	9,661 5 2		.....	9,661 5 2
Refund to Samuel South, Telegraph Instrument Fitter, of his contributions (with interest thereon to 30th April, 1873) to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund of 1864 ...	56 4 5		.....	56 4 5
Aborigines, further grant in aid ... ..	47 11 9		47 11 9	.....
		16,744 11 11	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE</b> ... .. £	.....	39,508 10 0	21,247 5 5	18,261 4 7
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	49,922 12 4	30,771 7 9	19,151 4 7



## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1881 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1881.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1881.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1880—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	49,922 12 4	30,771 7 9	19,151 4 7
<b>No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>				
<b>MUSEUM.</b>				
To supplement Endowment of 1880 ... ..	.....	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0
<b>TOTAL, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION</b> £	.....	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0
<b>No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.</b>				
<b>DISTRICT COURTS.</b>				
Assistant Office-keeper, from 1 November to 31st December, at £50 ... ..	.....	8 6 8	8 6 8	.....
<b>CORONERS' INQUESTS.</b>				
Fees to Coroners and Magistrates, Travelling and other Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	181 19 9	181 19 9	.....
<b>TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE...</b> £	.....	190 6 5	190 6 5	.....
<b>No. VII.—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.</b>				
<b>QUARTER SESSIONS.</b>				
Contingencies, further sum ... ..	.....	125 14 3	125 14 3	.....
<b>CROWN SOLICITOR.</b>				
Fees to Prosecuting Barristers, Travelling and other Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	52 13 6	52 13 6	.....
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Expenses of Inquiry into charges against Dis- trict Court Judge Meymott, further sum ...	111 11 0			
Counsel's Fees and other Expenses connected with the Milburn Creek Copper-mining Arbitration Case ... ..	128 12 0			
		240 3 0	240 3 0	.....
<b>TOTAL, ATTORNEY GENERAL</b> ... £	.....	418 10 9	418 10 9	.....
<b>No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.</b>				
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS.</b>				
Department of Lands—Contingencies, further sum ... ..	25 0 0			
Conditional Land Sales Branch—Travelling and other incidental Expenses, further sum ...	2,274 13 1			
		2,299 13 1	2,024 13 1	275 0 0
<b>OYSTER-BEDS.</b>				
Contingencies, further sum ... ..	.....	150 0 0	54 16 5	95 3 7
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Amount of Evans' defalcation not recovered ...	91 15 0			
Land Agents, Appraisers and others, further sum ... ..	250 0 0			
		341 15 0	91 15 0	250 0 0
<b>TOTAL, MINISTER FOR LANDS</b> ... £	.....	2,791 8 1	2,171 4 6	620 3 7
Carried forward... .. £	.....	53,572 17 7	33,551 9 5	20,021 8 2

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1881 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1881.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1881.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1880—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	.....	53,572 17 7	33,551 9 5	20,021 8 2
<b>No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
<b>COLONIAL ARCHITECT.</b>				
Contingencies, further sum ... ..	.....	147 16 3	147 16 3	.....
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Police Buildings, Temora, further sum ...	339 3 4			
Erection of Outbuildings, Art Gallery, Domain	176 10 0			
		515 13 4	515 13 4	.....
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Lighting Clock-tower, Custom-house, New- castle ... ..	.....	60 8 0	60 8 0	.....
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>				
Road, Young to Temora, further sum... ..	98 5 4			
Road, Cootamundra to Temora, further sum ...	1,278 8 0			
Contingent Works on roads under the Depart- ment of Roads, further sum ... ..	205 1 9			
		1,581 15 1	1,581 15 1	.....
<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS £</b>	.....	2,305 12 8	2,305 12 8	.....
<b>No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MINES.</b>				
Preservation of Caves, further sum ... ..	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....
<b>OCCUPATION OF LANDS.</b>				
Appraisalment Fees and Travelling Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	770 0 0	.....	770 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Erection of Public Pounds, further sum ...	.....	6 5 0	6 5 0	.....
<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES ... £</b>	.....	801 5 0	31 5 0	770 0 0
<b>TOTAL, SERVICES OF 1880 ... £</b>	.....	56,679 15 3	35,888 7 1	20,791 8 2
<b>Services of 1881.</b>				
<b>No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.</b>				
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.</b>				
Extra Messenger ... ..	52 0 0			
Expenses of Witnesses, further sum ... ..	43 7 2			
		95 7 2	43 7 2	52 0 0
<b>TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE £</b>	.....	95 7 2	43 7 2	52 0 0
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>				
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>				
Contingencies, further sum ... ..	.....	150 0 0	87 9 1	62 10 11
<b>PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.</b>				
Works of Defence—Expense of the Com- mission of Inquiry ... ..	558 18 0			
For shifting and mounting Ordnance... ..	200 0 0			
		753 18 0	558 18 0	200 0 0
<b>AUDITOR GENERAL.</b>				
Extra Clerical Assistance, further sum ...	.....	250 0 0	97 6 2	152 13 10
<b>Carried forward ... .. £</b>	.....	1,153 18 0	738 13 3	415 4 9
<b>Carried forward ... .. £</b>	.....	95 7 2	43 7 2	52 0 0

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1881 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1881.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1881.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1881—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	95 7 2	43 7 2	52 0 0
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—<i>cont nued.</i></b>				
Brought forward... ..	.....	1,153 18 0	738 13 3	415 4 9
<b>MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, &amp;c.</b>				
Fees to Vaccinators, further sum ... ..	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0
<b>FISHERIES COMMISSION.</b>				
Secretary at £400, from 1st May ... ..	267 0 0			
3 Inspectors at £200 each, from 1st July ... ..	300 0 0			
6 Assistant Inspectors at £150 each, from same date ... ..	450 0 0			
5 Acting Inspectors at £20 each, from same date ... ..	50 0 0			
7 Boatmen at £103 each, from same date ... ..	378 0 0			
1 Messenger at £104, from same date ... ..	52 0 0			
Travelling Expenses of Inspectors ... ..	150 0 0			
Incidental Expenses ... ..	50 0 0			
For the purchase of eight Boats ... ..	200 0 0			
		1,897 0 0	198 2 1	1,698 17 11
<b>BOTANIC GARDENS.</b>				
Contingencies, further sum ... ..	.....	79 14 9	79 14 9	.....
<b>STATE NURSERY.</b>				
Superintendent, at £150, from 1st June ... ..	87 10 0			
Purchase of land at Campbelltown for State Nursery ... ..	400 0 0			
Fencing, preparing soil and planting, &c. ... ..	1,400 0 0			
		1,887 10 0	740 0 0	1,147 10 0
<b>STATE CHILDREN RELIEF BOARD.</b>				
Boarding-out Officer, from 9th June, at £350 per annum ... ..	196 7 9			
To meet Expenses of the Board ... ..	500 0 0			
		696 7 9	579 14 5	116 13 4
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>				
Albury Hospital—Improvements and Additions—In aid of on the usual conditions ... ..	1,000 0 0			
Braidwood Hospital (unconditional grant) ... ..	100 0 0			
Muswellbrook Hospital do. do. ... ..	50 0 0			
Parramatta Hospital—In aid of Additions and Improvements on the usual conditions ... ..	850 0 0			
Cobar Hospital—Aid to on the usual conditions ... ..	511 0 0			
		2,511 0 0	100 0 0	2,411 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>				
Expenses incurred on account of the Italian immigrants from Noumea ... ..	781 6 11			
Purchase money of land resumed by the Government at Darlinghurst... ..	1,800 0 0			
Boarding-out system, further sum ... ..	200 0 0			
Expenses connected with the settlement at Lord Howe's Island ... ..	49 13 6			
Site for Lock-up at Terara ... ..	50 0 0			
Contribution towards the maintenance and support of Mrs. Henrietta Schmalfuss, only surviving sister of Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt... ..	500 0 0			
Cost of a Granite Pedestal for the Statue of Her Majesty the Queen ... ..	1,995 0 0			
In aid of the Zoological Society, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ... ..	1,000 0 0			
		6,376 0 5	2,831 0 5	3,545 0 0
<b>TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY ... ..</b>	£ .....	16,601 10 11	5,267 4 11	11,334 6 0
Carried forward... ..	£ .....	16,696 18 1	5,310 12 1	11,386 6 0

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1881 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

9

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1881.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1881.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1881—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	16,696 18 1	5,310 12 1	11,386 6 0
<b>No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.</b>				
<b>STAMP DUTIES.</b>				
Cashier at £200, from 1st September ... ..	66 13 4			
Corresponding Clerk, from £150 to £200, from same date ... ..	16 13 4			
Extra Stampers ... ..	50 0 0			
		133 6 8	50 0 0	83 6 8
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>				
Sub-Collector at Stanthorpe, Queensland Border, at £250 per annum, from 12 July...	188 8 9			
Quarters for Sub-Collector at Port Stephens...	475 0 0			
Erection of Pilots' Houses at Port Stephens...	75 0 0			
Boat-shed and Jetty, Port Stephens ... ..	15 0 0			
Gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to Thomas Thompson, late Boatman at Eden, on abolition of his position	374 0 0			
		1,127 8 9	600 18 9	526 10 0
<b>GOVERNMENT PRINTER.</b>				
Superintendent, from £450 to £500, from 1st April ... ..	37 10 0			
Two Overseers (night and day) from £300 to £350 each, from same date ... ..	75 0 0			
Railway Ticket Printer, from £150 to £175, from same date ... ..	18 15 0			
Wages and Contingencies, further sum ... ..	2,500 0 0			
Gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to the following Officers of the Department on their retirement through physical infirmity, viz. :—				
George Bethel, pressman ... ..	366 13 4			
Mark Foster, pressman ... ..	420 0 0			
		3,417 18 4	.....	3,417 18 4
<b>GOLD AND ESCORTS.</b>				
Freight and conveyance of Gold and Escorts— further sum ... ..	.....	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
<b>HEALTH AND EMIGRATION OFFICERS.</b>				
Gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to Michael Farrelly, clerk to the Emigration Officer, Port Jackson, on his retirement through age and bodily infirmity ... ..	.....	321 0 0	.....	321 0 0
<b>QUARANTINE.</b>				
To meet expenses in connection with the measures adopted for preventing the spread of Small-pox, including the erection of a Sanatorium at Little Bay ... ..	.....	50,000 0 0	16,133 6 8	33,866 13 4
<b>ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.</b>				
Foreman of Stores (omitted on the Estimates- in-Chief) ... ..	140 0 0			
Two additional Warders at 7s. per diem, from 1st and 25th August respectively ... ..	98 14 0			
		238 14 0	64 19 4	173 14 8
<b>GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.</b>				
For Improvements ... ..	20,000 0 0		17,566 0 6	2,433 19 6
Removal of Blood and Offal ... ..	1,500 0 0		1,023 1 3	476 18 9
		21,500 0 0		
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	77,038 7 9	35,438 6 6	41,600 1 3
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	16,696 18 1	5,310 12 1	11,386 6 0

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1881.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1881.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1881—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	.....	16,696 18 1	5,310 12 1	11,386 6 0
<b>No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... ..	.....	77,038 7 9	35,438 6 6	41,600 1 3
<b>MARINE BOARD.</b>				
Beacons for Eastern Channel, Port Jackson ...	700 0 0			
Gas supply for New Light-house, South Head.	150 0 0			
Erection of new Boat Sheds, &c., Circular Quay ... ..	1,200 0 0			
Repairs to Life Boat Slip, Newcastle ... ..	0 16 4			
		2,050 16 4	224 16 4	1,826 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>				
Freight on English Shipments... ..	71 18 10		71 18 10	.....
Interest on Overdraft on the Public Account, with the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, for the half-year ended 30th June ... ..	14,224 8 5		.....	14,224 8 5
Rocket Life-saving Apparatus, Shed, &c., New- castle ... ..	94 10 0		94 10 0	.....
Expense of laying gas on to the New Light- House, South Head ... ..	1,550 0 0		.....	1,550 0 0
For Interest on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury, during the year 1881 ... ..	15,000 0 0		.....	15,000 0 0
Premium on Debentures purchased under the Railway Loan Act of 1867 ... ..	1,100 0 0		1,100 0 0	.....
		32,040 17 3		
<b>TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE ... .. £</b>	.....	111,130 1 4	36,929 11 8	74,200 9 8
<b>No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>				
Compensation to W. Wilkins, Esq., Under Secretary, for loss of income ... ..	500 0 0			
Towards allowance to Teachers on account of loss of income owing to the operation of Regulations under the Public Instruction Act of 1880, irrespective of date of claims	12,000 0 0			
Examiner, three months ... ..	150 0 0			
		12,650 0 0	.....	12,650 0 0
<b>MUSEUM.</b>				
Night Watchman, from 1st October, at £100	25 0 0			
House rent, fuel, lighting, &c., in lieu of quarters for Curator, from 1st October ...	25 0 0			
Balance of Claim of Professor Liversidge, in connection with Technological Industrial Museum ... ..	41 7 8			
New Workshop ... ..	280 0 0			
		371 7 8	.....	371 7 8
<b>OBSERVATORY.</b>				
Purchase of Phototype illustrations for the work on the Observations taken in the Colony of the transit of Venus ... ..	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
<b>CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.</b>				
Officer in Charge at £400 from 20th October	79 11 4			
Inspector at £300 do.	59 13 6			
Draftsman at £200 do.	39 15 8			
Second Class Draftsman at £100 do.	19 17 10			
Clerk at £100 do.	19 17 10			
Controller of Surveys at £100 do.	19 17 10			
Survey Fees, Commission on Sales, Travelling and other expenses ... ..	207 0 0			
		445 14 0	.....	445 14 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	13,567 1 8	100 0 0	13,467 1 8
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	127,826 19 5	42,240 3 9	85,586 15 8

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1881 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

11

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH SEPT., 1881.	UNPAID ON 30TH SEPT., 1881.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1881—continued.</b>	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward... ..	.....	127,826 19 5	42,240 3 9	85,586 15 8
<b>No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... ..	.....	13,567 1 8	100 0 0	13,467 1 8
<b>GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.</b>				
For the purchase of Works of Art, further sum Art Gallery—To supplement Mr. Walker's Gift of £1,050 to purchase the statues of "Sappho," "The Seamstress," and "Hebe"	8,122 16 0		8,122 16 0	.....
Bathurst Juvenile Industrial Exhibition—Aid to in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions ... ..	2,100 0 0		2,100 0 0	.....
Instruction to the Blind—Aid in the propor- tion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions ... ..	500 0 0		.....	500 0 0
Instruction in Cookery... ..	150 0 0		.....	150 0 0
Instruction in Cookery... ..	250 0 0		.....	250 0 0
In aid of the following Institutions, on the usual conditions, viz:—				
Blaney School of Arts ... ..	40 0 0		.....	40 0 0
Cundletown School of Arts ... ..	70 0 0		.....	70 0 0
Lambton Mechanics' Institute, further sum	13 16 11		.....	13 16 11
Moruya School of Arts ... ..	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, further sum ... ..	800 0 0		.....	800 0 0
Tighes Hill School of Arts ... ..	25 0 0		.....	25 0 0
Tumberumba Public Library and Reading- room ... ..	45 0 0		.....	45 0 0
Vegetable Creek Mining Institute ... ..	187 0 0		.....	187 0 0
Walgett School of Arts ... ..	75 0 0		.....	75 0 0
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute, further sum ... ..	30 0 0		.....	30 0 0
In aid of the Building Funds of the following Institutions, on the usual conditions, viz:—				
Cundletown School of Arts ... ..	70 0 0		.....	70 0 0
Goulburn Mechanics' Institute ... ..	647 10 0		.....	647 10 0
Nowra School of Arts ... ..	100 0 0		.....	100 0 0
Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute ... ..	300 0 0		.....	300 0 0
Vegetable Creek Mining Institute ... ..	1,000 0 0		.....	1,000 0 0
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute ... ..	200 0 0		.....	200 0 0
		14,751 2 11		
<b>TOTAL, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION... £</b>	.....	28,318 4 7	10,322 16 0	17,995 8 7
<b>No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.</b>				
<b>INSOLVENCY COURT.</b>				
Acting Chief Commissioner, from 1st May, at £1,000... ..	666 13 4			
Clerk, from 7th April, at £60 per annum ... ..	44 0 8			
		710 14 0	358 6 8	352 7 4
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Improving, draining, trenching, and planting the Necropolis at Rookwood, further sum... ..	.....	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
<b>TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE... £</b>	.....	1,210 14 0	358 6 8	852 7 4
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	157,355 18 0	52,921 6 5	104,434 11 7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1881.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1881.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1881—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..		157,355 18 0	52,921 6 5	104,434 11 7
<b>No. VII.—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.</b>				
<b>CROWN SOLICITOR.</b>				
Fourth Clerk from £250 to £300 per annum, from 14th April ... ..		35 15 0	.....	35 15 0
<b>THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.</b>				
To meet Incidental Expenses of Prosecutions and of Actions by or against, or taken up by the Government, further sum ... ..		537 11 0	537 11 0	.....
<b>PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN.</b>				
Drafting Bills for Parliament ... ..	84 0 0			
Contingencies, further sum ... ..	30 0 0			
		114 0 0	84 0 0	30 0 0
<b>TOTAL, ATTORNEY GENERAL ... £</b>		<b>687 6 0</b>	<b>621 11 0</b>	<b>65 15 0</b>
<b>No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.</b>				
<b>SURVEY OF LANDS.</b>				
To increase the salary of Mr. A. J. Stopps from £400 to £500 on account of increased res- ponsibilities of duties... ..	100 0 0			
For Photo-lithography performed at the Gov- ernment Printing Office ... ..	3,000 0 0			
		3,100 0 0	.....	3,100 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>				
Compensation to William Richards for loss of improvements on Conditional Purchase granted under an erroneous survey... ..	187 6 0			
Fencing Public Cemeteries, further sum ...	500 0 0			
National Park at Port Hacking—improving, further sum ... ..	500 0 0			
		1,187 6 0	671 16 0	515 10 0
<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS ... £</b>		<b>4,287 6 0</b>	<b>671 16 0</b>	<b>3,615 10 0</b>
<b>No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS.</b>				
Towards clearing the River Darling ... ..	2,000 0 0		300 0 0	1,700 0 0
Alteration to Coal Staiths, Wollongong ...	500 0 0		.....	500 0 0
		2,500 0 0		
Carried forward ... .. £		2,500 0 0	300 0 0	2,200 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £		162,330 10 0	54,214 13 5	108,115 16 7

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1881 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

13

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1881.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1881.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1881—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..		162,330 10 0	54,214 13 5	108,115 16 7
<b>No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS</b> —continued.				
Brought forward ... ..		2,500 0 0	300 0 0	2,200 0 0
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Repairs and Furniture for Telegraph Stations, further sum ... ..	1,000 0 0		831 9 6	168 10 6
Additions, &c., to the Quarters of the Court- house-keeper, Albury ... ..	400 0 0		400 0 0	.....
Public Instruction Department—Additions, &c., Old Colonial Secretary's Office ... ..	1,700 0 0		1,272 11 1	427 8 11
Altering and fitting up Garden Palace as a place of public resort... ..	400 0 0		400 0 0	.....
Sites for Telegraph Offices at various places ...	1,345 0 0		1,115 0 0	230 0 0
Site for Court-house, Newtown ... ..	2,368 0 0		.....	2,368 0 0
Additions to Court-house, Molong ... ..	2,300 0 0		.....	2,300 0 0
Erection of Police Buildings, Woodburn (Re- vote of 1879) ... ..	2,000 0 0		.....	2,000 0 0
Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Camden	487 0 0		.....	487 0 0
Temporary Buildings for Hospital at Temora	200 0 0		200 0 0	.....
Additional Buildings, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta ... ..	5,828 0 0		1,000 0 0	4,828 0 0
Cottages and Tanks at same place ... ..	2,465 0 0		.....	2,465 0 0
Laying Drain-pipes at Hospital for Insane, Gladesville ... ..	200 0 0		.....	200 0 0
Lock-up and Gaol at Casino ... ..	2,000 0 0		.....	2,000 0 0
Furniture, &c., Public Buildings, Bathurst ...	50 0 0		.....	50 0 0
Site for Lock-up, Hinton ... ..	110 0 0		110 0 0	.....
Expense of converting the old Court-house, Grafton, into a District Survey Office, &c....	400 0 0		.....	400 0 0
Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta— Book Press ... ..	10 10 7		.....	10 10 7
Cassilis—Post and Telegraph Office, Fencing, Underground Tank, and Furniture and Fittings ... ..	1,026 0 0		150 0 0	876 0 0
Fencing and Iron Railing at the Post and Telegraph Office, Forbes ... ..	180 0 0		.....	180 0 0
For the purchase of certain land adjoining the Court House at Penrith ... ..	350 0 0		.....	350 0 0
Tenterfield Post and Telegraph Office—Addi- tional Works in erection of ... ..	364 14 9		.....	364 14 9
Armidale Telegraph Office—Additions ... ..	840 0 0		.....	840 0 0
Copeland North, Post and Telegraph Office— Repairs, &c. ... ..	250 0 0		.....	250 0 0
Germantown Post and Telegraph Office—Addi- tions to ... ..	900 0 0		.....	900 0 0
Nimitybelle Post and Telegraph Office—Pur- chase of premises for ... ..	380 0 0		.....	380 0 0
Bega Court House—Additions to, further sum	1,810 0 0		.....	1,810 0 0
Court House, Forbes—Tanks, fencing, &c. ...	220 0 0		.....	220 0 0
Furniture and Fittings for Offices under the Department of Public Instruction ... ..	965 10 0		.....	965 10 0
		30,549 15 4		
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>				
Clearing Roads and Streets through Field of Mars Common ... ..	34 0 0			
Road from Darlington Point Ferry to Railway Station, &c. ... ..	750 0 0			
		784 0 0	34 0 0	750 0 0
<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS</b> £	.....	33,833 15 4	5,813 0 7	28,020 14 9
Carried forward ... ..	£	196,164 5 4	60,027 14 0	136,136 11 4



## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1881 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 30 SEPT., 1881.	UNPAID ON 30 SEPT., 1881.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Services of 1881—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... ..	.....	196,164 5 4	60,027 14 0	136,136 11 4
<b>No. XI.—THE SECRETARY FOR MINES.</b>				
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>				
Compensation to P. Curry for land at Parkes resumed by Government ... ..	35 0 0			
Water Supply at Milperinka, in the Albert Mining District ... ..	1,000 0 0			
Expenses of the Lamont Young Search Party ... ..	47 16 0			
		1,082 16 0	82 16 0	1,000 0 0
<b>OCCUPATION OF LANDS.</b>				
Appraisalment Fees and Travelling Expenses, further sum ... ..	2,000 0 0		1,370 0 0	630 0 0
Rent of Office, Head Quarters, further sum ... ..	150 0 0		.....	150 0 0
Conservancy of Forests, further sum ... ..	500 0 0		.....	500 0 0
		2,650 0 0		
<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES ... ..</b>	£	3,732 16 0	1,452 16 0	2,280 0 0
<b>TOTAL, SERVICES OF 1881 ... ..</b>	£	199,897 1 4	61,480 10 0	138,416 11 4
<i>Add—Services chargeable against the Surplus Revenue Account, brought from page 3 ... ..</i>		200,002 10 8	31,477 10 8	168,525 0 0
<i>Services chargeable to the account for 1879, brought from page 4 ... ..</i>		13,344 5 10	6,888 4 8	6,456 1 2
<i>Services chargeable to the account for 1880, brought from page 7 ... ..</i>		56,679 15 3	35,888 7 1	20,791 8 2
<b>GRAND TOTAL ... ..</b>	£	469,923 13 1	135,734 12 5	334,189 0 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 4th November, 1881.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

1881.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1882, AND ESTIMATES  
ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE YEAR 1882 PRO-  
POSED TO BE PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

(MESSAGE No. 40.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 December, 1881, A.M.*

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AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 40.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying additional Estimates of the expenditure of the Government for the year 1882, and an Estimate, on account of Public Works, for the year 1882, proposed to be provided for by Loan.

*Government House,*  
*Sydney, 8 December, 1881.*

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# ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES

OF THE

## EXPENDITURE

OF THE

## GOVERNMENT

OF

## NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1882.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
9 DECEMBER, 1881, A.M.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1881.

[3d.]



## ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1882.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
<b>Chargeable against the Revenue of 1882.</b>		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>		
<b>POLICE.</b>		
Ten Senior Constables, at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	1,368 0 0	
Twenty Constables, 1st Class, at 7s. per diem ...	2,555 0 0	
		3,923 0 0
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>		
In aid of the erection of a Hospital for Infectious Diseases at Newcastle (Re-vote of Vote of 1876)	3,000 0 0	
In aid of the erection of a Fever and Erysipelas Ward to the Wagga Wagga Hospital...	500 0 0	
		3,500 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
Cost of completing the compilation of the Census Returns ...	.....	4,000 0 0
<b>No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.</b>		
For completing the Sea Wall at Coogee...	.....	2,250 0 0
<b>Total</b> ... ..	£	13,673 0 0
<b>Chargeable against the Surplus of 1881.</b>		
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>		
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>		
Final instalment for the completion of the Prince Alfred Hospital, inclusive of an amount for furnishing same ...	.....	30,000 0 0
Special grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to one-half of the total amount of the rates collected for the Municipal year ending 3 February, 1882 ...	.....	50,000 0 0
<b>No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
<b>COLONIAL ARCHITECT.</b>		
<b>Public Works and Buildings—</b>		
Central Police Court, Sydney ...	25,000 0 0	
Erection of Police Stations and Officer's Quarters, &c. ...	10,000 0 0	
Erection of Goulburn Gaol—further sum ...	34,500 0 0	
Towards the completion of the Lands Office, Sydney ...	50,000 0 0	
Towards the erection of Bathurst Gaol ...	50,000 0 0	
Erection of Court-house, Newtown ...	10,000 0 0	
Erection of Court-house, Goulburn ...	20,000 0 0	
Erection of Court-house, Deniliquin ...	8,000 0 0	
Erection of Shipping Office, Sydney ...	10,000 0 0	
Towards erection of a new Custom House, Sydney ...	20,000 0 0	
Erection of Powder Magazine ...	20,000 0 0	
		257,500 0 0
<b>Carried forward</b> ... ..	£	337,500 0 0

## ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1882.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....			337,500	0	0
<b>No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—</b>						
<i>continued.</i>						
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>						
Bridges, Parramatta and Iron Cove, including Embanked Approaches, further sum ... ..	9,000	0	0			
For the purchase of the Wagga Wagga Bridge...	10,000	0	0			
Erection of a Bridge over the M'Donald River, at St. Alban's ... ..	2,500	0	0			
				21,500	0	0
<b>TANKS AND WELLS.</b>						
For constructing Tanks, sinking wells, &c., in the interior...				50,000	0	0
<b>SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.</b>						
To pay off certain Interminable Debentures which the Government have the option of retiring in 1882 ... ..				232,130	0	0
Total ... ..	£			641,130	0	0
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	£			654,803	0	0

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 8th December, 1881.*

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

**ESTIMATE**  
 OF THE  
**EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT**  
 OF  
**NEW SOUTH WALES,**  
 ON ACCOUNT OF  
**PUBLIC WORKS,**  
 FOR THE YEAR 1882,  
 PROPOSED TO BE  
**PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.**

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
 9 DECEMBER, 1881, A.M.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1881.

[3d.]





ESTIMATE of Expenditure on account of Public Works, proposed to be provided for by Loan.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TOTAL.
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.	£
RAILWAYS.	
For providing Additional Rolling Stock ... ..	500,000
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.	
Towards completing Darling Harbour Wharf and extending the Railway to the deep waters of Port Jackson, including compensation for land, &c., resumed ... ..	500,000
TOTAL ... ..	£ 1,000,000

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 8th December, 1881.*

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



1881.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

WITHDRAWAL OF ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1882.  
(MESSAGE No. 41.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 December, 1881.*

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AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 41.*

With reference to His Excellency's Message No. 40, of 8th December, 1881, transmitting, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, Additional Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government for the year 1882, and an Estimate, on account of Public Works, for the year 1882, proposed to be provided for by Loan, the Governor requests that the Additional Estimates may be returned to him, with a view to the substitution of other Estimates.

*Government House,*

*Sydney, 13 December, 1881.*

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1881.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1882.

(MESSAGE No. 42.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 December, 1881.*

---

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,

*Governor.*

*Message No. 42.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th Clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Additional Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government for the year 1882, in substitution of those submitted with His Excellency's Message, No. 40, of the 8th December, 1881.

*Government House,*

*Sydney, 13 December, 1881.*

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# ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES

OF THE

## EXPENDITURE

OF THE

## GOVERNMENT

OF

## NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1882.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
13 DECEMBER, 1881.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1881.

[3d.]





## ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1882.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
<b>Chargeable against the Revenue of 1882.</b>		
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>		
<b>POLICE.</b>		
Ten Senior Constables, at 7s. 6d. per diem ...	1,368 0 0	
Twenty Constables, 1st Class, at 7s. per diem ...	2,555 0 0	3,923 0 0
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>		
In aid of the erection of a Hospital for Infectious Diseases at Newcastle (Re-vote of Vote of 1876)	3,000 0 0	
In aid of the erection of a Fever and Erysipelas Ward to the Wagga Wagga Hospital... ..	500 0 0	3,500 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
Cost of completing the compilation of the Census Returns ... ..	4,000 0 0	
For the improvement of Wentworth Park ... ..	2,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
<b>No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.</b>		
For completing the Sea Wall at Coogee... ..	.....	2,250 0 0
Total ... ..	..... £	15,673 0 0
<b>Chargeable against the Surplus of 1881.</b>		
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>		
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>		
Final instalment for the completion of the Prince Alfred Hospital, inclusive of an amount for furnishing same ... ..	.....	30,000 0 0
<b>MUNICIPALITIES.</b>		
Special grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to one-half of the total amount of the rates collected for the Municipal year ending 6th February, 1882 ... ..	.....	50,000 0 0
<b>No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>		
<b>PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>		
Towards providing School Accommodation to replace Certified Denominational Schools necessary under the provisions of section 31 of Public Instruction Act (irrespective of date of claims)	.....	50,000 0 0
Carried forward ... ..	..... £	130,000 0 0

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1882.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	130,000 0 0
<b>No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
<b>COLONIAL ARCHITECT.</b>		
Public Works and Buildings—		
Central Police Court, Sydney ... ..	25,000 0 0	
Erection of Police Stations and Officers' Quarters, &c. ... ..	10,000 0 0	
Erection of Goulburn Gaol—further sum ...	34,500 0 0	
Towards the completion of the Lands Office, Sydney... ..	50,000 0 0	
Towards the erection of Bathurst Gaol ...	50,000 0 0	
Erection of Court-house, Newtown ... ..	10,000 0 0	
Erection of Court-house, Goulburn ... ..	20,000 0 0	
Erection of Court-house, Deniliquin ... ..	8,000 0 0	
Erection of Shipping Office, Sydney ... ..	10,000 0 0	
Towards erection of a new Custom House, Sydney... ..	20,000 0 0	
Erection of Powder Magazine ... ..	20,000 0 0	
		257,500 0 0
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>		
Bridges, Parramatta and Iron Cove, including Embanked Approaches, further sum ... ..	9,000 0 0	
For the purchase of the Wagga Wagga Bridge...	10,000 0 0	
Towards the erection of a Bridge over the Macleay River, at Kempsey ... ..	6,000 0 0	
Erection of a Bridge over the M'Donald River, at St. Alban's ... ..	2,500 0 0	
		27,500 0 0
<b>TANKS AND WELLS.</b>		
For constructing Tanks, sinking Wells, &c., in the interior ...		50,000 0 0
<b>SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.</b>		
To pay off certain Interminable Debentures which the Government have the option of retiring in 1882 ... ..		232,130 0 0
Total ... ..	£	697,130 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	£	712,803 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 13th December, 1881.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES  
OF THE  
WAYS AND MEANS  
OF THE  
GOVERNMENT  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
FOR THE YEAR  
1882.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 15 NOVEMBER, 1881.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1881.

[3s.]



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
No. 1. ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FOR THE YEAR 1881 ... ..	5
No. 2. ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES, SHOWING THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE IN RELATION TO THE ESTIMATED INCOME, FOR THE YEAR 1882 ... ..	9
A.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL REVENUE OF THE YEAR 1880, THE ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1881, AND THE ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882 ... ..	13
B.—STATEMENT OF VOTES AND BALANCES OF VOTES OF 1877 AND 1878 REMAINING UNEXPENDED ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881, RETAINED FOR FUTURE EXPENDITURE ...	19
C.—STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1879; SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE THEREFROM TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881; AND THE BALANCES ON THAT DATE WRITTEN OFF OR RETAINED FOR FUTURE EXPENDITURE ... ..	21
D.—STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1880, SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE THEREFROM TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881; AND THE BALANCES REMAINING UNEXPENDED ON THAT DATE ... ..	49
E.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES CHARGEABLE TO THE SURPLUS REVENUE ACCOUNT; THE EXPENDITURE THEREFROM TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881; AND THE BALANCES WRITTEN OFF OR RETAINED FOR EXPENDITURE ON THAT DATE ... ..	73
LOANS ACCOUNTS.—STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881 ...	79
F.—STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES AUTHORIZED TO BE PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS, FROM 1853 TO 1881 INCLUSIVE... ..	83
G.—ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE LOANS ACCOUNT TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881 ... ..	102
STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881 ... ..	103
PUBLIC DEBT.—GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ISSUED TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881 ... ..	107
STATEMENT OF BALANCES ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881 ...	109



No. 1.

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CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

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ACCOUNT

OF THE

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR

1881.

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## Consolidated

## ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS made on account of the following Services, from 1st January to 30th September, 1881, viz. :—		
	Services of 1877 and 1878 ... ..	35,446 3 0	
	Services of 1879 ... ..	76,894 15 10	
	Services of 1880 ... ..	541,604 10 8	
	Services specially authorized out of the Surplus Revenue Account under various Acts ... ..	282,561 12 5	
	Amount paid for Land resumed under the "Rushcutters' Bay Resumption Act of 1878" ... ..	16,810 3 11	
			953,317 5 10
2	To Amount of Outstanding Liabilities against the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 30th September, 1881, as per Statements attached marked B, C, D, E, viz. :—		
	Appropriations for Services of 1877 and 1878 ... ..	37,590 19 1	
	Appropriations for Services specially authorized out of the Surplus Revenue Account under various Acts ... ..	755,133 15 6	
	Appropriations for Services of 1879 ... ..	38,527 5 8	
	Appropriations for Services of 1880, after estimating savings to the extent of £350,000 ... ..	60,852 10 6	
			892,101 10 9
3	To Amount of Supplementary Estimates for Services of 1880 and previous years, as per Supplementary Estimates now before the Legislative Assembly, viz. :—		1,845,421 16 7
	Services chargeable to Surplus Revenue Account		
	Services of 1879 ... ..	200,002 10 8	
	Services of 1879 ... ..	13,344 5 10	
	Services of 1880 ... ..	56,679 15 3	
			270,026 11 9
			2,115,448 8 4
4	To Amount of authorized charges on the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the year 1881 ... ..	5,207,216 7 0	
5	To Amount of Supplementary Estimates for Services of 1881, as per the Supplementary Estimates now before the Legislative Assembly, page 14... ..	199,897 1 4	
		5,407,113 8 4	
	<i>Less</i> —Amount of Appropriations estimated as not likely to be required ... ..	250,000 0 0	
			5,157,113 8 4
			7,272,561 16 8
6	To Estimated Surplus at the close of the year 1881 ... ..		1,180,850 12 5
	TOTAL ... ..	£	8,453,412 9 1

1.

## Revenue Fund.

AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By CASH BALANCE at the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st December, 1880, as certified to by the Auditor General ... ..	1,440,227	10	6			
2	Amount of the Treasurer's Advance for the year 1879, recouped in 1881 ... ..	100,000	0	0			
3	Amount of the Treasurer's Advance for the year 1880, to be recouped on 31st December, 1881 ... ..	100,000	0	0			
4	Amount due by the General Loans Account for advances pending the sale of Debentures ... ..	465,437	18	7	2,105,665	9	1
5	By Amount of actual and estimated Revenue and Receipts for the year 1881, as per Statement attached, marked A, viz. :—						
	Taxation ... ..	1,729,155	0	0			
	Land Revenue—						
	Sales ... .. £1,908,204	0	0				
	Annual Revenue ... .. 576,795	0	0				
		2,484,999	0	0			
	Receipts for Services rendered ... ..	1,936,352	0	0			
	General Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	197,241	0	0	6,347,747	0	0
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 8,453,412	9	1			

JAMES THOMSON,  
Consulting Accountant.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



No. 2.

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ACCOUNT

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

SHOWING THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE IN RELATION TO THE  
ESTIMATED INCOME,

FOR THE YEAR

1882.

---

## Consolidated

## ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND as shown in the summary of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1882, page 1:—		
	General Services (exclusive of the proposed Vote of £100,000 for the Treasurer's Advance Account, which forms no permanent charge on the Revenue) ... ..	4,883,953 0 0	
	Provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts ... ..	45,215 8 0	
	Special Appropriations ... ..	1,032,200 0 0	
			5,961,368 8 0
2	To Estimated Surplus ... ..		1,460,422 4 5
	TOTAL ... ..		£ 7,421,790 12 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

2.

**Revenue Fund.**

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	BY AMOUNT OF ESTIMATED SURPLUS on the account for 1881, brought forward ... .. .				1,180,850	12	5
2	BY AMOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND RECEIPTS for the year 1882, as per Statement attached, marked A, viz. :—						
	Taxation ... .. .	1,897,230	0	0			
	Land Revenue—						
	Sales ... .. . £ 1,390,000 0 0						
	Annual Revenue ... .. . 637,900 0 0						
		<hr/>			2,027,900	0	0
	Receipts for Services rendered ... .. .	2,121,000	0	0			
	General Miscellaneous Receipts ... .. .	194,810	0	0			
		<hr/>			6,240,940	0	0
	TOTAL ... .. .	£			7,421,790	12	5

JAMES THOMSON,  
Consulting Accountant.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



## A.

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ACTUAL REVENUE of the Year 1880, the ACTUAL and ESTIMATED REVENUE for 1881, and the ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1882.

Page.	Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1880.	Actual and Estimated Revenue of 1881.	Estimated Revenue for 1882.
	<b>Taxation.</b>	£	£	£
18	Customs .. .. .	1,188,930	1,381,246	1,538,800
18	Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses ..	36,510	56,100	60,000
18	Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony ..	7,353	4,601	6,000
18	Stamps .. .. .	72,303	170,137	175,000
18	Licenses .. .. .	112,197	117,071	117,430
	Total Taxation .. ..	1,417,293	1,729,155	1,897,230
	<b>Land Revenue.</b>			
18	SALES .. .. .	1,177,386	1,908,204	1,390,000
	ANNUAL LAND REVENUE—			
19	Interest on Land conditionally purchased .. .. .	204,640	252,812	280,000
19	Pastoral Occupation .. .. .	222,625	272,053	304,000
19	Mining Occupation .. .. .	20,251	21,523	22,200
19	Miscellaneous Land Receipts .. .. .	21,533	30,407	31,700
		469,049	576,795	637,900
	Total Land Revenue .. ..	1,646,435	2,484,999	2,027,900
	<b>Receipts for Services rendered.</b>			
19	Railway Receipts .. .. .	1,189,564	1,439,602	1,585,000
19	Post Office .. .. .	286,134	343,657	375,500
19	Mint Receipts .. .. .	10,213	9,772	10,000
19	Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold ..	1,363	1,702	1,800
19	Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates and Fees	26,038	35,182	37,000
19	Registration of Brands .. .. .	845	984	1,000
19	Public School Fees .. .. .	27,552	45,834	50,000
19	Fees of Office .. .. .	52,374	59,619	60,700
	Total Receipts for Services rendered ..	1,594,083	1,936,352	2,121,000
	<b>General Miscellaneous Receipts.</b>			
20	Rents, exclusive of Land .. .. .	37,337	50,170	39,300
20	Fines and Forfeitures .. .. .	12,371	13,893	12,300
20	Unclassified Receipts .. .. .	204,472	133,178	143,210
	Total Miscellaneous Receipts .. ..	254,180	197,241	194,810
	<b>Grand Totals .. .. .</b>	£ 4,911,991	6,347,747	6,240,940

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



## REVENUE DETAILED.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1880.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1881.			Estimated Revenue for 1882.
		Actual to 30 Sept.	Estimated to 31 Dec.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Taxation.</b>					
<b>CUSTOMS—</b>					
Spirits ... ..	600,336	490,310	172,000	662,310	728,000
Wine ... ..	41,240	33,830	12,000	45,830	50,000
Ale and Beer ... ..	31,703	26,712	9,000	35,712	40,000
Tobacco and Cigars ... ..	97,393	88,358	30,000	118,358	130,000
Tea ... ..	74,217	68,192	20,000	88,192	94,000
Sugar and Molasses ... ..	60,170	39,970	15,000	54,970	60,000
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	10,993	8,482	3,000	11,482	12,500
Opium ... ..	10,935	9,060	2,500	11,560	10,000
Malt ... ..	6,371	5,016	1,500	6,516	7,000
Hops ... ..	7,052	6,613	2,000	8,613	9,000
Rice ... ..	10,342	12,039	3,000	15,039	14,000
Dried Fruits ... ..	37,094	37,344	15,000	52,344	55,000
Specific Duties ... ..	179,095	175,850	64,000	239,850	275,000
Bonded Warehouses, 20 Vic. No. 21 ... ..	6,011	4,616	1,500	6,116	6,500
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses, &c.	315	159	75	234	300
	1,173,272	1,006,551	350,575	1,357,126	1,491,300
Cash Payments by the Government of South Australia ... ..	15,658	12,120	12,000	* 24,120	47,500
	1,188,930	1,018,671	362,575	1,381,246	1,538,800
<b>DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES ...</b>	36,510	47,100	9,000	56,100	60,000
<b>DUTY ON SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE COLONY ...</b>	7,353	3,101	1,500	4,601	6,000
<b>STAMPS ... ..</b>	72,303	125,137	45,000	170,137	175,000
<b>LICENSES—</b>					
Wholesale Spirit-dealers ... ..	4,521	3,900	1,200	5,100	5,000
Auctioneers ... ..	2,507	1,843	1,100	2,943	2,900
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors ... ..	96,496	97,813	2,000	99,813	100,000
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses ... ..	4,555	4,750	250	5,000	5,000
Distillers and Rectifiers ... ..	92	82	20	102	100
Hawkers and Pedlars ... ..	1,731	1,510	150	1,660	1,800
Pawnbrokers ... ..	750	470	270	740	750
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry Licenses ... ..	597	568	100	668	800
Licenses under the Gunpowder Act of 1876 ... ..	414	244	220	464	380
All other Licenses ... ..	534	431	150	581	700
	112,197	111,611	5,460	117,071	117,430
<b>TOTAL TAXATION ...</b>	£ 1,417,293	1,305,620	423,535	1,729,155	1,897,230

\* The difference between this sum and the £47,500 payable by the Government of South Australia under the recent convention is distributed under the various tariff heads, being the amount of duties collected, or estimated to be collected, by New South Wales on bonded goods, which is taken as part payment of the amount agreed upon.

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1880.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1881.			Estimated Revenue for 1882.
		Actual to 30 Sept.	Estimated to 31 Dec.	Total.	
<b>Land Revenue.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
<b>SALES—</b>					
Auction Sales ... ..	437,964	379,213	75,000	454,213	350,000
Improved Purchases, &c. ... ..	245,095	424,678	50,000	474,678	250,000
Selections after Auction ... ..	42,495	259,426	24,000	283,426	150,000
Provisional Pre-emptive Right Sales ... ..	5,799	2,764	.....	2,764	.....
Deposits on Conditional Purchases ... ..	290,587	446,176	50,000	496,176	400,000
Instalments on Conditional Purchases ... ..	113,535	113,215	16,000	129,215	160,000
Balances on Conditional Purchases ... ..	41,911	65,232	2,500	67,732	80,000
<b>TOTAL REVENUE FROM LAND SALES</b> £	<b>1,177,386</b>	<b>1,690,704</b>	<b>217,500</b>	<b>1,908,204</b>	<b>1,390,000</b>
<b>Annual Land Revenue.</b>					
<b>INTEREST ON LAND CONDITIONALLY PURCHASED.</b>	204,640	249,812	3,000	252,812	280,000
<b>PASTORAL OCCUPATION—</b>					
Rent of Runs, Annual and Special Leases ... ..	55,433	33,777	32,000	65,777	63,500
Rent of Runs, 5 years ... ..	165,952	22,550	182,450	205,000	240,000
Assessment on Runs ... ..	310	340	.....	340	.....
Quit Rents ... ..	930	861	75	936	500
	222,625	57,528	214,525	272,053	304,000
<b>MINING OCCUPATION—</b>					
Mineral Leases ... ..	9,573	3,500	5,500	9,000	9,000
Mineral Licenses ... ..	1,434	866	400	1,266	1,200
Leases of Auriferous Lands ... ..	2,417	2,153	800	2,953	3,000
Miners' Rights ... ..	6,051	5,855	1,500	7,355	8,000
Business Licenses ... ..	776	699	250	949	1,000
	20,251	13,073	8,450	21,523	22,200
<b>MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS—</b>					
Licenses to cut Timber, &c. ... ..	6,498	6,368	2,500	8,868	11,000
Fees on Transfer of Runs ... ..	1,366	1,660	300	1,960	1,700
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds... ..	5,294	7,318	1,500	8,818	9,000
All other Receipts ... ..	8,375	8,261	2,500	10,761	10,000
	21,533	23,607	6,800	30,407	31,700
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL LAND REVENUE...</b> £	<b>469,049</b>	<b>344,020</b>	<b>232,775</b>	<b>576,795</b>	<b>637,900</b>

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1880.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1881.			Estimated Revenue for 1882.
		Actual to 30 Sept.	Estimated to 31 Dec.	Total.	
<b>Receipts for Services rendered.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
<b>RAILWAYS—</b>					
Railways Proper ... ..	1,170,583	934,982	445,000	1,379,982	1,500,000
Tramways ... ..	18,981	40,620	19,000	59,620	85,000
	1,189,564	975,602	464,000	1,439,602	1,585,000
<b>POST OFFICE—</b>					
Postage ... ..	191,217	181,427	57,000	238,427	267,000
Telegraph Receipts ... ..	87,325	71,707	25,000	96,707	100,000
Commission on Money Orders ... ..	7,592	6,223	2,300	8,523	8,500
	286,134	259,357	84,300	343,657	375,500
<b>MINT RECEIPTS ... ..</b>	10,213	6,972	2,800	9,772	10,000
<b>FEEES FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD...</b>	1,363	1,252	450	1,702	1,800
<b>PILOTAGE, HARBOUR, AND LIGHT RATES AND FEES ... ..</b>	26,038	26,182	9,000	35,182	37,000
<b>REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ... ..</b>	845	734	250	984	1,000
<b>PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES ... ..</b>	27,552	28,834	17,000	45,834	50,000
<b>FEES OF OFFICE—</b>					
Certificates of Naturalization ... ..	97	68	32	100	100
Registrar General ... ..	18,317	18,183	6,000	24,183	24,750
Prothonotary of Supreme Court ... ..	4,117	2,935	1,050	3,985	4,000
Master in Equity ... ..	737	559	250	809	750
Curator of Intestate Estates ... ..	816	883	300	1,183	1,200
Insolvent Court ... ..	2,525	1,647	600	2,247	2,000
Sheriff ... ..	977	454	250	704	900
District Courts ... ..	4,671	3,273	1,400	4,673	5,000
Courts of Petty Sessions ... ..	5,839	4,671	1,500	6,171	6,000
Shipping Masters ... ..	2,281	1,839	750	2,589	3,000
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	2,419	2,111	700	2,811	3,000
Other Fees ... ..	9,578	1,664	8,500	10,164	10,000
	52,374	38,287	21,332	59,619	60,700
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED</b>	£ 1,594,083	1,337,220	599,132	1,936,352	2,121,000

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1880.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1881.			Estimated Revenue for 1882.
		Actual to 30 Sept.	Estimate to 31 Dec.	Total.	
<b>General Miscellaneous Receipts.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
<b>RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND—</b>					
Tolls and Ferries ... ..	17,326	13,863	4,000	17,863	18,000
Wharfs ... ..	13,538	20,266	5,000	25,266	14,000
Government Buildings and Premises... ..	2,545	1,979	750	2,729	3,000
Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	2,608	2,062	850	2,912	2,900
Glebe Island Bridge ... ..	1,320	1,050	350	1,400	1,400
	37,337	39,220	10,950	50,170	39,300
<b>FINES AND FORFEITURES—</b>					
Sheriff ... ..	598	492	250	742	700
Courts of Petty Sessions ... ..	10,093	9,080	3,000	12,080	10,000
Unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands ... ..	324	120	50	170	300
Crown's Share of Seizures, &c. ... ..	277	149	50	199	300
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property... ..	396	244	50	294	400
Other Fines ... ..	683	308	100	408	600
	12,371	10,393	3,500	13,893	12,300
<b>UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—</b>					
Sale of Government Property... ..	8,731	4,030	1,500	5,530	8,000
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums ... ..	4,554	4,271	1,500	5,771	5,460
Collections by Government Printer ... ..	5,172	3,339	1,350	4,689	5,000
Store Rent of Gunpowder, &c. ... ..	2,355	2,090	750	2,840	4,000
Value of Articles manufactured by Prisoners in Gaol, &c. ... ..	9,896	6,102	12,000	18,102	15,000
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament and on Letters of Registration ... ..	2,135	2,546	500	3,046	2,500
Interest on Bank Deposits ... ..	78,243	23,992	8,000	31,992	40,000
Fitz Roy Dry Dock Receipts ... ..	1,352	1,334	400	1,734	1,750
Assessment on Sugar Refinery ... ..	1,250	1,125	375	1,500	1,500
International Exhibition Receipts ... ..	18,678	304	.....	304	.....
Fisheries Commission ... ..	.....	481	250	731	.....
Other Receipts... ..	72,106	16,939	40,000	56,939	60,000
	204,472	66,553	66,625	133,178	143,210
<b>TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS</b> £	254,180	116,166	81,075	197,241	194,810
<b>Grand Totals</b> ... ..	£ 4,911,991	4,793,730	1,554,017	6,347,747	6,240,940

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



## B.

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

STATEMENT of Votes and Balances of Votes of 1877 and 1878 remaining unexpended on 30th September, 1881, retained for Expenditure.

Head of Service.	Appropriation unexpended, 31st December, 1880.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances.	
			Written off.	Retained.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Services of 1877.</b>				
Two Torpedo Boats ... ..	654 8 1	654 8 1	.....	.....
Towards continuing Sea Wall from Botanic Gardens to Macquarie Point ... ..	207 6 7	.....	207 6 7	.....
Wharf at Copmanhurst ... ..	194 4 0	.....	194 4 0	.....
Wharf at Croki, Manning River... ..	799 3 0	510 0 0	259 3 0	30 0 0
Towards continuing Sea Wall from Botanic Gardens to Macquarie Point—Re-vote ... ..	145 11 1	.....	145 11 1	.....
For the erection of an Additional Building at the Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, to accommodate 150 Patients—Re-vote ... ..	1,007 9 6	1,007 9 6	.....	.....
Erection of Post Office, West Maitland, including Re-vote 1875 ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
Erection of a Gaol, Wentworth—Re-vote ... ..	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
Additions to Gaol at Albury—Re-vote ... ..	2,300 0 0	2,300 0 0	.....	.....
Bridge at Mungindi and Goondawindi, M'Intyre River (one moiety, the other to be contributed by the Queensland Government)—Re-vote ... ..	1,292 6 10	1,029 16 3	262 10 7	.....
Bridge over the Hunter at Muswellbrook—Re-vote ... ..	141 5 0	77 0 3	64 4 9	.....
Bridge at Balranald—Re-vote ... ..	1,457 1 8	1,129 8 3	327 13 5	.....
Bridge over the Shoalhaven at Nowra ... ..	363 3 10	363 3 10	.....	.....
Gratuity to Mrs. E. Surmane ... ..	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....
<b>Services of 1878.</b>				
Abattoirs, Glebe Island ... ..	157 9 8	157 9 8	.....	.....
Mines—Assisted prospecting ... ..	1,687 6 5	315 8 0	.....	1,371 18 5
Further towards extension of Northern Breakwater, Clarence River ... ..	95 4 10	95 4 10	.....	.....
Towards construction of Breakwater, Shellharbour ... ..	13 5 5	.....	13 5 5	.....
Public Wharf, Cape Hawke ... ..	170 3 4	36 12 4	133 11 0	.....
Enclosure, Flagstaff Hill Reserve ... ..	750 0 0	500 0 0	.....	250 0 0
Erection of a Watch-house at Stockton ... ..	1,150 0 0	1,097 0 0	.....	53 0 0
Towards completion of Public Offices for Lands Department, further sum ... ..	10,305 0 0	.....	.....	10,305 0 0
For erection of a new Light-house and Quarters at South Head ... ..	10,514 14 4	1,600 0 0	.....	8,914 14 4
For the erection of Temporary Buildings at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, further sum ... ..	575 2 6	430 11 2	.....	144 11 4
For the erection of a Court-house and Lock-up at Tenterfield ... ..	432 0 0	.....	.....	432 0 0
For the erection of an Additional Building to contain 150 patients at the Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, further sum ... ..	3,683 11 4	3,602 10 6	.....	81 0 10
Solitary Island Light-house, further sum ... ..	2,785 19 1	2,785 19 1	.....	.....
Post and Telegraph Office, Mcindie, further sum ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
For erection of Police Station, Lock-up, and Stable at Urana... ..	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....	.....
Post and Telegraph Office at Forbes, further sum ... ..	530 0 0	530 0 0	.....	.....
For the erection of a Court-house at Denman ... ..	275 0 0	275 0 0	.....	.....
For the erection of a Post and Telegraph Office at Narrandera ... ..	700 0 0	.....	.....	700 0 0
Nowra Bridge ... ..	2,994 2 1	2,994 2 1	.....	.....
Carried forward ... ..	£ 48,460 18 7	22,571 3 10	1,607 9 10	24,282 4 11

Head of Service.	Appropriation unexpended, 31st December, 1880.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances.	
			Written off.	Retained.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	48,460 18 7	22,571 3 10	1,607 9 10	24,282 4 11
<b>Services of 1878—continued.</b>				
Railways:—				
Extension of present Machine-shops and Engine-sheds, Sydney ... ..	359 3 7	359 3 7	.....	.....
Additional Engine-sheds and Machine-shops at Penrith, Bathurst, and Goulburn ... ..	8,582 14 10	6,474 2 9	.....	2,108 12 1
Additional Workshops and Sheds at Honey- suckle Point ... ..	4,568 2 2	1,114 1 7	.....	3,454 0 7
Renewing Richmond Line with 70-lb. steel rails, and ballasting with stone ... ..	10,419 3 8	4,920 1 3	.....	5,499 2 5
Re-vote of 1876—Railway Foot Passenger Bridges across Railway at Sydney, New- town, and Parramatta Junction ... ..	472 19 2	.....	.....	472 19 2
Working Expenses and Widening Bridges ..	1,773 19 11	.....	.....	1,773 19 11
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock ...	7 10 0	7 10 0	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL SERVICES OF 1877 AND 1878 ...</b>	<b>£ 74,644 11 11</b>	<b>35,446 3 0</b>	<b>1,607 9 10</b>	<b>37,590 19 1</b>

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

J. PEARSON,  
Accountant.

## C.

STATEMENT showing the APPROPRIATIONS in DETAIL for the Service of the Year 1879; the EXPENDITURE therefrom to the 30th September, 1881; and the BALANCES on that date written off or retained for future expenditure.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	No. I.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Schedule A ... ..	18,050	0 0	18,033	17 3	16	2 9		
	Schedule A—Supplement ... ..	4,640	1 4	4,640	1 4				
	Schedule B—								
	Pensions to Judges ... ..	2,450	0 0	1,926	17 4	523	2 8		
	Political Officers ... ..	2,900	0 0	1,986	0 5	913	19 7		
	Superannuated Officers ... ..	2,481	16 10	2,481	16 10				
1	Schedule B—Supplement ... ..	2,135	0 0	1,979	0 0	156	0 0		
	Schedule C—								
	Church of England ... ..	9,190	17 6	8,168	16 1	1,022	1 5		
	Presbyterian Church ... ..	1,702	0 0	1,702	0 0				
	Wesleyan Methodist Church ... ..	1,372	10 6	1,372	10 4	0	0 2		
	Roman Catholic Church ... ..	4,550	0 0	4,353	15 2	196	4 10		
	No. II.								
2	His Excellency the Governor... ..	1,955	0 0	1,856	13 0	98	7 0		
3	Executive Council ... ..	928	0 0	927	19 6	0	0 6		
4	Legislative Council ... ..	6,103	0 0	5,925	9 5	177	10 7		
5	Legislative Assembly ... ..	9,230	0 0	8,589	0 3	640	19 9		
6	Legislative Council and Assembly ... ..	2,000	0 0	1,924	3 9	75	16 3		
7	Parliamentary Library ... ..	1,520	0 0	1,101	11 3	175	0 0	243	8 9
	No. III.								
8	Colonial Secretary ... ..	5,068	14 11	5,008	10 5	60	4 6		
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces:—								
9	General Staff ... ..	2,995	0 0	2,955	5 10	39	14 2		
10	Artillery Force ... ..	35,133	0 0	33,472	13 5	1,660	6 7		
11	Works of Defence ... ..	706	0 0	509	11 7	196	8 5		
12	Volunteer Force ... ..	39,407	0 0	28,407	4 3	10,999	15 9		
13	Naval Brigade ... ..	5,815	0 0	5,219	2 9	595	17 3		
14	Police ... ..	207,886	0 0	205,166	4 5	2,719	15 7		
	Prisons:—								
15	General Establishment ... ..	1,955	0 0	1,918	17 0	36	3 0		
16	Sydney Gaol ... ..	1,635	0 0	1,618	6 8	16	13 4		
17	Parramatta Gaol ... ..	905	0 0	905	0 0				
18	Bathurst Gaol ... ..	417	0 0	417	0 0				
19	Maitland Gaol ... ..	480	0 0	480	0 0				
20	Goulburn Gaol ... ..	417	0 0	417	0 0				
21	Berrima Gaol ... ..	657	0 0	657	0 0				
22	Albury Gaol ... ..	200	0 0	200	0 0				
23	Grafton Gaol ... ..	215	0 0	200	0 0	15	0 0		
24	Mudgee Gaol ... ..	237	0 0	236	14 1	0	5 11		
25	Armidale Gaol ... ..	222	0 0	222	0 0				
26	Wagga Wagga Gaol ... ..	200	0 0	200	0 0				
27	Yass Gaol ... ..	210	0 0	210	0 0				
28	Deniliquin Gaol ... ..	209	0 0	200	0 0				
29	Young Gaol ... ..	237	0 0	237	0 0				
30	Police Gaols—Country Districts... ..	880	0 0	701	6 8	178	13 4		
31	Gaols generally ... ..	69,427	0 0	68,140	11 5	1,286	8 7		
	Lunatic Asylums, being—								
32	Board of Visitors ... ..	350	0 0	350	0 0				
33	Asylums generally ... ..	1,256	0 0	1,117	3 6	138	16 6		
	Carried forward... ..	£ 448,319	1 1	426,136	3 11	21,939	8 5	243	8 9



## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.			Balances					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
	Brought forward ... ..	448,319	1	1	426,136	3	11	21,939	8	5	243	8	9
<b>No. III—continued.</b>													
Lunatic Asylum—continued.													
34	Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	20,375	0	0	17,975	3	4	2,399	16	8			
35	Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta .. ..	21,911	0	0	17,908	7	2	4,002	12	10			
36	Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst...	1,135	0	0	1,018	12	7	116	7	5			
37	Asylums for Imbeciles and Institutions for Idiots, Newcastle ... ..	6,262	0	0	5,314	4	4	947	15	8			
38	Callan Park ... ..	4,731	0	0	2,594	18	11	2,136	1	1			
39	Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Cooma ... ..	3,396	0	0	3,048	10	8	347	9	4			
40	Lunatic Patients ... ..	9,000	0	0	7,836	17	1	1,163	2	11			
41	Medical Board ... ..	44	0	0	44	0	0						
42	Medical Advertiser, Vaccination, Medical Officers ... ..	7,740	0	0	6,759	19	9	980	0	3			
43	Department of Audit ... ..	6,945	0	0	6,923	4	0	21	16	0			
	Registrar of Copyright ... ..	150	0	0	107	0	9	42	19	3			
44	Registrar General ... ..	16,909	2	6	16,682	4	3	226	18	3			
45	Agent General for the Colony ... ..	3,000	0	0	2,650	0	0	350	0	0			
46	Immigration ... ..	76,076	0	0	75,800	7	10	275	12	2			
	Industrial Schools:—												
47	Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	3,665	0	0	3,373	4	8	291	15	4			
48	Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River ... ..	2,322	0	0	2,257	14	0	64	6	0			
49	Biloela Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River ... ..	379	0	0	268	2	2	110	17	10			
50	Reformatory for Boys ... ..	104	0	0	104	0	0						
	City of Sydney Improvement Board...	152	16	11	152	16	11						
	Charitable Institutions:—												
51	Inspector of Public Charities ... ..	650	0	0	551	14	11	98	5	1			
52	Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ..	19,455	0	0	18,294	5	1	1,160	14	11			
53	Erysipelas Hospital and Branch Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	3,562	0	0	3,407	18	5	154	1	7			
	Charitable Allowances:—												
54	For the support of Paupers in the Sydney Infirmary and Hospitals ... ..	7,000	0	0	6,180	6	3	819	13	9			
55	Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters ... ..	600	0	0	600	0	0						
56	In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ... ..	3,500	0	0	3,124	19	3	375	0	9			
57	First instalment of a proposed contribution of £25,000 towards the rebuilding of the Sydney Infirmary on the same conditions ... ..	12,500	0	0	12,500	0	0						
58	For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney ...	4,208	0	0	4,208	0	0						
59	In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by voluntary contributions ... ..	500	0	0	500	0	0						
60	In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, on condition of £2,000 being raised by private contributions ... ..	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0						
61	For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick ... ..	8,077	6	9	8,077	6	9						
	Carried forward ... ..	£696,668	7	3	658,400	3	0	38,024	15	6	243	8	9

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	696,668 7 3	658,400 3 0	38,024 15 6	243 8 9
	<b>No. III—continued.</b>				
	<i>Charitable Allowances—continued.</i>				
62	In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ... ..	450 0 0	450 0 0	.....	.....
63	In aid of the erection of an additional wing for hospital and workshop in connection with the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind ... ..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
64	The Prince Albert Memorial Hospital at Tenterfield for improvements and additions to the building ... ..	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
65	Goulburn Hospital—enlargement and improvement ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
66	West Maitland Benevolent Asylum—Outfit ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
67	Randwick Asylum—erection of Reception House ... ..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
	In aid of the undermentioned Charitable institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private contributions, and also of the Government through Police Magistrates or other approved officers, having the right of admission of patients, viz. :—				
68	Industrial Blind Institution, Sydney ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
69	Albany Hospital and Benevolent Society ...	570 13 10	570 13 10	.....	.....
70	Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society ...	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....
71	Gundagai Benevolent Society ... ..	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....
72	Maitland (West) Benevolent Society ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
73	Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hospital ... ..	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
74	Parranatta Benevolent Society ... ..	175 0 0	88 9 6	86 10 6	.....
75	Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society ... ..	500 0 0	217 14 0	282 6 0	.....
76	Tamworth Benevolent Society ... ..	300 0 0	253 2 6	46 17 6	.....
77	Additional Building Accommodation at the Infants Home, Ashfield ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
78	Braidwood Hospital—repairs and alterations ... ..	75 0 0	60 7 3	14 12 9	.....
79	Murrurundi Hospital—improvements, additions, and alterations ... ..	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....
80	Wilcannia Hospital—building fund ...	500 0 0	398 3 8	101 16 4	.....
81	Back Creek Hospital—maintenance ...	400 0 0	132 11 6	267 8 6	.....
82	Hospital for Sick Children—towards the purchase of building and first year's expenses ... ..	4,250 0 0	4,250 0 0	.....	.....
	Dead House and Bath Room, Muswellbrook ... ..	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....
	In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals on same conditions viz. :—				
83	Adelong ... ..	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....
84	Araluen ... ..	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....
85	Armidale and New England ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
86	Balranald ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
87	Bathurst ... ..	750 0 0	750 0 0	.....	.....
88	Braidwood ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
89	Bourke ... ..	413 0 0	413 0 0	.....	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 714,577 1 1	674,584 5 3	39,749 7 1	243 8 9

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.			Balances					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
	Brought forward ... ..	714,577	1	1	674,584	5	3	39,749	7	1	243	8	9
No. III—continued.													
Charitable Allowances—continued.													
90	Carcoar ... ..	200	0	0	200	0	0						
91	Cooma ... ..	300	0	0	214	13	5	85	6	7			
92	Deniliquin ... ..	600	0	0	590	12	5	9	7	7			
93	Dubbo ... ..	400	0	0	266	7	4	133	12	8			
94	Forbes ... ..	500	0	0	299	5	3	200	14	9			
95	Glen Innes ... ..	400	0	0	363	7	0	36	13	0			
96	Goulburn ... ..	300	0	0	200	12	8	99	7	4			
97	Grafton ... ..	500	0	0	432	2	5	67	17	7			
98	Grenfell ... ..	200	0	0				200	0	0			
99	Gulgong ... ..	500	0	0	194	19	4	305	0	8			
100	Gundagai ... ..	100	0	0	98	11	6	1	8	6			
101	Hay ... ..	1,000	0	0	583	19	9	416	0	3			
102	Hill End ... ..	250	0	0	141	5	8	108	14	4			
103	Inverell ... ..	500	0	0	223	1	0	276	19	0			
104	Kiandra ... ..	100	0	0				100	0	0			
105	Maitland ... ..	600	0	0	598	2	2	1	17	10			
106	Menindee ... ..	250	0	0				250	0	0			
107	Mudgee ... ..	300	0	0	272	4	11	27	15	1			
108	Murrurundi ... ..	400	0	0	338	2	5	61	17	7			
109	Muswellbrook ... ..	200	0	0	95	16	0	104	4	0			
110	Newcastle ... ..	750	0	0	750	0	0						
111	Orange ... ..	500	0	0	311	10	0	188	10	0			
112	Parkes ... ..	500	0	0	283	7	10	216	12	2			
113	Parramatta... ..	250	0	0	250	0	0						
114	Port Stephens ... ..	100	0	0				100	0	0			
115	Queanbeyan ... ..	100	0	0	59	8	0	40	12	0			
116	Scone ... ..	200	0	0	200	0	0						
117	Sofala ... ..	100	0	0	80	15	6	69	4	6			
118	Tenterfield ... ..	200	0	0	169	17	11	30	2	1			
119	Warialda ... ..	250	0	0	130	1	8	119	18	4			
120	Wagga Wagga ... ..	600	0	0	367	10	5	232	9	7			
121	Wellington ... ..	200	0	0	180	5	0	19	15	0			
122	Wilcannia ... ..	200	0	0				200	0	0			
123	Windsor ... ..	200	0	0	200	0	0						
124	Wollongong ... ..	200	0	0	130	11	6	69	8	6			
125	Yass... ..	100	0	0	100	0	0						
126	Young ... ..	300	0	0	173	14	0	126	6	0			
127	Towards erection of Kitchen and Officer's Quarters Grafton Hospital (unconditional grant) ... ..	500	0	0	500	0	0						
128	In aid of the Building Fund, Bathurst Hospital, on the usual conditions ... ..	2,000	0	0	1,512	11	0	487	9	0			
129	To cover the cost of effecting certain necessary and urgently required additions, Glen Innes Hospital (unconditional grant) ... ..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0						
130	In aid of additions to Inverell Hospital on usual conditions ... ..	250	0	0				250	0	0			
131	Outfit of Grafton Hospital ... ..	100	0	0	100	0	0						
132	Outfit for the Maitland Hospital... ..	200	0	0	200	0	0						
133	In aid of the Building Fund of the Berrarrina Hospital on the usual conditions ... ..	1,200	0	0	317	2	0	882	18	0			
134	In aid of the Building Fund of the Balranald Hospital on the usual conditions ... ..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0						
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 733,177	1	1	687,664	3	4	45,269	9	0	243	8	9

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	788,177 1 1	687,664 3 4	45,269 9 0	243 8 9
	<b>No. III—continued.</b>				
	<i>Charitable Allowances—continued.</i>				
135	Towards purchasing some necessary furniture for the Wellington Hospital on the usual conditions ... ..	100 0 0	66 1 10	33 18 2	.....
	<i>Miscellaneous Services :—</i>				
136	Municipal Council, Sydney, in aid of the City Funds ... ..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
137	For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
138	Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls... ..	1,813 5 0	1,813 5 0	.....	.....
139	Newspaper and Almanacs... ..	300 0 0	69 0 0	231 0 0	.....
140	Burial of destitute persons in cases where Inquests are not held ... ..	400 0 0	334 17 2	65 2 10	.....
141	Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c. ... ..	400 0 0	271 5 8	128 14 4	.....
142	Fees for examining Lunatics... ..	350 0 0	252 1 0	97 19 0	.....
143	Rewards for apprehension of Offenders...	649 2 0	589 10 0	59 12 0	.....
144	Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station ... ..	500 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	.....
145	In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, to be distributed <i>pro rata</i> , on condition of an equal amount being raised by private annual subscriptions from the members of such Societies. ...	5,000 0 0	4,935 17 4	64 2 8	.....
146	Towards the building of new Show-yards for the use of the Albury and Border Pastoral Agricultural and Horticultural Society, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private contributions	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
147	To complete the improvements of that portion of the old Military Cricket Ground which has been appropriated to the use of the Defence Forces ...	175 0 0	175 0 0	.....	.....
148	Goodenough Royal Naval House...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
149	In aid of the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
150	Gratuity to the Widow of Private Plummer, Volunteer Force ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
151	In aid of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society ... ..	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
152	For the erection of a Memorial over the grave in the Dubbo Cemetery of the late Senior-Sergeant Wallings, who was shot whilst in the execution of his duty ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....
153	Site for a Police Station, North Wagga Wagga ... ..	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
154	Site for a Lock-up, Hamilton ... ..	400 0 0	245 0 0	155 0 0	.....
155	Site for a Police Station, Wickham ... ..	230 0 0	230 0 0	.....	.....
156	Site for a Police Station, Tighe's Hill ... ..	320 0 0	320 0 0	.....	.....
157	Expenses of Inquiry concerning quality of Food supplied to certain Public Establishments ... ..	98 0 0	.....	98 0 0	.....
158	To introduce the system of Boarding-out destitute Children under a Committee of Ladies ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 755,442 8 1	708,796 1 4	46,402 18 0	243 8 9

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	755,442 8 1	708,796 1 4	46,402 18 0	243 8 9
	<b>No. III—continued.</b>				
	Miscellaneous Services—continued.				
159	New Lunacy Act—Expenses under ... ..	1,250 0 0	770 16 7	479 3 5	.....
	To pay Mr. Wilkinson for supplying Professor Liversidge's place during his absence as a Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
	In aid of the New South Wales Zoological Society, payable in the proportion of one pound for every pound raised by private contribution ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
	Compensation for Clothing and Bedding destroyed at Jear Station, county of Murray, to prevent the spread of small-pox ... ..	38 8 0	38 8 0	.....	.....
	Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island from 1st August, at £180 per annum ... ..	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....
	Expense of Inquiry concerning the quality of the food supplied to the Lunatic Asylum and the Gaol at Parramatta and to the Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	97 10 0	97 10 0	.....	.....
	Expense of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Real Property Act ... ..	693 19 6	693 19 6	.....	.....
	In aid of the Maloga Aboriginal Mission Towards the erection of a residence for the Resident Magistrate, Lord Howe Island ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
	Cost of Supplies, &c., for Lord Howe Island ... ..	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	.....
	Conveyance of Artillery and Police to Newcastle during the recent riots there ... ..	409 10 9	409 10 9	.....	.....
	Country and Suburban Municipalities, further sum ... ..	142 10 0	142 10 0	.....	.....
	230 12 4	230 12 4	.....	.....	
	<b>No. IV.</b>				
160	Treasury ... ..	16,070 0 0	15,739 11 4	330 8 8	.....
161	Customs ... ..	50,238 9 4	48,616 4 1	1,622 5 3	.....
162	Colonial Distilleries and Refineries ... ..	4,400 0 0	4,127 13 7	272 6 5	.....
163	Gold Receivers ... ..	295 0 0	210 8 2	84 11 10	.....
164	Gold and Escort ... ..	5,000 0 0	1,808 11 8	3,191 8 4	.....
165	Government Printer's Department ... ..	42,014 1 3	42,000 4 9	13 16 6	.....
166	Stores and Stationery ... ..	105,589 2 2	104,302 10 2	922 19 6	363 12 6.
167	Ordnance and Barrack Department ... ..	20,638 0 0	20,024 13 8	613 6 4	.....
168	Health and Emigration Officers ... ..	1,055 0 0	1,033 10 0	21 10 0	.....
169	Quarantine ... ..	1,857 10 0	1,563 0 6	294 9 6	.....
170	Board of Pharmacy ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
171	Shipping Masters ... ..	2,225 0 0	2,184 1 1	40 18 11	.....
172	Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	3,667 3 7	3,562 3 7	105 0 0	.....
	Marine Board of New South Wales:—				
173	Marine Board, Sydney ... ..	3,706 0 0	3,688 6 0	17 14 0	.....
174	Local Marine Board, Newcastle ... ..	1,416 0 0	1,357 2 0	58 18 0	.....
175	Harbour Masters ... ..	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	.....	.....
176	Colonial Light-houses ... ..	4,174 0 0	3,813 14 9	360 5 3	.....
177	Sea and River Pilots ... ..	9,526 0 0	9,462 9 4	63 10 8	.....
178	Boatmen ... ..	9,206 0 0	9,101 17 0	104 3 0	.....
179	Telegraph Stations ... ..	1,054 0 0	974 0 0	80 0 0	.....
180	Australian Coast Light-houses ... ..	2,500 0 0	1,908 18 7	591 1 5	.....
181	Miscellaneous ... ..	5,596 0 0	5,555 0 3	40 19 9	.....
182	Life-boats ... ..	700 0 0	443 10 0	256 10 0	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£1,051,487 5 0	994,911 19 0	55,968 4 9	607 1 3

## STATEMENT—continued.

N o. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	1,051,487 5 0	994,911 19 0	55,968 4 9	607 1 3
	<b>No. IV—continued.</b>				
	Miscellaneous Services :—				
183	Postage of Public Departments ... ..	11,041 19 3	11,037 16 7	4 2 8	.....
184	Advertising for the Public Service ... ..	8,550 0 2	7,106 18 9	1,443 1 5	.....
185	For the transmission of Telegraphic Mes- sages ... ..	12,003 9 0	11,861 14 4	141 14 8	.....
186	Commission on payments in England by the Government Financial Agents ... ..	4,500 0 0	4,335 10 8	164 9 4	.....
187	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony ... ..	6,000 0 0	3,983 0 6	2,016 19 6	.....
188	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts ... ..	3,000 0 0	1,777 14 5	1,222 5 7	.....
189	For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports or from wrecked vessels, &c.	550 0 0	411 8 4	138 11 8	.....
190	Contribution towards the maintenance of the Settlement at Somerset, or other place fixed upon by the Queensland Go- vernment, according to an assessment made under instructions from the Imperial Government by the late Com- modore Goodenough, then commanding the Australian Station ... ..	1,283 0 0	.....	1,283 0 0	.....
191	To subsidize a Tug-boat at the rate of £155 per month for the Richmond River in lieu of a Steam-tug for the purchase of which the sum of £6,500 was revoted in 1876	1,860 0 0	1,860 0 0	.....	.....
192	To subsidize a Tug-boat at the rate of £80 per month for the Macleay, Bellinger, and Nambuccera Rivers ... ..	960 0 0	.....	960 0 0	.....
193	To meet unforeseen expenses to be here- after accounted for ... ..	3,000 0 0	2,741 10 2	258 9 10	.....
194	To pay Gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to the fol- lowing Officers under the immediate control of the Marine Board, who have been reported as unfit by infirmities brought on by old age for the efficient dis- charge of their respective duties, viz. :— J. R. Myhill, Harbour Master, Sydney ... £700 0 0 F. Freeburn, Pilot, Cla- rence River ... .. 350 0 0 G. R. Easton, Pilot, Richmond River ... 335 0 0 J. B. Garrard, Pilot, Macleay River ... 219 0 0	1,604 0 0	569 0 0	1,035 0 0	.....
	Expenses of the Board appointed to inquire into the management of the Store De- partment and the system of tendering...	325 0 0	300 14 6	24 5 6	.....
	Expenses of the Board appointed to inquire into the management and condition of the Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	487 1 3	338 12 0	148 9 3	.....
	Insurance of Railway Materials, Stores, &c., purchased in England ... ..	800 0 0	800 0 0	.....	.....
	For interest on the uninvested funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury during the year 1879...	3,930 3 2	3,930 3 2	.....	.....
	Interest on advances made in London by the Bank of New South Wales, pending the negotiation of the last Loan ... ..	18,936 19 4	18,936 19 4	.....	.....
	Premium on Debentures redeemed on ac- count of the Million Railway Loan of 1867	774 5 0	774 5 0	.....	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£1,131,093 2 2	1,065,677 6 9	64,808 14 2	607 1 3

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	1,131,093 2 2	1,065,677 6 9	64,808 14 2	607 1 3
	<b>No. V.</b>				
196	Department of Justice and Public Instruction	4,865 0 0	4,814 18 1	50 1 11	.....
197	Master in Equity ... ..	924 0 0	903 4 0	20 16 0	.....
198	Prothonotary ... ..	12,659 0 0	12,287 13 3	371 6 9	.....
199	Sheriff ... ..	16,672 0 0	14,413 4 7	2,258 15 5	.....
200	Insolvency Court ... ..	1,420 0 0	1,420 0 0	.....	.....
201	District Courts... ..	11,306 18 3	10,973 14 5	333 3 10	.....
202	Coroners' Inquests ... ..	3,200 0 0	3,021 13 8	178 6 4	.....
203	Petty Sessions ... ..	52,771 0 0	51,075 13 2	1,695 6 10	.....
204	Observatory ... ..	2,950 0 0	2,818 6 11	131 13 1	.....
205	Museum ... ..	4,000 0 0	3,853 6 3	146 13 9	.....
206	Public Instruction, under Act 30 Victoria No. 22 ... ..	349,197 0 0	349,197 0 0	.....	.....
	Public Scholarships :—				
207	To provide for the education for five years in the Grammar Schools of the Colony of ten boys, to be selected from the Public Schools, and for the education in the University of five boys to be annually selected from the Grammar Schools (as per Resolution of Assembly)	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	.....
208	Free Public Library ... ..	5,953 0 0	5,951 16 8	1 3 4	.....
	Grants in aid of Public Institutions:—				
209	To supplement the present annual endowment of £1,000 to the Australian Museum ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
210	New South Wales Academy of Art, as per Resolution of Assembly... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
211	New South Wales Academy of Art for the purchase of Works of Art ... ..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
212	Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions ... ..	250 0 0	236 15 6	13 4 6	.....
213	Towards payment of Lecturers, Teachers, and other expenses in imparting scientific instruction in the Technical or Working Men's College established in connection with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
214	Raymond Terrace School of Arts (purchase of site) ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
	In aid of Educational Institutions in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
215	Adelong Literary Institute ... ..	50 0 0	14 8 6	35 11 6	.....
216	Albury School of Arts ... ..	75 0 0	13 15 0	61 5 0	.....
217	Anvil Creek ... ..	75 0 0	17 7 9	57 12 3	.....
218	Armidale Literary Institute ... ..	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....
219	Ballina School of Arts ... ..	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....
220	Balmain Working Men's Institute ... ..	38 0 0	33 3 10	4 16 2	.....
221	Bathurst School of Arts ... ..	200 0 0	80 17 6	119 2 6	.....
222	Bega School of Arts ... ..	75 0 0	45 4 0	29 16 0	.....
223	Boat Harbour School of Arts ... ..	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....
224	Braidwood Literary Institute ... ..	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....
225	Branxton Mechanics' Institute ... ..	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....
226	Brewarrina School of Arts ... ..	40 0 0	18 18 9	21 1 3	.....
227	Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute ... ..	150 0 0	28 2 0	121 18 0	.....
228	Botany ... ..	75 0 0	73 3 9	1 16 3	.....
229	Bourke Mechanics' Institute ... ..	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£1,607,264 0 5	1,534,519 14 4	72,137 4 10	607 1 3

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ...	1,607,264	0 5	1,534,519	14 4	72,137	4 10	607	1 3
	<b>No. V—continued.</b>								
	<i>In aid of Educational Institutions—continued.</i>								
230	Cambowarra School of Arts—endowment	50	0 0	15 17	1	34	2 11		
231	Camden School of Arts ...	38	0 0	16	5 6	21	14 6		
232	Carcoar School of Arts ...	25	0 0			25	0 0		
233	Casino School of Arts ...	50	0 0	27	8 9	22	11 3		
234	Charlestown Literary Institute	50	0 0	14	13 10	35	6 2		
	Clarence Town ...	50	0 0			50	0 0		
235	Cooma School of Arts ...	38	0 0			38	0 0		
236	Coonabarabran School of Arts ...	50	0 0	39	5 6	10	14 6		
237	Corowa School of Arts ...	75	0 0	32	4 9	42	15 3		
238	Cowra School of Arts ...	50	0 0	41	13 1	8	6 11		
239	Deniliquin School of Arts...	150	0 0	47	19 3	102	0 9		
240	Denman School of Arts ...	50	0 0	18	1 6	31	18 6		
241	Dubbo Mechanics' Institute ...	75	0 0	35	5 0	39	15 0		
242	Dungog School of Arts ...	50	0 0	18	8 6	31	11 6		
243	East Maitland School of Arts ...	75	0 0			75	0 0		
244	East Maitland Mechanics' Institute	200	0 0	41	16 0	158	4 0		
245	Frederickton School of Arts ...	38	0 0	15	3 6	22	16 6		
246	Forbes School of Arts ...	75	0 0	60	4 9	14	15 3		
247	Gladstone School of Arts ...	100	0 0			100	0 0		
248	Gosford Literary Institute ...	10	0 0	10	0 0				
249	Goulburn School of Arts ...	75	0 0	75	0 0				
250	Grafton School of Arts ...	75	0 0	38	1 3	36	18 9		
251	Grenfell School of Arts ...	50	0 0			50	0 0		
252	Greta School of Arts ...	75	0 0	14	1 3	60	18 9		
253	Gulgong School of Arts ...	100	0 0			100	0 0		
254	Gundagai Literary Institute ...	50	0 0	11	3 9	38	16 3		
255	Guntawang School of Arts ...	30	0 0			30	0 0		
256	Hay Athenæum ...	200	0 0	169	4 3	30	15 9		
257	Hamilton School of Arts ...	50	0 0	18	7 9	31	12 3		
258	Hill End School of Arts ...	100	0 0			100	0 0		
259	Hinton School of Arts ...	20	0 0	15	16 0	4	4 0		
260	Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute	38	0 0	27	10 9	10	9 3		
261	Largs School of Arts ...	50	0 0	50	0 0				
262	Merriwa ...	75	0 0	35	11 10	39	8 2		
263	Milton School of Arts ...	30	0 0	7	16 3	22	3 9		
264	Minmi Mechanics' School of Arts ...	500	0 0	34	5 7	465	14 5		
265	Molong School of Arts ...	150	0 0	118	10 9	31	9 3		
266	Morpeth School of Arts ...	30	0 0	19	5 6	10	14 6		
267	Mudgee School of Arts ...	75	0 0	40	2 0	34	18 0		
268	Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts...	150	0 0	24	1 9	125	18 3		
269	Musclebrook School of Arts ...	40	0 0	26	8 0	13	12 0		
270	Narrabri Mechanics' Institute ...	50	0 0	46	5 0	3	15 0		
271	Newcastle School of Arts...	200	0 0	109	1 6	90	18 6		
272	North Willoughby School of Arts ...	25	0 0			25	0 0		
273	Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts...	150	0 0	141	0 6	8	19 6		
274	Parramatta School of Arts ...	100	0 0	60	1 9	39	18 3		
275	Paterson School of Arts ...	25	0 0	0	12 6	24	7 6		
276	Petersham Working Men's Institute ...	50	0 0	32	7 9	17	12 3		
277	Plattsburgh Mechanics' Institute ...	100	0 0	100	0 0				
278	Queanbeyan Literary Institute ...	50	0 0			50	0 0		
279	Raymond Terrace School of Arts...	25	0 0	3	18 0	21	2 0		
280	Richmond School of Arts ...	50	0 0			50	0 0		
281	Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute ...	50	0 0	7	18 9	42	1 3		
282	St. Leonard's School of Arts ...	75	0 0	20	11 3	54	8 9		
283	Scone School of Arts ...	50	0 0	28	8 0	21	12 0		
284	Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts ...	200	0 0	200	0 0				
285	Singleton Mechanics' Institute ...	115	0 0	96	3 6	18	16 6		
286	South Grafton School of Arts ...	30	0 0	30	0 0				
287	Stroud School of Arts ...	38	0 0	12	19 0	25	1 0		
288	Tamworth Mechanics' Institute ...	38	0 0	17	3 9	20	16 3		
	Carried forward ...	£1,611,947	0 5	1,536,585	19 3	74,753	19 11	607	1 3



## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ...	1,611,947	0 5	1,536,585	19 3	74,753	19 11	607	1 3
	<b>No. V—continued.</b>								
	<i>In aid of Public Institutions—continued.</i>								
289	Tenterfield School of Arts ...	100	0 0	27	3 9	72	16 3		
290	Tumut Mechanics' Institute ...	100	0 0	40	14 9	59	5 3		
291	Uralla Literary Institute ...	75	0 0	17	0 8	57	19 4		
292	Walcha School of Arts ...	25	0 0	25	0 0				
293	Wallsend School of Arts ...	75	0 0	75	0 0				
294	Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute ...	150	0 0	48	8 7	101	11 5		
295	Waratah School of Arts ...	50	0 0	26	13 6	23	6 6		
296	Warialda Mechanics' Institute ...	150	0 0	41	13 1	108	6 11		
297	West Maitland School of Arts ...	150	0 0	134	8 11	15	11 1		
298	Windsor School of Arts ...	75	0 0	19	10 0	55	10 0		
299	Wingham School of Arts ...	50	0 0	7	0 3	42	19 9		
300	Wollongong School of Arts ...	75	0 0	5	11 3	69	8 9		
301	Woodville School of Arts ...	50	0 0	10	5 0	39	15 0		
302	Woodford School of Arts ...	100	0 0			100	0 0		
303	Wyrallah School of Arts ...	25	0 0	10	5 0	14	15 0		
304	Yass Mechanics' Institute ...	75	0 0	67	10 0	7	10 0		
305	Young Mechanics' Institute ...	500	0 0	279	14 2	220	5 10		
306	Bega School of Arts ...	200	0 0	140	0 8	59	19 4		
307	Burrowa Mechanics' Institute ...	500	0 0	162	19 7	337	0 5		
308	Burwood School of Arts ...	500	0 0	408	13 4	91	6 8		
309	Casino School of Arts ...	100	0 0	29	0 3	70	19 9		
310	Cowra School of Arts ...	200	0 0			200	0 0		
311	Lambton Mechanics and Miners' Institute ...	100	0 0	100	0 0				
312	Nowra School of Arts ...	100	0 0	25	16 0	74	4 0		
313	Royal Society ...	500	0 0			500	0 0		
314	St. Mary's, South Creek ...	100	0 0			100	0 0		
315	Gunnedah School of Arts ...	200	0 0	63	4 4	136	15 8		
316	Moss Vale School of Arts ...	300	0 0			300	0 0		
317	Wallsend School of Arts ...	600	0 0	600	0 0				
318	Waverley School of Arts ...	300	0 0			300	0 0		
319	Bulli School of Arts—(Re-vote) ...	400	0 0			400	0 0		
320	Moruya School of Arts ...	1,000	0 0	109	5 2	890	14 10		
321	Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0				
322	Wilcannia Mechanics' Institute ...	200	0 0	79	13 1	120	6 11		
	<i>Miscellaneous Services:—</i>								
323	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates ...	50	0 0	22	11 11	27	8 1		
324	Maintenance of Orphan Schools, Parramatta (pending decision as to their future organization) ...	7,500	0 0	7,217	0 7	282	19 5		
325	New Circuit Courts—Fees for Presiding Judges (Temporary) ...	1,450	0 0	1,450	0 0				
326	Allowance to Clerks to same ...	75	0 0	75	0 0				
327	Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library generally ...	30	0 0	30	0 0				
328	Fifty copies of "Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate" ...	117	0 0	116	17 6	0	2 6		
329	Fifty copies of "Foster's District Court Practice" ...	105	0 0	105	0 0				
330	Fifty copies of "Connell's Magisterial Digest" ...	100	0 0	100	0 0				
331	Amount of Salary short paid to Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., as Chief Justice in 1860, £600 and Interest thereon to date at 5 per cent. per annum, viz., £540 ...	1,140	0 0	1,140	0 0				
332	For the purchase of copies of the three published volumes of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales ...	300	0 0	300	0 0				
333	For reducing Transit of Venus Observations (Re-vote) of part Vote of 1875 ...	85	0 0			85	0 0		
	Carried forward ...	£1,631,024	0 5	1,550,697	0 7	79,719	18 7	607	1 3

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ...	1,631,024	0 5	1,550,697	0 7	79,719	18 7	607	1 3
	<b>No. V.—continued.</b>								
	Miscellaneous Services (continued):—								
	Twelve unbound copies of the New South Wales Law Reports for the Circuit Courts of the Colony—subscription for 1879 ...	24	0 0	.....	.....	24	0 0	.....	.....
	Towards publication of the Law Report of New South Wales, from 1st April, 1876, to 31st December, 1877 ...	262	10 0	.....	.....	262	10 0	.....	.....
	For purchase of complete set of Criminal Law Reports for the Central Criminal Court ...	50	0 0	.....	.....	50	0 0	.....	.....
	Rent of Chambers for Mr. Justice Windeyer, from 11th August to 31st December ...	95	13 6	47	3 6	48	10 0	.....	.....
	<b>No. VI.</b>								
334	Attorney General's Department ...	5,370	0 0	4,863	10 3	506	9 9	.....	.....
335	Parliamentary Draftsman ...	1,420	8 0	1,411	16 10	8	11 2	.....	.....
336	Master in Equity ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
337	Crown Solicitor ...	3,056	8 2	3,050	19 10	5	8 4	.....	.....
338	Quarter Sessions ...	19,207	13 0	19,097	14 10	109	18 2	.....	.....
	Further amount payable to the plaintiff in the case <i>Krefft v. the Trustees of the Australian Museum</i> ...	50	0 0	50	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Costs in case <i>Rush vs. Macnamara</i> ...	135	19 10	135	19 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Compensation for loss and injury sustained by <i>Ab Saw</i> by false imprisonment ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<b>No. VII.</b>								
339	Department of Lands ...	24,682	11 5	22,680	17 10	2,001	13 7	.....	.....
340	Conditional Land Sales Branch ...	34,716	11 2	34,379	8 7	337	2 7	.....	.....
341	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others ...	18,675	0 0	18,243	12 5	431	7 7	.....	.....
342	Oyster-beds ...	582	0 0	458	16 0	123	4 0	.....	.....
343	Survey of Land ...	298,974	0 0	243,032	15 7	55,941	4 5	.....	.....
344	Triangulation and General Survey of the Colony ...	15,824	0 0	9,981	2 3	5,842	17 9	.....	.....
345	Botanic Gardens ...	5,980	0 0	5,972	13 6	7	6 6	.....	.....
346	Government Domains and Parks ...	3,513	0 0	3,486	18 1	26	1 11	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous Services:—								
347	For preservation of the Caves at Fish River ...	50	0 0	50	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
348	For preservation of the Wombelian Caves ...	25	0 0	25	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
349	For fencing Public Cemeteries ...	1,200	0 0	1,008	0 0	192	0 0	.....	.....
350	Parramatta Park ...	200	0 0	200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
351	Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV, No. 21 ...	125	0 0	16	12 0	108	8 0	.....	.....
352	To meet Legal Expenses in cases instituted by or against the Government under the Crown Lands Act ...	950	7 4	918	4 1	32	3 3	.....	.....
353	For the improvement of the Recreation Reserve in the Town of Richmond (Annual sum) ...	25	0 0	25	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
354	Towards publication of a work on Orchids ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
355	Wages of Gardener, East Maitland Gaol Reserve ...	128	0 0	128	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
356	For preparing and planting ground, Public Buildings ...	600	0 0	.....	.....	600	0 0	.....	.....
	Carried forward ...	£2,068,147	2 10	1,921,161	6 0	146,378	15 7	607	1 3

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	2,068,147 2 10	1,921,161 6 0	146,378 15 7	607 1 3
<b>No. VII—continued.</b>					
<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued.</i>					
357	For planting and general maintenance of Wynyard Square Reserve ...	150 0 0	142 16 2	7 3 10	.....
358	Rent of Offices, Gresham-street, £175; Exchange, £325; Pitt-street, £250; Bridge-street, 175 ...	925 0 0	720 8 4	204 11 8	.....
359	For the completion of Land Reserve Pamphlets ...	150 0 0	34 8 0	115 12 0	.....
360	For planting and improving Reserve at Manly ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
361	Improvement and maintenance of Reserve, Flagstaff Hill ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
362	For improving and planting Dawes' Point ...	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	.....
363	Planting Trees in Streets, Burwood ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
364	Improving Recreation Reserve, Coogee... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
365	Planting and improving Wentworth Park (forming Blackwattle Swamp) ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
366	Planting and improving Reserve, North Shore ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
367	Improving Public Reserve, Paddington... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
368	For planting Reserve, Victoria Barracks... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
369	Improving M'Quade Park, Windsor ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
For improvements of Reserves, viz. :—					
370	Belmore Square, Goulburn ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
371	Recreation Ground, Gunning ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
372	Recreation Ground, Gundagai ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
373	Recreation Ground, Goulburn ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
374	Recreation Ground, Narrabri ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
375	Recreation Ground, North Willoughby ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
376	Recreation Ground, Orange ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
377	Recreation Ground, Wellington ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
378	Recreation Ground, Queanbeyan... ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
379	Recreation Ground, Watson's Bay ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
380	Recreation Ground, Cootamundra ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
381	Recreation Ground, Collector ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
382	Recreation Ground, Merriwa ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
383	Recreation Ground, Molong ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
384	Recreation Ground, East Maitland ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
385	Special Grant in aid of Aborigines ...	400 0 0	351 18 10	48 1 2	.....
386	For keeping trees in order round Reservoir Enclosure, Campbelltown ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....
387	For improving Recreation Ground, Ironbarks ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
388	For general improvements to Rifle Range, Paddington ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
389	For improving Recreation Ground, Collector ...	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....
390	For planting Trees in suitable places in Tamworth ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
391	For improving Recreation Ground, Nowra ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
392	For improving Recreation Reserve, Hill End ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
393	For improving School Reserve, Hill End... ..	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....
394	For compensation for resumption of sundry portions of land for road purposes ...	92 0 0	.....	92 0 0	.....
395	For extra foundation and finishing masonry on Flagstaff Hill Reserve ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
396	For erection of fence at the cliff fronting the Pulpit Rock at Wollongong ...	33 0 0	33 0 0	.....	.....
	Carried forward... ..	£2,075,947 2 10	1,928,243 17 4	147,096 4 3	607 1 3

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward ...	2,075,947	2 10	1,928,243	17 4	147,096	4 3	607	1 3
	<b>No. VII—continued.</b>								
	<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued.</i>								
397	For compensation to Messrs. Henry Wilson, Michael Cawley, and James Frew for land taken up at the Campbelltown Land Office, and afterwards declared void, the same being situated within a reserve not open to selection, and also included within previous applications for mineral leases by Alexander Stewart, Esquire. (Resolution of Assembly) ...	990	0 0	990	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
398	For compensation to William Thorley for loss of improvements on 132 acres of land at Cassilis ...	50	0 0	50	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
399	For compensation to Messrs. Tysh and Tewsley, 40 acres of Land at Wilcannia, sent on to auction—amount realized over and above upset price ...	642	0 0	642	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
400	For improving Murrurundi Common ...	200	0 0	200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
401	For improving Reserve, Longbottom ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
402	For planting trees in streets of Parramatta ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
403	For value of fencing on the land now required to be reserved for road at Albury—to Richard Donelan ...	2	0 0	2	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
404	For planting and improving Victoria Park ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
405	For improving Recreation Ground, Gundaroo ...	50	0 0	50	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
406	For compensation to James Price, being amount of interest at 5 per cent. on account of 562½ acres in the county of Cumberland taken up after auction at East Maitland ...	78	0 0	78	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
407	For compensation as refund value of improvements to James Hutchinson in respect of land sold to him by auction, lot D, allotment G, section 1, county of Brisbane, parish of Wingen ...	111	0 0	111	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
408	For improvement of Cemetery for Eastern Suburbs, Waverley ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
409	For purchase of land in the neighbourhood of Milton for the Exhibitions of the Agricultural Society of Ulladulla ...	150	0 0	150	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
410	For planting trees on Reserve, Kiama ...	200	0 0	200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
411	For improvement of Recreation Ground, Campbelltown ...	50	0 0	50	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
412	For assistance in defraying cost of fencing and planting the Agricultural Association's Ground at North Yass ...	250	0 0	250	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
413	For improving Fish River Caves ...	300	0 0	297	15 0	2	5 0	.....	.....
414	For planting Trees in streets, Hunter's Hill ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
415	For planting Sandbank, Wollongong Common ...	200	0 0	200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
416	For improving Recreation Reserves at Forbes ...	300	0 0	300	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
417	For improving Recreation Reserves at Mudgee ...	200	0 0	200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
418	For purchase of piece of land for Burial Purposes, South Creek ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
419	For purchase of site for Cemetery, Springwood ...	150	0 0	.....	.....	150	0 0	.....	.....
420	For fencing and clearing the same ...	50	0 0	.....	.....	50	0 0	.....	.....
	Carried forward ...	2,082,320	2 10	1,934,414	12 4	147,298	9 3	607	1 3

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances			
				Written off.		Retained.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	2,082,320 2 10	1,934,414 12 4	147,298 9 3		607 1 3	
<b>No. VII.—continued.</b>							
<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued.</i>							
421	For fencing and clearing Cemetery, Armidale ...	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....
422	For planting and improving Reserve, Ryde	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
423	For enclosing Devonshire-street Cemetery with a Dwarf Wall, and for the planting and general improvement of the same...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
424	For the improvement of the Necropolis, Rookwood ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
425	For fencing and improving Wharf Reserve, Hen and Chicken Bay ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
426	For general maintenance of Wynyard Square Reserve (Re-vote in part) ...	102 0 0	102 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
427	Compensation to Messrs. Pirie & Co. for Fencing at Liverpool Plains ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
428	Extension to new Buildings, Botanic Gardens ...	1,150 0 0	.....	1,150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
429	For planting and improving "Gaul Reserve" at Bathurst ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
430	For improving Recreation Reserve, Blue Mountain Station ...	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
431	For improving Recreation Reserve, Henderson's Platform ...	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
432	For improving Recreation Reserve, Strathdon ...	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
433	For improving Recreation Reserve, Mount Victoria ...	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
434	For improving Reserve at Hunter's Beach ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
435	For fencing same ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
436	For planting Trees in Streets, Camden ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
437	For fencing old Cemetery, Armidale ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
438	Compensation to R. Ayrton for the loss of his conditional purchase which has been cancelled on account of the land being auriferous...	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
439	Compensation for land resumed by the Crown, under the 15th clause of the "Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1875" ...	2,000 0 0	408 13 1	1,591 6 11	.....	.....	.....
440	For clearing, planting, and completing fencing Reserve, Wickham ...	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
441	For prevention of Sand Drift, Newcastle, further sum ...	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
442	For improvements, Recreation Ground (Market Reserve), Young ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
443	For improving Recreation Reserve, Murrumburrah ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
444	For planting Reserve at Katoomba ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
445	For improvement of Public Reserve, Rylstone ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
446	For improvement of the Court-house and Gaul Reserves, East Maitland ...	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
447	For planting Trees within the Borough of Petersham ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
448	For fencing the Common at Shoalhaven...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
449	For planting Trees in the Streets of Wentworth, Balranald, Wilcannia, Menindi, and Cobar, £100 each ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward ...	£2,092,897 2 10	1,941,060 5 5	151,229 16 2		607 1 3	

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	2,092,897 2 10	1,941,060 5 5	151,229 16 2	607 1 3
<b>No. VII—continued.</b>					
<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued.</i>					
450	For planting, levelling, and improving Ground, approaching Lady Macquarie's Chair ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
451	Compensation for Law Expenses incurred by Patrick Nugent, in case <i>Mate v. Nugent</i> ... ..	860 0 0	860 0 0	.....	.....
452	Compensation to Kenneth M'Lean, for loss of improvements by reason of the cancellation of his Conditional Purchase	384 0 0	384 0 0	.....	.....
453	Gratuity to Widow of Mr. P. Hogan, Draftsman, who died from the effects of injuries accidentally received in the office ... ..	188 0 0	188 0 0	.....	.....
454	For the Improvement of the Recreation Reserve at Tumut ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
455	For the improvement of the Recreation Reserve at Burrangong ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
456	For purchase of Silk Worm Grain for Silk Culture ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
457	For planting Trees in Streets, Deniliquin	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
458	For Planting and Fencing Park, Deniliquin	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
459	For the improvement of the Recreation Ground, Bathurst ... ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
460	For the Improvement of the Recreation Ground, Susan Island, Clarence River	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
461	For the improvement of the Reserve at Wentworth Falls ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
462	For the improvement of the Botanical Gardens, Waratah ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
463	For improving and planting Trees on the Reserve for Racecourse and Public Recreation, Grafton ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
464	For planting Trees and Shrubs, Botanical Gardens, Albury ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
465	Asphalting Footpaths diverging from Prince Albert Statue ... ..	560 0 0	560 0 0	.....	.....
466	Asphalting the walks in Hyde Park	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
467	For completing the fencing and improving the Recreation Reserve, Muscleebrook	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
468	For cleaning Office Rooms, Pitt-street ..	34 0 0	33 6 8	0 13 4	.....
469	For enclosing, draining, levelling, &c., Recreation Reserve, Braidwood ... ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
470	Towards the support of a Zoological Station, near Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being subscribed by the public ... ..	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....
471	For planting and improving Public Reserve, Newcastle ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
472	For improving and enclosing Public Recreation Ground, Cudal ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
473	For further improvement of reserve, Randwick ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
474	For improving the Public Cemetery, Necropolis ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
475	For improving the Recreation Reserves within the Borough of Orange... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
476	For improving Market Square Reserve, Cooma ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
477	For improving Recreation Ground, Nowra	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
478	For improvement of Botany Reserve ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£2,100,723 2 10	1,948,585 12 1	151,530 9 6	607 1 3

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances			
				Written off.		Retained.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	2,100,723 2 10	1,948,585 12 1	151,530 9 6		607 1 3	
	<b>No. VII—continued.</b>						
	<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued.</i>						
479	For erecting Fence round part of the Temporary Common, Singleton ... ..	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
480	Compensation to G. E. Cass ... ..	26 0 0	26 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
481	For improving Commons in vicinity of Goulburn ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
482	For purchase of piece of land for Recreation Ground, Paterson ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
483	For purchase of piece of land for General Cemetery, Paterson ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
484	For improvement of North Yass Reserve	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
485	For improvement of Recreation Reserve, Muswellbrook ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
486	For protection and preservation of the Wellington Caves in their natural state	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
487	For improvement of Recreation Ground, Dungog ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
488	For digging, clearing, &c., about the trees planted around the Campbelltown Water Reserve ... ..	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
489	For preservation of Imperial Cave lately discovered at Fish River ... ..	150 0 0	125 8 0	24 12 0	.....	.....	.....
490	Rent of New Offices, Gresham-street ..	115 0 0	95 4 9	19 15 3	.....	.....	.....
491	For fencing and paling the Government Reserve for Public Buildings, Gulgong	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
492	For improving Recreation Reserve, Jerry's Plains ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
493	For planting Reserve at South Creek with trees ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
494	For improving Richmond Park ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
495	For improvement of Agricultural Society's Ground, Wellington ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
496	For improvement of Reserve, Banks' Meadow, Botany ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
497	For cleaning rooms, Bridge-street ...	26 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	.....	.....	.....
498	For improving Recreation Ground, Moree	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
499	For improving Recreation Ground, Bingera	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
500	For improving Recreation Reserve, Gunnedah ... ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
501	For improving, Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks, further sum ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
502	Recreation Reserve, Liverpool ... ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
503	For planting and improving Roads to San Jose and Santa Cruz Falls, Blue Mountains ... ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
504	Improvement of Recreation Reserve, Wagga Wagga ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
505	Cost of removal of Fencing to proper side boundaries of E. Wilson's land, portion 2, cancelled Village Reserve at Strathside, parish of St. Julian, county of Durham ... ..	28 0 0	13 18 0	14 2 0	.....	.....	.....
506	For improving Rockley Cemetery ... ..	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
507	For improvement of M'Quade Park, Windsor ... ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
508	For completing improvements on Recreation Ground, Ironbarks ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	For completing improvements on Public Cemetery, Ironbarks ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Expenses incurred in the investigation of the title of the land purchased at Haslem's Creek, for Cemetery ... ..	214 14 2	214 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Surveys, Water Supply, Sydney, &c. ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	2,106,617 17 0	1,954,108 17 0	151,901 18 9		607 1 3	

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ... ..	2,106,617	17 0	1,954,108	17 0	151,901	18 9	607	1 3
	<b>No. VIII.</b>								
509	Department of Public Works ... ..	7,406	0 0	6,847	12 0	558	8 0		
	Harbours and Rivers Navigation:—								
510	Engineer's Department ... ..	4,076	0 0	3,978	9 0	97	11 0		
511	Fitz Roy Dock ... ..	4,393	0 0	4,325	9 6	67	10 6		
512	Dredge Service ... ..	57,097	0 0	53,946	13 1	3,150	6 11		
	Public Works—Harbours and Rivers:—								
513	Assistant Engineers employed in superintending the construction of Public Works ... ..	1,100	0 0	1,100	0 0				
514	Professional and other extra assistance formerly paid from Contingent and other Votes ... ..	2,150	0 0	2,150	0 0				
515	Ballast Master, Newcastle ... ..	200	0 0	200	0 0				
516	Boatman ... ..	108	0 0	108	0 0				
517	Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys (irrespective of the date of claims) ... ..	2,000	0 0	1,978	7 11	21	12 1		
518	Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground (irrespective of the date of claims) ... ..	5,000	0 0	2,374	5 7	2,625	14 5		
519	Incidental Expenses, &c., in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works (irrespective of the date of claims) ... ..	18,000	0 0	17,548	18 9	451	1 3		
520	Towards Snagging and Improving Upper Darling ... ..	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0				
521	Towards Stone Dyke at entrance of Lake Macquarie ... ..	10,000	0 0	4,766	1 4			5,233	18 8
522	Extra Tug for Dredge Service ... ..	5,700	0 0	5,700	0 0				
523	Expenses of Tug employed on occasional services unconnected with Dredging ... ..	500	0 0	66	0 9	433	19 3		
524	Towards extending and maintaining Main Road through Bullock Island, Newcastle ... ..	500	0 0	500	0 0				
525	Towards Reclamation of Rushcutters' Bay, further sum ... ..	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0				
526	For removing obstructions to Navigation of Myall Lakes ... ..	2,000	0 0			2,000	0 0		
527	Construction of Public Wharf, Lismore ... ..	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0				
528	Construction of Public Wharf near Casino ... ..	600	0 0	484	16 8			115	3 4
529	Construction of Public Wharf, Karuah River ... ..	1,000	0 0	870	14 10	129	5 2		
530	Construction of Public Jetty, Gerringong ... ..	300	0 0	300	0 0				
531	Beacons for south Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	350	0 0	260	9 11	89	10 1		
532	New Boiler, &c., Dredge "Samson" ... ..	3,000	0 0	2,987	13 9	12	6 3		
533	Construction of Boat Harbour, Bullock Island ... ..	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0				
534	Construction of Sea-wall, Manly Beach ... ..	500	0 0	500	0 0				
535	Construction of Sea-wall, Coogee, further sum ... ..	500	0 0	500	0 0				
536	Construction of Public Wharf, Southgate, Clarence River ... ..	1,000	0 0	836	18 0			163	2 0
537	Public Wharf, Greenwell Point, Shoalhaven River ... ..	1,000	0 0	957	13 0	42	7 0		
538	Wharf and approaches at Callan Park ... ..	500	0 0	500	0 0				
539	Construction of Public Wharfs, Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers, on condition that one-third of the money required be raised by private subscription ... ..	1,000	0 0	898	9 1	101	10 11		
540	Public Wharf, Botany, further sum ... ..	5,000	0 0	4,999	14 11	0	5 1		
541	New Wall to Dam, Parramatta ... ..	3,600	0 0	2,722	15 11	877	4 1		
	Carried forward ... ..	2,258,197	17 0	2,089,518	1 0	162,560	10 9	6,119	5 3



## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances			
				Written off.		Retained.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	2,258,197 17 0	2,089,518 1 0	162,560 10 9	6,119 5 3		
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>						
	<i>Department of Public Works—continued.</i>						
542	Extension of Sea Wall from Botanic Gardens towards Fort Macquarie	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0				
543	Towards Public Wharf, Smith Town	1,000 0 0	722 0 0	278 0 0			
544	Towards Survey in connection with Water Supply for Sydney, Newcastle, Maitland, and Mining Townships, Windsor, Bathurst, Albury, Orange, and other water schemes	8,000 0 0	7,989 7 9	10 12 3			
545	Public Wharf, Nambuccra River	250 0 0	189 12 0	60 8 0			
546	Towards clearing Obstructions in Nambuccra River	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0				
547	Towards cost of Snagging Crookhaven River	500 0 0	500 0 0				
548	To construct drain on western side of Railway embankment, Darling Harbour	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0				
549	Wharf at Cockle Creek, Brisbane Water	200 0 0	200 0 0				
550	Further towards construction of Public Baths, North Shore, on condition that an equal amount be subscribed privately	200 0 0		200 0 0			
551	Moiety of cost of Public Wharf at Darling Point	150 0 0	150 0 0				
552	Towards construction of Public Baths at Manly Beach, on condition that a similar amount is raised privately	600 0 0	600 0 0				
553	Beacon, Port Macquarie	600 0 0	0 15 0	599 5 0			
554	Macquarie-street Extension and Sea Wall, further sum	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0				
555	For clearing Nambuccra River, further sum	500 0 0	185 1 6	364 18 6			
556	For leading-marks, Eastern Channel, Sydney Heads	250 0 0		250 0 0			
557	Stone Wall and Iron Railing round Hyde Park	7,839 3 0	7,839 3 0				
558	Sea Wall at Manly	600 0 0	600 0 0				
559	Iron Palisading at Manly	200 0 0	200 0 0				
	Improvements, Richmond River	220 10 2	220 10 2				
560	Miscellaneous—Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharf	207 0 0	207 0 0				
561	Colonial Architect	12,639 14 5	12,454 11 0	185 3 5			
	<b>Public Works and Buildings:—</b>						
562	Repairs, alterations, and additions to Public Buildings generally (irrespective of the date of claims)	20,000 0 0	19,990 2 10	9 17 2			
563	Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally (irrespective of the date of claims)	10,000 0 0	9,995 6 5	4 13 7			
564	Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings (irrespective of the date of claims)	1,500 0 0	1,466 1 6	33 18 6			
565	Lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks (irrespective of the date of claims)	400 0 0	278 17 3	121 2 9			
566	Lighting Government Lamps in streets of Sydney, the Domain, and Hyde Park (irrespective of the date of claims)	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0				
567	To provide Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol (irrespective of the date of claims)	6,500 0 0	4,926 3 0	1,573 17 0			
568	Police Buildings (irrespective of the date of claims)	6,000 0 0	5,997 6 7	2 13 5			
	Carried forward	£2,352,154 4 7	2,179,779 19 0	166,255 0 4	6,119 5 3		

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward	2,352,154	4 7	2,179,779	19 0	166,255	0 4	6,119	5 3
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>								
	<i>Public Works and Buildings—continued.</i>								
569	Supply of Coffins for Paupers (irrespective of the date of claims)	201	13 3	201	13 3				
570	Repairs and Furniture for Telegraph Stations (irrespective of the date of claims)	2,000	0 0	1,991	2 0	8	18 0		
571	Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups (irrespective of the date of claims)	25,000	0 0	24,991	16 11	8	3 1		
572	Additions to Gaol, Albury, further sum	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0				
573	Erection of Court-house and Lock-up, Moss Vale	1,700	0 0	1,700	0 0				
574	Erection of new Court-house, Moama	3,000	0 0			3,000	0 0		
575	Erection of Court-house, Walgett	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0				
576	Erection of Court-house, Moruya	3,100	0 0	3,099	1 6	0	18 6		
577	Court-house, Lock-up, and Police Buildings, Euston, further sum	900	0 0	859	0 0	41	0 0		
578	Erection of Court-house, Coolah	2,000	0 0	1,794	2 6	205	17 6		
579	Erection of Court-house, Nundle	1,900	0 0	478	16 8	1,421	3 4		
580	Erection of Court and Watch House at Wilcannia, further sum	8,200	0 0	7,832	6 6	367	13 6		
581	For erection of new Court-house, Grafton, further sum	2,248	0 0	2,248	0 0				
582	Furnishing and Fittings for new Public Works and Colonial Secretary's Offices	9,779	18 5	9,778	17 3	1	1 2		
583	Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Gunning	800	0 0	798	5 0	1	15 0		
584	Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Warren	1,800	0 0	300	0 0			1,500	0 0
585	Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Candelo	600	0 0					600	0 0
586	Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Corowa	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0				
587	Post and Telegraph Office, Parkes, further sum	600	0 0	600	0 0				
588	Post and Telegraph Office, Gundagai, further sum	1,875	0 0	1,875	0 0				
589	Post and Telegraph Office, Morpeth	2,200	0 0	1,860	0 0			340	0 0
590	Post and Telegraph Office, Brewarrina, further sum	2,050	0 0	2,050	0 0				
591	Post and Telegraph Office, Bingera, further sum	498	0 0	498	0 0				
592	Post and Telegraph Office, Rockley, further sum	660	0 0	660	0 0				
593	Post and Telegraph Office, Wilcannia, further sum	3,100	0 0	3,056	11 0	43	9 0		
594	Post and Telegraph Office, Camden	1,200	0 0	550	0 0			650	0 0
595	Post and Telegraph Office, Walgett, further sum	815	0 0					815	0 0
596	Post and Telegraph Office, Penrith, further sum	900	0 0	899	2 0	0	18 0		
597	For the erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Cooranbong	800	0 0	800	0 0				
598	For the erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Gosford	1,200	0 0	150	0 0			1,050	0 0
599	For the erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Moama	1,500	0 0			1,500	0 0		
600	For the erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Booligal	1,000	0 0			1,000	0 0		
601	Post and Telegraph Office, Liverpool, further sum	1,000	0 0	999	11 10	0	8 2		
602	Post and Telegraph Office, Rylstone, further sum	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0				
	Carried forward	£2,411,281	16 3	2,256,351	5 5	173,856	5 7	11,074	5 3

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances			
				Written off.		Retained.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	2,441,281 16 3	2,256,351 5 5	173,856 5 7		11,074 5 3	
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>							
Public Works and Buildings—continued.							
603	Post and Telegraph Office, Yass ... ..	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0		.....	
604	Post and Telegraph Office, Cannonbar ...	1,500 0 0	570 0 0	.....		930 0 0	
605	For the purchase of Sites for Post and Telegraph Buildings generally... ..	3,000 0 0	1,829 0 9	1,170 19 3		.....	
606	For the erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Hay ... ..	3,500 0 0	.....	.....		3,500 0 0	
607	For the erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Nimtybelle ... ..	1,900 0 0	.....	1,900 0 0		.....	
608	To provide Fire-engine, Shed, &c., Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	1,500 0 0	752 13 0	.....		747 7 0	
609	Laying on Gas, Callan Park Asylum ... ..	500 0 0	332 7 6	167 12 6		.....	
610	Laying on Water, Callan Park Asylum ...	1,000 0 0	943 9 9	56 10 3		.....	
611	To provide Fire-engine, Shed, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	1,000 0 0	209 18 0	790 2 0		.....	
612	For erection of Gardener's Cottage at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	600 0 0	569 7 6	30 12 6		.....	
613	Appliances for extinction of Fire at Government Asylums, Sydney, Parramatta, and Liverpool ... ..	2,000 0 0	847 12 1	1,152 7 11		.....	
614	Erection of Police Buildings, North Deniliquin ... ..	1,830 0 0	1,830 0 0	.....		.....	
615	Police Station, Condobolin ... ..	1,800 0 0	570 0 0	.....		1,230 0 0	
616	Additions, Police Quarters, Cooma ... ..	930 0 0	930 0 0	.....		.....	
617	For the erection of Police Buildings, &c....	10,000 0 0	9,998 19 7	1 0 5		.....	
618	For the erection of Gaol, Narrabri ... ..	3,500 0 0	3,090 0 0	.....		410 0 0	
619	For erection of Police Officers' Quarters, Store, and Office, Narrabri, further sum	300 0 0	295 0 0	5 0 0		.....	
620	Erection of Police Quarters, Inverell, further sum ... ..	400 0 0	340 0 0	60 0 0		.....	
621	Erection of Lock-up at Appin ... ..	900 0 0	875 0 0	25 0 0		.....	
622	Erection of Lock-up and Keeper's Quarters, Moree ... ..	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0		.....	
623	For erection of Police Buildings at Woodburn ... ..	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0		.....	
624	Erection of Police Building, Moruya, further sum ... ..	1,036 0 0	1,035 6 6	0 13 6		.....	
625	Completion of Police Buildings, Toogong ...	754 0 0	754 0 0	.....		.....	
626	Site for Watch-house, Camperdown ... ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....		.....	
627	Drainage, Victoria Barracks, further sum	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0		.....	
628	Dwarf Wall and Iron Railing, Victoria Park, further sum ... ..	1,250 0 0	566 14 6	.....		683 5 6	
629	Lowering and underpinning Wall, Victoria Barracks ... ..	1,450 0 0	1,450 0 0	.....		.....	
630	Dwarf Wall, Iron Railing Approaches, Staircase, and other works, University of Sydney ... ..	10,000 0 0	7,162 7 5	.....		2,837 12 7	
631	Additional accommodation, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta ... ..	2,000 0 0	850 0 0	.....		1,150 0 0	
632	Additions, &c., Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta ... ..	6,000 0 0	3,933 16 2	.....		2,066 3 10	
633	Repairs to the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta ... ..	500 0 0	495 15 0	4 5 0		.....	
634	Additions to Residence, Sydney Observatory ... ..	600 0 0	577 19 5	22 0 7		.....	
635	Repairs, Fittings, &c., Australian Museum	1,250 0 0	935 12 9	314 7 3		.....	
636	For erection of Dead House at Goulburn	600 0 0	371 13 6	228 6 6		.....	
637	Drainage, Flagstaff Hill Reserve ... ..	1,250 0 0	750 0 0	.....		500 0 0	
638	Towards erection of Public Buildings at Goulburn ... ..	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	.....		.....	
639	For completing of Fencing, Recreation Reserve at Newcastle ... ..	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0		.....	
	Carried forward ... ..	£2,518,181 16 3	2,305,467 18 10	187,585 3 3		25,128 14 2	

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward ...	2,518,181	16 3	2,305,467	18 10	187,585	3 3	25,128	14 2
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>									
<i>Public Works and Buildings—continued.</i>									
640	Post and Telegraph Office, Gunnedah, further sum ...	650	0 0	650	0 0				
641	Post and Telegraph Office, Milton, further sum ...	235	0 0	235	0 0				
642	Erection of Police Barracks, Walgett, further sum ...	970	0 0	969	17 0	0	3 0		
643	Improvements, &c., Ordnance Store ...	600	0 0	600	0 0				
644	Erection of Court-house, Carcoar ...	4,000	0 0	1,820	0 0			2,180	0 0
645	Alterations and Additions to the Queen's Warehouse, Custom House, Sydney, further sum ...	950	0 0			950	0 0		
646	Pilot's Residence, Kiama, further sum ...	900	0 0	467	10 0	432	10 0		
647	Newcastle Imbecile Asylum—Repairs, &c. ...	500	0 0	499	16 9	0	3 3		
648	Cooma Lunatic Asylum—Repairs, &c. ...	500	0 0			500	0 0		
649	Post and Telegraph Office, Moree, further sum ...	850	0 0	850	0 0				
650	Erection of Gaol at Hay, further sum ...	3,000	0 0	2,269	10 0	730	10 0		
651	Erection of Gaol, Tamworth, further sum ...	158	0 0	158	0 0				
652	Bingera Court and Watch House Additions ...	2,300	0 0	2,299	11 0	0	9 0		
653	Scone Post and Telegraph Station Additions ...	505	0 0	504	6 0	0	14 0		
654	Erection of Police Officers' Quarters, Hay, further sum ...	600	0 0	490	0 0	110	0 0		
655	Erection of Bourke Post and Telegraph Station, further sum ...	1,490	0 0	1,490	0 0				
656	Erection of Warialda Post and Telegraph Station, further sum ...	1,700	0 0	1,696	15 6	3	4 6		
657	Forming and making Road on the eastern side of Victoria Barracks ...	1,200	0 0	1,200	0 0				
658	Additions, &c., Darlinghurst Lunatic Reception House, further sum ...	1,068	0 0	1,068	0 0				
659	Erection of Urana Police Station, further sum ...	500	0 0	394	0 0	106	0 0		
660	Additions Albury Gaol, further sum ...	612	0 0	250	0 0			362	0 0
661	Erection of Boggabri Post and Telegraph Station ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0				
662	Erection or purchase of Newtown Post and Telegraph Office ...	3,000	0 0	2,865	16 8	134	3 4		
663	Erection of Cootamundra Post and Telegraph Station ...	400	0 0	400	0 0				
664	Erection of Louth Post and Telegraph Station, further sum ...	720	0 0					720	0 0
665	Erection of West Maitland Post Office, further sum ...	429	0 0	290	0 0			139	0 0
666	Erection of Port Macquarie Post and Telegraph Station, further sum ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0				
667	Erection of Goulburn Post and Telegraph Station, further sum ...	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0				
668	Erection of Goulburn Lock-up, further sum ...	136	0 0	136	0 0				
669	Erection of Montague Island Lighthouse, further sum ...	1,900	0 0	804	17 2			1,095	2 10
670	Erection of Murrumburrah Court-house, further sum ...	800	0 0	800	0 0				
671	Erection of St. Leonards Post and Telegraph Station, further sum ...	975	0 0			975	0 0		
672	Erection of Molong Post and Telegraph Station, further sum ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0				
673	Redfern Post and Telegraph Station—Purchase of site... ..	750	0 0	750	0 0				
	Carried forward ...	£2,555,579	16 3	2,334,426	18 11	191,528	0 4	29,624	17 0

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward...	2,555,579 16 3	2,334,426 18 11	191,528 0 4	29,624 17 0
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>					
Public Works and Buildings—continued.					
674	Jerry's Plains Post and Telegraph Station, further sum ... ..	600 0 0	599 0 0	1 0 0	.....
675	Coonamble Post and Telegraph Station, further sum ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
676	Liverpool Benevolent Asylum, further sum	416 0 0	416 0 0	.....	.....
677	Flagging Footpaths Dubbo Court-house, and Post and Telegraph Station ... ..	320 0 0	295 0 0	25 0 0	.....
678	Murrumburrah Post and Telegraph Office, further sum ... ..	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
679	Erection of Officers' Quarters, Braidwood Police Station, further sum ... ..	550 0 0	550 0 0	.....	.....
680	Fittings, &c., Botanic Gardens, Muscum, Office, Store-room, &c. ... ..	510 0 0	509 0 0	1 0 0	.....
681	Drainage from Mint, &c., Domain, further sum ... ..	885 18 0	814 5 0	71 13 0	.....
682	Post and Telegraph Office at Windsor, further sum ... ..	545 0 0	545 0 0	.....	.....
683	Stone Arcade to eastern front of Government House ... ..	4,180 0 0	4,180 0 0	.....	.....
684	Site for Lock-up at Camperdown... ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
685	Engine and boiler, &c., for the Government Printing Office ... ..	1,800 0 0	1,681 3 9	118 16 3	.....
686	Fittings and Furniture for the University Additions, Repairs, &c., to the Post and Telegraph Office, Jerilderie ... ..	200 0 0	197 4 3	2 15 9	.....
	For the construction of Works for prevention of damage by floods to the town of Bourke ... ..	235 15 0	.....	235 15 0	.....
	Site for Court-house, Denman ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
	Alterations and Temporary Accommodation, Callan Park Asylum, further sum... ..	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
	Site for Court-house, Branxton ... ..	235 0 0	235 0 0	.....	.....
	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	
Electric Telegraphs :—					
687	Construction of a Telegraph Line from Gloucester to Back Creek ... ..	800 0 0	754 19 8	45 0 4	.....
688	Construction of Telegraph Line from Bathurst to Goulburn, via Rockley and Crookwell ... ..	6,500 0 0	4,043 19 10	2,456 0 2	.....
689	Construction of Telegraph Line from Baraba to Bingera ... ..	2,000 0 0	1,567 5 4	432 14 8	.....
690	Construction of Telegraph Line from Hillston to Condoblin ... ..	6,000 0 0	3,631 13 4	2,368 6 8	.....
691	Erection of Telegraph Lines along Railway extensions ... ..	6,000 0 0	5,831 13 9	168 6 3	.....
Roads and Bridges :—					
692	General Establishment ... ..	6,025 0 0	5,844 5 7	180 14 5	.....
693	Superintendents in field ... ..	16,878 0 0	16,292 10 0	586 10 0	.....
Construction and Maintenance :—					
Main North Road—					
694	{ West Maitland to Tamworth—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 170 miles, at £25	4,250 0 0	10,836 9 9	6 10 3	.....
695	{ Tamworth to Armidale, 75 miles, at £50...	5,625 0 0			
	In lieu of Tolls from Morpeth to West Maitland to be divided ratably between the Municipalities of Morpeth and East and West Maitland ... ..	968 0 0			
	Carried forward ... ..	£2,622,403 9 3	2,394,551 9 2	198,227 3 1	29,624 17 0

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ...	2,622,403	9 3	2,394,551	9 2	198,227	3 1	29,624	17 0
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>									
	<b>Main South Road:—</b>								
606	{ Sydney to Bowning—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 210 miles, at £25 ...	5,250	0 0	13,999	11 6	0	8 6	.....	
	{ Bowning to Albury, 175 miles, at £50 ...	8,750	0 0						
	<b>Main Western Road:—</b>								
697	{ Sydney to Orange—Subsidy within Railway Termini, omitting Mountain Road, 135 miles, at £25 ...	3,375	0 0	13,074	10 4	0	9 8	.....	
	{ Orange to Warren, 194 miles, at £50 ...	9,700	0 0						
	<b>Other Main Roads—</b>								
698	Grafton to Glen Innes, 100 miles, at £75	7,500	0 0	7,494	11 2	5	8 10	.....	
699	Armidale to Maryland, 165 miles, at £50	8,250	0 0	8,246	12 9	3	7 3	.....	
700	Wallerawang to Mudgee, 75 miles, at £75	5,625	0 0	5,624	12 4	0	7 8	.....	
701	Wallerawang to Mudgee—Amount in lieu of Tolls to repay 7th and last instalment of Loan of £22,000 in 1872 ...	4,000	0 0	900	0 0	.....		3,100	0 0
702	Bombala <i>via</i> Tantawangalo to Merimbula, 54 miles, at £75 ...	4,050	0 0	4,019	1 0	0	19 0	.....	
703	Orange by Boree to Forbes, 81 miles, at £75	6,075	0 0	6,074	16 10	0	3 2	.....	
704	Goulburn to Cooma, 123 miles, at £50 ...	6,150	0 0	6,150	0 0	.....		.....	
705	Tarago to Braidwood, 36 miles, at £50 ...	1,800	0 0	1,797	17 5	2	2 7	.....	
706	Bathurst to Blayney, 22 miles, at £25 ...	550	0 0	547	13 7	2	6 5	.....	
707	Blayney <i>via</i> Cowra, to Grenfell, 75 miles, at £50 ...	3,750	0 0	3,750	0 0	.....		.....	
708	Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry ...	2,000	0 0	1,997	1 9	2	18 3	.....	
	<b>{ Amount in lieu of Tolls for repair of the undermentioned Roads:—</b>								
709	{ Sydney <i>via</i> the Dam, at Cook's River, to Half-way House ...	3,000	0 0	2,999	18 1	0	1 11	.....	
	{ Rocky Point Road to Road from Tom Ugly's Point to Burwood Railway Station ...								
	{ Stanmore Road from the Enmore Road to the Canterbury Trust Road ...								
	{ Newtown Railway Bridge to the Undercliff Bridge ...								
710	Roads transferred from South Head Road Trust ...	6,600	0 0	3,512	11 0	3,087	9 0	.....	
	<b>Roads and Bridges generally:—</b>								
711	Contingent Works on Roads under Department ...	12,000	0 0	11,996	6 1	3	13 11	.....	
712	Expenses of working Punts and maintaining Approaches, &c. ...	10,000	0 0	9,989	18 0	10	2 0	.....	
713	Repair and painting of Bridges ...	8,000	0 0	7,999	15 7	0	4 5	.....	
714	Conveyance of Officers Equipment and Materials by Railway ...	2,000	0 0	1,127	13 3	872	6 9	.....	
715	Minor Roads under Department as per Schedule ...	240,000	0 0	233,741	15 7	6,258	4 5	.....	
716	Approaches to Railway Stations ...	8,000	0 0	8,000	0 0	.....		.....	
717	Bridge over the Wollondilly near Goulburn (Resolution of Assembly) ...	5,000	0 0	54	17 2	4,945	2 10	.....	
718	Bridge over Sportsman's Creek, near Lawrence ...	2,000	0 0	.....		2,000	0 0	.....	
719	Bridge at Lismore, Richmond River ...	7,000	0 0	.....		7,000	0 0	.....	
720	Iron Foot Bridge near Mill, Parramatta ...	1,000	0 0	.....		1,000	0 0	.....	
721	Bridge and Approaches, Market-street, Mudgee ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.....		.....	
	Carried forward ...	£3,004,828	9 3	2,748,680	12 7	223,422	19 8	32,724	17 0

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ...	3,004,828	9 3	2,748,680	12 7	223,422	19 8	32,724	17 0
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>								
	<i>Roads and Bridges generally—continued.</i>								
722	Bridge over Bumble Creek Road, Narrabri to Moree...	600	0 0	600	0 0	.....		.....	
723	Bridge over Tappin Tappin Creek, Manbo Island, Manning River...	250	0 0	250	0 0	.....		.....	
724	Bridges on Road George's Plains Railway Station to Cow Flat ...	1,000	0 0	211	11 10	788	8 2	.....	
725	Bridge at Oxley ...	4,000	0 0	.....		4,000	0 0	.....	
726	Bridge over Namoi River at Walgett ...	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0	.....		.....	
727	Bridge over Brown's Creek on Road Carcoar to Orange ...	600	0 0	598	16 0	1	4 0	.....	
728	Bridge over Manilla River at Barraba ...	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	.....		.....	
729	Low-level Bridge over the Hunter at Dalwood Ford ...	1,200	0 0	640	15 6	.....		559	4 6
730	Bridge over Cudgong River at Guntawang ...	2,000	0 0	1,844	5 7	155	14 5	.....	
731	Bridge over the Nepean below Camden ...	2,000	0 0	916	16 2	1,083	3 10	.....	
732	Bridge over Lagoon at Narrabri ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.....		.....	
733	Bridge over Mandagery Creek Road Boree to Parkes..	800	0 0	800	0 0	.....		.....	
734	Bridge over Frenchman's Creek, M'Leay River ...	250	0 0	250	0 0	.....		.....	
735	Bridge over Muscle Creek ...	400	0 0	399	10 0	0	10 0	.....	
736	Bridges on Road Gloucester to the M'Leay ...	1,600	0 0	1,599	18 2	0	1 10	.....	
737	Further sum—Abercrombie Bridge ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.....		.....	
738	Bridge over Tuppall Creek Road, Deniliquin to Moroca ...	500	0 0	500	0 0	.....		.....	
739	Bridge over Backwater Creek Road, Moama to Bama...	800	0 0	747	12 6	.....		52	7 6
740	Bridge over Elgudgery Creek on Urana Road ...	600	0 0	400	14 9	199	5 3	.....	
741	Iron Bridge over Peel River at Tamworth	3,000	0 0	805	18 11	2,194	1 1	.....	
742	Culverts, &c., Taverner's Hill ...	450	0 0	345	1 8	104	18 4	.....	
743	Bridges, &c., Lachlan to Darling, further sum ...	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	.....		.....	
744	Bridge to replace Undercliff Bridge, further sum ...	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	.....		.....	
745	Bridge, Nathan-street, Randwick (stone)	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	.....		.....	
746	Bridge, Terrabile Creek, Dubbo to Coonamble ...	1,400	0 0	.....		1,400	0 0	.....	
747	Bridges on Road Armidale to Glen Innes	1,500	0 0	1,485	10 9	14	9 3	.....	
748	Bridge, Mehi at Moree ...	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0	.....		.....	
749	Bridges, Glennie's and Sawyer's Creeks...	800	0 0	800	0 0	.....		.....	
750	Bridge and Approach, Jobis Jaluch Creek	300	0 0	300	0 0	.....		.....	
751	Road from Richmond Bridge via Wheeny, Colo, and Bulga to Warkworth ...	1,000	0 0	996	5 2	3	14 10	.....	
752	Road from Richmond Bridge towards Hartley (Bell's Line) ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.....		.....	
753	Road, Back Creek Station to Caloola ...	750	0 0	750	0 0	.....		.....	
754	Roads and Bridges in Upper Clarence District, above Tabulam ...	1,000	0 0	971	9 8	28	10 4	.....	
755	Road, Casino to Wharf ...	1,000	0 0	997	18 9	2	1 3	.....	
756	Road East Maitland to Mount Vincent..	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.....		.....	
757	Improvement of Road leading to Belmore Bridge ...	400	0 0	400	0 0	.....		.....	
	To meet the cost of repairs to Roads, Bridges, and other Public Works damaged by floods ...	5,000	0 0	4,998	3 1	1	16 11	.....	
	Kangaroo River Bridge, further sum ...	256	10 0	.....		256	10 0	.....	
	Road, Nowra to Saltwater Creek ...	170	0 0	.....		170	0 0	.....	
758	Road from Coal Cliff via Stanwell Park to the Illawarra Road at Blue Gum Forest	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	.....		.....	
	Carried forward ...	£3,058,954	19 3	2,791,791	1 1	233,827	9 2	33,336	9 0

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 31st December, 1880.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	3,058,954 19 3	2,791,791 1 1	233,827 9 2	33,336 9 0
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>					
<i>Roads and Bridges generally—continued.</i>					
759	Road from Kangaroo Valley to Wallanderry ...	300 0 0	249 2 0	50 18 0	.....
760	Road from Dark Creek Bridge to High-level Crossing ...	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
761	Bridge, Gyra River ...	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	.....	.....
762	Bridge, Turnback Jimney Creek... ..	500 0 0	458 6 4	41 13 8	.....
763	Bridge over the Lachlan at Booligal ...	2,500 0 0	1,691 8 9	808 11 3	.....
764	Bridge over Black Creek, on road between Branxton and Creswick... ..	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
765	Punt for Lower Macleay ...	400 0 0	288 1 9	111 18 3	.....
766	Additional Tanks on the Road Balranald to Ivanhoe ...	2,000 0 0	1,616 14 8	383 5 4	.....
767	Road, Long Bay to Botany ...	750 0 0	750 0 0	.....	.....
768	Roads in vicinity of Deniliquin, to be expended by Department... ..	2,000 0 0	1,997 7 9	.....	2 12 3
769	Forming and Ballasting Green's Road ...	1,850 0 0	.....	1,850 0 0	.....
770	Road Raymond Terrace to Stockton ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
771	Towards construction of Tanks, Wilcannia to Paroo ...	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
772	Construction of Tank, Tanello Road ...	3,000 0 0	1,171 15 0	.....	1,828 5 0
773	Construction of Dams, Combaro Springs, on the Gwawya Road ...	3,000 0 0	1,159 12 6	.....	1,840 7 6
774	Conveyance of Officers' Equipment and materials by Railway, further sum (irrespective of date of service) ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
775	Bridge, Bundaburrah Creek, further sum... ..	500 0 0	482 7 0	17 13 0	.....
776	Bridge (Fitzroy), Windsor, further sum, and to cover cost of removal of present Bridge, &c. ...	2,500 0 0	2,491 19 3	8 0 9	.....
777	Bridge, Tallywalka Creek, Menindie, further sum ...	1,000 0 0	928 1 7	.....	71 18 5
778	Bridge, Williams River, Clarence Town, further sum ...	1,006 0 0	1,006 0 0	.....	.....
779	Bridge, Allyn River, further sum in lieu of amount voted (£2,000) for Gresford Bridge not now required ...	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....	.....
780	Bridge, Goobang Creek, near Condobolin... ..	700 0 0	700 0 0	.....	.....
781	Bridge, Yanko Creek, near Cuddle ...	1,000 0 0	896 14 9	103 5 3	.....
782	Bridge, Fish River, at O'Connell... ..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
783	Bridge, Brown's Creek, on Forest Road... ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
784	Bridge, Shark Creek ...	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....
785	Bridge, Namoi River near Gunnedah, to supplement Road Vote... ..	1,200 0 0	291 13 4	908 6 8	.....
786	Main South Coast Road—50 miles ...	5,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....
787	Road, Hickey's Crossing to Wort's Crossing, Myall River... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
788	Approach to Redmyre Platform—half cost of metalling ...	647 0 0	647 0 0	.....	.....
789	Approach to Hay Bridge in lieu of net tolls	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
790	Improvement of Road Gloucester to Nowendoc ...	3,000 0 0	2,991 4 11	8 15 1	.....
791	Streets, Windsor ...	800 0 0	747 10 8	52 9 4	.....
792	Streets, Richmond ...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
793	Main Western Road, Sydney to 5th Milestone—Additional subsidy in lieu of tolls ...	2,000 0 0	1,999 15 11	0 4 1	.....
794	Further sum for Tank and Road and Bridge Works, Booligal to Hay and Hillston... ..	2,000 0 0	1,803 15 2	196 4 10	.....
795	Tanks, &c., Cobar to the Bogan ...	3,000 0 0	2,981 15 3	18 4 9	.....
	Carried forward ...	£3,115,957 19 3	2,836,991 7 8	241,886 19 5	37,079 12 2



## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1891.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	3,115,957 19 3	2,836,991 7 8	241,886 19 5	37,079 12 2
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>					
Roads and Bridges generally—continued.					
796	To meet claims arising out of unsettled accounts for which amounts have been written off or lapsed irrespective of date of claims ...	91 0 0	90 8 5	0 11 7	.....
Roads under Trustees:—					
797	Clerk in Charge ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
798	Minor Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule ...	32,000 0 0	30,973 11 11	1,026 8 1	.....
799	Unclassified Roads... ..	16,000 0 0	15,883 15 8	116 4 4	.....
800	Cost of obtaining Reports, and other Contingent Expenses ...	600 0 0	599 3 6	0 16 6	.....
Miscellaneous:—					
801	Lighting Belmore Bridge... ..	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....
802	Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings ...	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	.....
803	For making approaches to the Wambeyan Caves ...	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....
Railways:—					
804	General Establishment ...	7,210 0 0	6,774 12 0	435 8 0	.....
805	Engineering Establishment—Works in Progress ...	13,291 0 0	10,880 8 9	2,410 11 3	.....
806	Existing Lines—Working Expenses ...	602,898 18 5	601,894 3 0	0 1 0	1,004 14 5
	Tramway ...	22,000 0 0	21,933 13 8	66 6 4	.....
Miscellaneous:—					
807	To cover temporary Payments on account of Contractors and others—Vote to be recouped as advances are recovered ...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
808	Alterations and additions to Station Buildings and Siding Accommodation to meet increasing Traffic ...	98,113 11 5	98,113 11 5	.....	.....
809	Doubling line from East to West Maitland	8,000 0 0	7,887 16 8	112 3 4	.....
810	Gratuity to the Widow of William Heffernan, late acting Guard, who was accidentally killed on the railway at Murrurundi, while on duty ...	275 0 0	.....	275 0 0	.....
811	Gratuity to the Widow of George Bourne, late Fireman, who was accidentally killed on the railway near Parramatta Junction, while on duty ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
812	Enlarging Bridge over Railway at Erskineville Road ...	2,000 0 0	1,861 2 0	138 18 0	.....
813	Gratuity to Michael Stephenson, injured at the collision between two Goods Trains at Emu Plains, 31st January, 1878 ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
	Expenses in connection with Land at Duck River ...	27 19 1	.....	.....	27 19 1
	Proportion of net earnings of Railway Traffic due to the Wallsend Coal Company ...	374 13 6	374 13 6	.....	.....
	Carried forward ...	£3,922,220 1 8	3,637,338 8 2	246,769 7 10	38,112 5 8

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	3,922,220 1 8	3,637,338 8 2	246,769 7 10	38,112 5 8
	<b>No. IX.</b>				
814	Post Office (including conveyance of Mails)...	266,064 5 6	264,055 1 5	2,009 4 1	.....
815	Money Order and Government Savings' Bank Department ... ..	9,820 0 0	9,286 0 10	533 19 2	.....
816	Electric Telegraphs ... ..	117,220 19 9	111,868 4 1	5,352 15 8	.....
817	New Zealand Cable Subsidy (Resolution of Assembly) ... ..	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....	.....
	<b>No. X.</b>				
818	Department of Mines ... ..	32,332 0 0	27,686 19 0	4,645 1 0	.....
819	Minor Roads ... ..	3,604 19 6	2,885 4 0	719 15 6	.....
820	Occupation of Lands ... ..	24,930 9 1	22,168 11 3	2,761 17 10	.....
821	Prevention of Scab in Sheep ... ..	10,220 0 0	.....	10,220 0 0	.....
822	Imported Stock ... ..	3,049 0 0	1,384 6 0	1,664 14 0	.....
823	Registration of Brands ... ..	2,150 0 0	2,038 17 5	111 2 7	.....
824	Miscellaneous ... ..	627 0 0	473 18 11	153 1 1	.....
	<b>No. XI.</b>				
	Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock ...	520,718 10 2	520,718 10 2	.....	.....
	Towards the payment of Interest and Ex-tinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11 ... ..	70,000 0 0	69,585 0 0	.....	415 0 0
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ... ..	40,000 0 0	15,757 7 10	24,242 12 2	.....
	Revenue and Receipts returned ... ..	100,000 0 0	25,081 14 7	74,918 5 5	.....
	Charges on Collections ... ..	6,000 0 0	4,705 2 1	1,294 17 11	.....
	Endowment of the University of Sydney ...	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Endowment of the Australian Museum ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
	Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges ...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
	Endowment under the Municipalities Act ...	20,000 0 0	16,513 16 5	3,486 3 7	.....
	Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Judges under the District Courts' Act ...	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint ... ..	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Fees to Commissioners of Customs ... ..	318 8 3	318 8 3	.....	.....
	Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 ... ..	10,000 0 0	8,839 13 4	1,160 6 8	.....
	Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institu-tions ... ..	199 19 11	199 19 11	.....	.....
	Expenses of Returning Officers ... ..	915 19 5	915 19 5	.....	.....
	Expenses incurred under the "Sydney Inter-national Exhibition Act of 1879" ... ..	25,186 13 4	25,116 10 11	70 2 5	.....
	Refunds under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873, further sum ...	247 18 9	247 18 9	.....	.....
195	Advance to Treasurer to enable him to make Advances to Public Officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary Appropriation. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 30th September, 1881 ... ..	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ 5,320,326 5 4	4,901,685 12 9	380,113 6 11	38,527 5 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.



## D.

STATEMENT showing the APPROPRIATIONS in DETAIL for the Service of the Year 1880; the EXPENDITURE therefrom to the 30th September, 1881; and the BALANCES on that date written off or retained for future expenditure.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.			Balances					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
No. I.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Schedule A. ... ..	18,050	0	0	18,050	0	0						
	Schedule A—Supplement ... ..	5,850	0	0	5,850	0	0						
	Schedule B—												
	Pensions to Judges ... ..	2,450	0	0	2,450	0	0						
	Political Officers ... ..	900	0	0	900	0	0						
	Superannuated Officers ... ..	2,921	9	10	2,921	9	10						
1	Schedule B—Supplement ... ..	2,135	0	0	1,974	10	3				160	9	9
	Schedule C—												
	Church of England ... ..	8,090	17	6	7,574	14	8				516	2	10
	Presbyterian Church ... ..	1,702	0	0	1,702	0	0						
	Wesleyan Methodist Church ... ..	1,372	10	6	1,372	10	4				0	0	2
	Roman Catholic Church... ..	4,550	0	0	4,016	13	4				533	6	8
No. II.													
2	His Excellency the Governor ... ..	1,837	0	0	1,755	4	5				81	15	7
3	Executive Council ... ..	928	0	0	927	17	0				0	3	0
4	Legislative Council ... ..	6,103	0	0	5,697	19	0				405	1	0
5	Legislative Assembly ... ..	8,985	0	0	8,117	6	9				867	13	3
6	Legislative Council and Assembly ... ..	2,050	0	0	1,970	4	3				79	15	9
7	Parliamentary Library ... ..	1,520	0	0	1,226	16	8				293	3	4
No. III.													
8	Colonial Secretary ... ..	5,368	1	11	5,358	1	6				10	0	5
9	Parliamentary Reporting Staff ... ..	3,061	12	3	3,061	12	3						
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces:—												
10	General Staff ... ..	2,999	0	0	2,983	6	0				15	14	0
11	Artillery Force ... ..	31,108	0	0	28,942	18	11				2,165	1	1
12	Works of Defence ... ..	706	0	0	196	14	3				509	5	9
13	Volunteer Force... ..	37,851	0	0	29,738	15	8				8,112	4	4
14	Naval Brigade ... ..	5,317	0	0	5,677	5	10				139	14	2
15	Police... ..	213,311	0	0	208,097	4	9				5,213	15	3
	Prisons:—												
16	General Establishment ... ..	1,955	0	0	1,896	13	4				58	6	8
17	Sydney Gaol ... ..	1,635	0	0	1,635	0	0						
18	Parramatta Gaol ... ..	905	0	0	905	0	0						
19	Bathurst Gaol ... ..	417	0	0	417	0	0						
20	Maitland Gaol ... ..	480	0	0	480	0	0						
21	Goulburn Gaol ... ..	417	0	0	417	0	0						
22	Berrima Gaol ... ..	707	0	0	707	0	0						
23	Albury Gaol ... ..	200	0	0	200	0	0						
24	Grafton Gaol ... ..	215	0	0	200	0	0				15	0	0
25	Mudgee Gaol ... ..	237	0	0	236	3	4				0	16	8
26	Armidale Gaol ... ..	222	0	0	222	0	0						
27	Wagga Wagga Gaol ... ..	200	0	0	197	10	0				2	10	0
28	Yass Gaol ... ..	210	0	0	209	8	2				0	11	10
29	Deniliquin Gaol ... ..	200	0	0	198	6	8				1	13	4
30	Young Gaol ... ..	237	0	0	237	0	0						
31	Police Gaols—Country Districts ... ..	990	0	0	851	2	5				138	17	7
32	Gaols generally ... ..	68,647	0	0	68,310	2	11				336	17	1
	Lunacy:—												
33	Official Visitors ... ..	500	0	0	500	0	0						
34	Hospitals generally ... ..	1,606	0	0	1,417	1	6				188	18	6
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 449,646	12	0	429,799	14	0				19,846	18	0

NOTE.—As none of the appropriations for 1880 can legally be written off until the 31st December, 1881, the balances are all shown for the present in the column headed "Retained."

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.			Balances					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ... ..	449,646	12	0	429,799	14	0				19,846	18	0
	<b>No. III—continued.</b>												
	<i>Lunacy—continued.</i>												
35	Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	20,495	0	0	17,259	16	3				3,235	3	9
36	Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta ... ..	22,051	0	0	17,945	11	10				4,105	8	2
37	Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst ... ..	1,149	0	0	1,005	9	6				143	10	6
38	Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle ... ..	6,068	0	0	5,351	13	11				716	6	1
39	Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park ... ..	5,741	0	0	3,997	9	2				1,743	10	10
40	Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma ... ..	3,208	0	0	2,960	0	3				247	19	9
41	Lunatic Patients ... ..	10,300	0	0	9,840	6	2				459	13	10
42	Master in Lunacy ... ..	1,150	0	0	1,070	0	0				80	0	0
43	Medical Board ... ..	44	0	0	44	0	0						
44	Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c. ... ..	7,740	0	0	7,254	2	5				485	17	7
45	Department of Audit ... ..	7,175	0	0	7,087	5	6				87	14	6
46	Registrar of Copyright ... ..	250	0	0	223	9	2				26	10	10
47	Registrar General ... ..	17,236	13	4	16,984	9	10				252	3	6
48	Agent General for the Colony ... ..	3,792	9	6	3,446	11	7				345	17	11
49	Immigration ... ..	76,086	0	0	56,116	4	9				19,969	15	3
	Industrial Schools:—												
50	Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	3,764	0	0	3,485	17	7				278	2	5
51	Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River ... ..	2,375	0	0	2,107	17	10				267	2	2
52	Reformatory for Girls ... ..	483	0	0	426	0	6				56	19	6
53	City of Sydney Improvement Board ... ..	362	17	6	360	8	6				2	9	0
	Charitable Institutions:—												
54	Inspector of Public Charities ... ..	650	0	0	633	0	4				16	19	8
55	Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	19,455	0	0	18,333	15	8				1,121	4	4
56	Erysipelas Hospital and Branch Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	3,562	0	0	3,552	14	5				9	5	7
	Charitable Allowances:—												
57	Support of Paupers in the Sydney Infirmary and Hospitals ... ..	7,000	0	0	5,887	10	3				1,112	9	9
58	Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters ... ..	600	0	0	600	0	0						
59	In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ... ..	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0						
60	Second instalment of a proposed contribution of £25,000 towards the rebuilding of the Sydney Infirmary on the same conditions ... ..	12,500	0	0							12,500	0	0
61	Sydney Infirmary—to enable the Directors to purchase from the exhibits in Garden Palace a full and complete stock of the best and latest designed Surgical Instruments and appliances ... ..	500	0	0	500	0	0						
62	Support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney ... ..	4,208	0	0	3,524	6	0				683	14	0
63	In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by voluntary contributions ... ..	500	0	0	476	0	6				23	19	6
64	In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, on condition of £2,000 being raised by private contributions ... ..	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0						
65	Support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick ... ..	6,457	13	1	6,457	13	1						
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 702,050	5	5	634,231	9	0				67,818	16	5

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.			Balances					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
	Brought forward ... ..	702,050	5	5	634,231	9	0				67,813 16 5		
	<b>No. III—continued.</b>												
	<i>Charitable Allowances—continued.</i>												
66	In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ... ..	450	0	0	450	0	0						
67	Prince Albert Memorial Hospital at Ten-terfield for improvements and additions to the building ... ..	600	0	0	600	0	0						
	In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private contributions, and also of the Government through Police Magistrates or other approved officers, having the right of admission of patients, viz. :—												
68	Industrial Blind Institution, Sydney ...	1,000	0	0	327	11	0				672 9 0		
69	Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society	500	0	0	500	0	0						
70	Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society	50	0	0							50 0 0		
71	Gundagai Benevolent Society ... ..	100	0	0	40	0	6				59 19 6		
72	Maitland (West) Benevolent Society ...	300	0	0	300	0	0						
73	Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hos-pital ... ..	400	0	0	274	8	2				125 11 10		
74	Parramatta Benevolent Society	175	0	0	91	10	0				83 10 0		
75	Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevo-lent Society ... ..	500	0	0	282	13	6				217 6 6		
76	Tamworth Benevolent Society ... ..	300	0	0	300	0	0						
	In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals on same conditions viz. :—												
77	Adelong ... ..	75	0	0							75 0 0		
78	Araluen ... ..	100	0	0							100 0 0		
79	Armidale and New England ... ..	300	0	0	299	0	0				1 0 0		
80	Back Creek ... ..	400	0	0	59	13	1				340 6 11		
81	Balranald ... ..	800	0	0	540	6	6				259 13 6		
82	Bathurst ... ..	750	0	0	750	0	0						
83	Braidwood ... ..	100	0	0	100	0	0						
84	Bourke ... ..	413	0	0	413	0	0						
85	Carcoar ... ..	200	0	0	200	0	0						
86	Cooma ... ..	300	0	0	193	9	1				106 10 11		
87	Deniliquin ... ..	600	0	0	559	4	0				40 16 0		
88	Dubbo ... ..	400	0	0							400 0 0		
89	Forbes ... ..	500	0	0	305	1	7				194 18 5		
90	Glen Innes ... ..	400	0	0	252	12	5				147 7 7		
91	Goulburn ... ..	300	0	0	300	0	0						
92	Grafton ... ..	500	0	0	500	0	0						
93	Grenfell ... ..	200	0	0	200	0	0						
94	Gulgong ... ..	500	0	0	277	10	10				222 9 2		
95	Gundagai ... ..	100	0	0	99	14	6				0 5 6		
96	Hay ... ..	1,000	0	0	532	8	3				467 11 9		
97	Hill End ... ..	250	0	0	136	3	0				113 17 0		
98	Hillston ... ..	500	0	0	497	18	11				2 1 1		
99	Inverell ... ..	500	0	0	250	3	7				249 16 5		
100	Kiandra ... ..	100	0	0							100 0 0		
101	Maitland ... ..	600	0	0	562	16	6				37 3 6		
102	Menindee ... ..	250	0	0							250 0 0		
103	Mudgee ... ..	300	0	0	281	15	10				18 4 2		
104	Murrumbidgee ... ..	400	0	0	241	18	0				158 2 0		
105	Muswellbrook ... ..	200	0	0	115	3	1				84 16 11		
106	Newcastle ... ..	750	0	0	540	7	9				209 12 3		
107	Orange ... ..	500	0	0	355	3	0				144 17 0		
108	Parkes ... ..	500	0	0	254	0	6				245 19 6		
109	Parramatta ... ..	350	0	0	280	0	0				70 0 0		
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 719,563	5	5	646,495	2	7				73,068 2 10		

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	719,563 5 5	646,495 2 7	.....	73,068 2 10
<b>No. III—continued.</b>					
Charitable Allowances—continued.					
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals on same conditions viz. :—continued.					
110	Port Stephens ... ..	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0
111	Queanbeyan ... ..	100 0 0	76 9 10	.....	23 10 2
112	Scone ... ..	200 0 0	184 3 5	.....	15 16 7
113	Sofala ... ..	100 0 0	46 10 0	.....	53 10 0
114	Tenterfield ... ..	250 0 0	98 7 2	.....	151 12 10
115	Warialda ... ..	250 0 0	188 12 8	.....	61 7 4
116	Wagga Wagga ... ..	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
117	Walgett ... ..	300 0 0	251 3 9	.....	48 16 3
118	Wellington ... ..	200 0 0	174 19 3	.....	25 0 9
119	Wilcannia ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
120	Windsor ... ..	400 0 0	335 2 6	.....	64 17 6
121	Wollongong ... ..	200 0 0	114 13 0	.....	85 7 0
122	Yass ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
123	Young ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
124	In aid of the Building Fund, Hay Hospital, on the usual conditions ... ..	500 0 0	151 5 9	.....	348 14 3
125	In aid of the Building Fund of the Gundagai Hospital, on the usual conditions ... ..	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0
126	Outfit for the Newcastle Hospital ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
127	Outfit for the Bathurst Hospital (unconditional grant) ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
128	For carrying out certain repairs and improvements to the Maitland Hospital (unconditional grant) ... ..	132 0 0	132 0 0	.....	.....
129	Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid on the usual conditions ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
130	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—on the usual conditions ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
131	Coonamble Hospital—aid on the usual conditions ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
132	Deniliquin Hospital—towards erection of an additional wing, on the usual conditions ... ..	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
133	Dubbo Hospital—towards furnishing (unconditional grant) ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
134	Forbes Hospital—towards the erection and furnishing of a Fever Ward (unconditional grant) ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
135	Grenfell Hospital—towards renovating (unconditional grant) ... ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
136	Gunnedah Hospital—in aid of erection, on the usual conditions ... ..	500 0 0	229 7 11	.....	270 12 1
137	Lismore Hospital—towards the erection of, on the usual conditions ... ..	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0
138	Murrurundi Hospital—in aid of improvements, additions, and alterations (unconditional grant) ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
139	Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society—further sum, on the usual conditions ... ..	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
140	West Maitland Benevolent Society—in aid of the Building Fund, on the usual conditions ... ..	2,000 0 0	883 2 6	.....	1,116 17 6
141	Wilcannia Hospital—in aid of the Building Fund, on the usual conditions ... ..	500 0 0	80 9 4	.....	419 10 8
142	Wilcannia Hospital—aid to, on the usual conditions ... ..	500 0 0	493 14 11	.....	6 5 1
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 733,395 5 5	656,085 4 7	.....	77,310 0 10

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances			
				Written off.		Retained.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	733,395 5 5	656,085 4 7	.....		77,310 0 10	
	<b>No. III—continued.</b>						
	Miscellaneous Services :—						
143	Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....		.....	
144	Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls ...	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	.....		.....	
145	Newspapers and Almanacs ... ..	300 0 0	93 14 4	.....		206 5 8	
146	Burial of destitute persons in cases where Inquests are not held ... ..	500 0 0	365 15 6	.....		134 4 6	
147	Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c. ... ..	500 0 0	450 0 7	.....		49 19 5	
148	Fees for examination, care, &c., of Lunatics under section six of the new Lunacy Act ... ..	450 0 0	277 5 0	.....		172 15 0	
149	Rewards for apprehension of Offenders ...	500 0 0	214 16 8	.....		285 3 4	
150	Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....		.....	
151	In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, to be distributed in proportion to amounts raised by private annual subscriptions from the members of such Societies ... ..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....		.....	
152	Goodenough Royal Naval House ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....		.....	
153	In aid of the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ...	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....		.....	
154	Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island ...	180 0 0	180 0 0	.....		.....	
155	In aid of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society ... ..	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....		.....	
156	Municipal rates on Government Buildings ...	12,045 4 0	12,045 4 0	.....		.....	
157	Expense of the Fisheries Inquiries Commission ... ..	223 2 3	223 2 3	.....		.....	
158	For repairs to the Water Police Steam Launch ... ..	70 3 5	70 3 5	.....		.....	
159	For the purchase of a piece of land adjoining the allotment recently purchased at Singleton as a site for a Police Station ... ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....		.....	
160	Site for a Watch-house, Durham-street, Glebe ... ..	504 0 0	504 0 0	.....		.....	
161	Site for a Lockup near Callan Park ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....		.....	
162	Towards trying the system of Boarding-out destitute Children ... ..	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....		.....	
	Cost of obtaining twenty-five Plans of City of Sydney ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....		.....	
	Expenses of Analysis and Report upon the Deodorization of Night-soil ...	22 1 0	22 1 0	.....		.....	
	Electoral Lists and Rolls—Compiling and printing, further sum ... ..	3,095 5 11	3,095 5 11	.....		.....	
	In aid of Society for the Protection of Aborigines, Malaga ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....		.....	
	Expenses connected with the representation of New South Wales at the Melbourne International Exhibition ...	7,901 1 5	7,901 1 5	.....		.....	
	H.B.M. Consul at Noumea cost of passage to England of an Englishman found to be insane in New Caledonia ... ..	57 10 3	57 10 3	.....		.....	
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 768,893 13 8	690,735 4 11	.....		78,158 8 9	



## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	768,893	13 8	690,735	4 11	.....		78,158	8 9
	<b>No. III—continued.</b>								
	<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued.</i>								
	Medical Attendance upon family of Peter Clark at La Perouse when suffering from diphtheria ... ..	107	2 0	107	2 0	.....		.....	
	Warren property, Cook's River—Cost of report and valuation fee ... ..	21	0 0	21	0 0	.....		.....	
	Expenses in connection with the settlement at Lord Howe's Island ... ..	261	9 2	261	9 2	.....		.....	
	Expenses incurred to prevent spread of typhoid fever at Mittagong ... ..	55	4 6	55	4 6	.....		.....	
	Travelling Expenses to England of the Hon. Saul Samuel as Agent General ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....	
	Repairs to House at Watson's Bay vacated by N.S.W. Artillery ... ..	30	0 0	30	0 0	.....		.....	
	Cost of Report on the Berlin Fishery Exhibition ... ..	105	0 0	105	0 0	.....		.....	
	<b>No. IV.</b>								
163	Treasury ... ..	16,653	6 8	16,003	0 5	.....		650	6 3
164	Stamp Duties ... ..	2,434	10 10	1,441	4 11	.....		993	5 11
165	Customs ... ..	50,571	3 2	48,439	19 6	.....		2,131	3 8
166	Colonial Distilleries and Refineries ... ..	4,325	0 0	3,911	10 3	.....		413	9 9
167	Gold Receivers ... ..	295	0 0	175	12 10	.....		119	7 2
168	Gold and Escort ... ..	3,000	0 0	1,494	9 2	.....		1,505	10 10
169	Government Printer's Department ... ..	42,443	0 0	42,385	10 9	.....		57	9 3
170	Stores and Stationery ... ..	83,135	0 0	82,659	10 3	.....		475	9 9
171	Ordnance and Barrack Department ... ..	6,778	0 0	6,596	3 10	.....		181	16 2
172	Health and Emigration Officers ... ..	1,055	0 0	1,040	7 6	.....		14	12 6
173	Quarantine ... ..	1,241	0 0	764	1 0	.....		476	19 0
174	Board of Pharmacy ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....	
175	Shipping Masters ... ..	2,275	0 0	2,142	19 10	.....		132	0 2
176	Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	14,738	15 4	13,631	9 6	.....		1,107	5 10
	<i>Marine Board of New South Wales:—</i>								
177	Marine Board, Sydney ... ..	3,956	0 0	3,949	5 6	.....		6	14 6
178	Local Marine Board, Newcastle ... ..	1,416	0 0	1,384	8 0	.....		31	12 0
179	Harbour Masters ... ..	1,050	0 0	1,050	0 0	.....		.....	
180	Colonial Light-houses ... ..	4,174	0 0	4,167	9 0	.....		6	11 0
181	Sea and River Pilots ... ..	9,551	0 0	9,394	3 4	.....		156	16 8
182	Boatmen ... ..	9,206	0 0	9,206	0 0	.....		.....	
183	Telegraph Stations ... ..	1,118	0 0	1,083	6 8	.....		34	13 4
184	Australian Coast Light-houses ... ..	2,500	0 0	841	18 1	.....		1,658	1 11
185	Miscellaneous ... ..	4,870	0 0	4,870	0 0	.....		.....	
186	Life-boats ... ..	700	0 0	402	10 0	.....		297	10 0
	<i>Miscellaneous Services:—</i>								
187	Postage of Public Departments ... ..	11,192	9 3	11,158	12 7	.....		33	16 8
188	Advertising for the Public Service ... ..	5,563	4 7	5,560	15 2	.....		2	9 5
189	For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages ... ..	9,000	0 0	8,824	15 2	.....		175	4 10
190	Commission on payments in England by the Government Financial Agents ... ..	4,500	0 0	4,500	0 0	.....		.....	
191	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony ... ..	6,000	0 0	4,652	6 10	.....		1,347	13 2
192	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts ... ..	3,000	0 0	1,492	5 4	.....		1,507	14 8
193	For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports or from wrecked vessels, &c. ... ..	550	0 0	178	19 0	.....		371	1 0
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 1,076,964	19 2	984,917	15 0	.....		92,047	4 2

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	1,076,964 19 2	984,917 15 0	.....	92,047 4 2
	<b>No. IV—continued.</b>				
	<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued.</i>				
194	Contribution towards the maintenance of the Settlement at Somerset, or other place fixed upon by the Queensland Government, according to an assessment made under instructions from the Imperial Government by the late Commodore Goodenough, then commanding the Australian Station ...	1,283 0 0	.....	.....	1,283 0 0
195	To subsidize a Tug-boat at the rate of £155 per month for the Richmond River in lieu of a Steam-tug for the purchase of which the sum of £6,500 was revoted in 1876	1,860 0 0	1,860 0 0	.....	.....
196	To subsidize a Tug-boat for the Macleay, Bellinger, and Nambuccra Rivers ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
197	To subsidize a Tug-boat at the rate of £50 per month for the Manning River.	600 0 0	420 0 0	.....	180 0 0
198	To subsidize a Tug-boat at the rate of £60 per month for Wollongong ...	720 0 0	.....	.....	720 0 0
199	To meet unforeseen expenses to be hereafter accounted for ...	3,000 0 0	2,867 16 0	.....	132 4 0
200	To meet expenses connected with payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensioners in the Colony ...	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
	Purchase of Life-boat ...	390 0 0	390 0 0	.....	.....
	Conveyance of Shipwrecked Crews ...	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
	Insurance on English Shipments ...	4,642 6 11	4,642 6 11	.....	.....
	Asphalting Imperial Pension Office, &c....	43 14 11	37 14 11	.....	6 0 0
	Repairs—Manager's Office, Circular Quay	37 10 0	37 10 0	.....	.....
	For interest on the uninvested funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury during the year 1880 ...	5,629 2 5	5,629 2 5	.....	.....
	Bank of New South Wales—				
	Cost of remitting £250,000 to London...	1,607 9 2	1,607 9 2	.....	.....
	Interest on Public Account ...	7,155 12 0	7,155 12 0	.....	.....
	Expenses of Commission of Inquiry into the Management of the Abattoirs, further sum ...	31 18 0	31 18 0	.....	.....
	<b>No. V.</b>				
202	Department of Justice and Public Instruction	4,865 0 0	4,774 7 4	.....	90 12 8
203	Master in Equity ...	924 0 0	924 0 0	.....	.....
204	Prothonotary ...	13,249 19 0	11,690 5 6	.....	1,559 13 6
205	Sheriff ...	17,432 0 0	13,691 3 9	.....	3,740 16 3
206	Insolvency Court ...	1,420 0 0	1,420 0 0	.....	.....
207	District Courts...	11,768 10 4	11,580 12 8	.....	187 17 8
208	Coroners' Inquests ...	3,200 0 0	3,153 16 0	.....	46 4 0
209	Petty Sessions ...	53,996 4 2	52,365 4 2	.....	1,631 0 0
210	Observatory ...	3,305 0 0	3,094 10 5	.....	210 9 7
211	Museum ...	4,300 0 0	4,300 0 0	.....	.....
212	Public Instruction, under Act 30 Victoria No. 22 ...	367,033 0 0	367,033 0 0	.....	.....
213	Public Scholarships:— To provide for the education for five years in the Grammar Schools of the Colony of ten boys, to be selected from the Public Schools, and for the education in the University of five boys to be annually selected from the Grammar Schools (as per Resolution of Assembly)	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
	Carried forward ...	£ 1,588,009 6 1	1,484,674 4 3	.....	103,335 1 10

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ... ..	1,588,009	6 1	1,484,674	4 3			103,335 1 10	
	<b>No. V—continued.</b>								
	Public Scholarships—continued.								
214	Free Public Library ... ..	6,312	0 0	6,039	3 3			272 16 9	
	Grants in aid of Public Institutions:—								
215	To supplement the present annual endowment of £1,000 to the Australian Museum ... ..	300	0 0	300	0 0				
216	New South Wales Academy of Art, as per Resolution of Assembly... ..	1,000	0 0	829	7 0			170 13 0	
217	New South Wales Academy of Art for the purchase of Works of Art... ..	5,000	0 0	4,330	13 0			669 7 0	
218	Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions ... ..	250	0 0	250	0 0				
219	Towards payment of Lecturers, Teachers, and other expenses in imparting scientific instruction in the Technical or Working Men's College established in connection with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts ... ..	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0				
220	Purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Technological College ... ..	500	0 0	500	0 0				
221	For the purchase of Educational Apparatus and Models for the use of the Sydney University ... ..	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0				
222	For the purchase of a site for a School of Arts and Working Men's College at Parramatta Junction—Unconditional grant ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0				
	In aid of Educational Institutions in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz.:—								
223	Adelong Literary Institute ... ..	50	0 0	22	0 0			28 0 0	
224	Albury School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	15	5 0			59 15 0	
225	Anvil Creek ... ..	75	0 0	22	6 9			52 13 3	
226	Armidale Literary Institute ... ..	75	0 0	.....	.....			75 0 0	
227	Ballina School of Arts ... ..	25	0 0	.....	.....			25 0 0	
228	Balmain Working Men's Institute ... ..	38	0 0	34	12 4			3 7 8	
229	Bathurst School of Arts ... ..	200	0 0	113	17 9			86 2 3	
230	Bega School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	72	4 9			2 15 3	
231	Boat Harbour School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	.....	.....			50 0 0	
232	Braidwood Literary Institute ... ..	75	0 0	75	0 0				
233	Branxton Mechanics' Institute ... ..	25	0 0	.....	.....			25 0 0	
234	Brewarrina School of Arts ... ..	40	0 0	.....	.....			40 0 0	
235	Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute ... ..	150	0 0	38	15 0			111 5 0	
236	Botany ... ..	75	0 0	67	5 6			7 14 6	
237	Bourke Mechanics' Institute ... ..	75	0 0	63	5 0			11 15 0	
238	Burwood School of Arts ... ..	100	0 0	72	18 8			27 1 4	
239	Cambewarra School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	16	13 3			33 6 9	
240	Camden School of Arts ... ..	38	0 0	11	18 5			26 1 7	
241	Carcoar School of Arts ... ..	25	0 0	.....	.....			25 0 0	
242	Casino School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	17	2 6			32 17 6	
243	Charlestown Literary Institute ... ..	50	0 0	9	15 1			40 4 11	
244	Clarence Town School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	19	5 4			30 14 8	
245	Cooma School of Arts ... ..	38	0 0	9	15 6			28 4 6	
246	Coonabarabran School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	50	0 0				
247	Corowa School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	61	12 6			13 7 6	
248	Cowra School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	9	15 0			40 5 0	
249	Deniliquin School of Arts... ..	150	0 0	129	13 3			20 6 9	
250	Denman School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	21	14 6			28 5 6	
	Carried forward ... ..	£1,605,350	6 1	1,499,978	3 7			105,372 2 6	

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ...	1,605,350	6 1	1,499,978	8 7			105,372 2 6	
	<b>No. V—continued.</b>								
	<i>In aid of Educational Institutions—continued.</i>								
251	Dubbo Mechanics' Institute ...	75	0 0	24	15 0			50	5 0
252	Dungog School of Arts ...	50	0 0	12	1 9			37	18 3
253	East Maitland School of Arts ...	75	0 0	26	6 0			48	14 0
254	East Maitland Mechanics' Institute ...	200	0 0					200	0 0
255	Frederickton School of Arts ...	38	0 0	6	6 0			31	14 0
256	Forbes School of Arts ...	250	0 0	99	17 6			150	2 6
257	Gladstone School of Arts... ..	100	0 0					100	0 0
258	Gosford Literary Institute ...	20	0 0					20	0 0
259	Goulburn School of Arts ...	75	0 0	75	0 0				
260	Grafton School of Arts ...	75	0 0	49	11 3			25	8 9
261	Grenfell School of Arts ...	50	0 0					50	0 0
262	Greta School of Arts ...	75	0 0	18	5 0			56	15 0
263	Gulgong School of Arts ...	100	0 0					100	0 0
264	Gundagai Literary Institute ...	50	0 0	12	14 7			37	5 5
265	Guntawang School of Arts ...	30	0 0	5	0 0			25	0 0
266	Hay Athenaeum ...	200	0 0					200	0 0
267	Hamilton School of Arts ...	50	0 0	8	10 10			41	9 2
268	Hill End School of Arts ...	100	0 0					100	0 0
269	Hinton School of Arts ...	20	0 0	12	11 1			7	8 11
270	Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute	38	0 0	38	0 0				
271	Largs School of Arts ...	50	0 0	11	7 2			38	12 10
272	Merriwa ...	75	0 0	10	2 9			64	17 3
273	Milton School of Arts ...	30	0 0	14	13 9			15	6 3
274	Minmi Mechanics' School of Arts...	500	0 0	10	18 3			489	1 9
275	Molong School of Arts ...	150	0 0	49	8 10			100	11 2
276	Morpeth School of Arts ...	30	0 0	18	9 0			11	11 0
277	Mudgee School of Arts ...	75	0 0	23	8 3			51	11 9
278	Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ...	150	0 0	46	11 11			103	8 1
279	Musclebrook School of Arts ...	40	0 0	24	10 3			15	9 9
280	Narrabri Mechanics' Institute ...	50	0 0	46	12 6			3	7 6
281	Newcastle School of Arts...	200	0 0	82	12 4			117	7 8
282	North Willoughby School of Arts	25	0 0					25	0 0
283	Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ...	150	0 0	68	19 0			81	1 0
284	Parramatta School of Arts ...	100	0 0					100	0 0
285	Paterson School of Arts ...	25	0 0	2	15 0			22	5 0
286	Petersham Working Men's Institute ...	50	0 0	31	16 6			18	3 6
287	Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute ...	100	0 0	100	0 0				
288	Queanbeyan Literary Institute ...	50	0 0					50	0 0
289	Raymond Terrace School of Arts	25	0 0					25	0 0
290	Richmond School of Arts...	50	0 0	14	7 6			35	12 6
291	Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute ...	50	0 0	9	3 1			40	16 11
292	St. Leonards School of Arts ...	75	0 0	24	6 3			50	13 9
293	Seone School of Arts ...	50	0 0	30	18 0			19	2 0
294	Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts ...	200	0 0	200	0 0				
295	Singleton Mechanics' Institute ...	115	0 0					115	0 0
296	South Grafton School of Arts ...	30	0 0	30	0 0				
297	Stroud School of Arts ...	38	0 0	11	15 0			26	5 0
298	Tamworth Mechanics' Institute ...	38	0 0	14	18 10			23	1 2
299	Tenterfield School of Arts ...	100	0 0	27	15 0			72	5 0
300	Tumut Mechanics' Institute ...	100	0 0	18	2 0			81	18 0
301	Uralla Literary Institute ...	75	0 0					75	0 0
302	Walcha School of Arts ...	25	0 0	25	0 0				
303	Wallsend School of Arts ...	150	0 0	149	4 9			0	15 3
304	Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute ...	150	0 0	46	4 9			103	15 3
305	Waratah School of Arts ...	50	0 0					50	0 0
306	Warralda Mechanics' Institute ...	150	0 0					150	0 0
307	West Maitland School of Arts ...	150	0 0	113	13 3			36	6 9
308	Windsor School of Arts ...	75	0 0	18	15 10			56	4 2
309	Wingham School of Arts ...	50	0 0	6	15 3			43	4 9
	Carried forward ...	£1,610,617	6 1	1,501,650	7 7			108,966	18 6

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances				
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.		
	Brought forward ...	1,610,617	6 1	1,501,650	7 7			108,966 18 6		
<b>No. V—continued.</b>										
In aid of Educational Institutions—continued.										
310	Wollongong School of Arts ...	75	0 0	4	7 6			70 12 6		
311	Woodville School of Arts...	50	0 0	4	18 3			45 1 9		
312	Woodford School of Arts...	100	0 0					100 0 0		
313	Wyrallah School of Arts ...	25	0 0	9	9 0			15 11 0		
314	Yass Mechanics' Institute ...	75	0 0	53	12 0			21 8 0		
315	Young Mechanics' Institute ...	500	0 0					500 0 0		
316	In aid of the erection of a building for the Murrumburrah Mechanics' Institute, on same condition ...	500	0 0					500 0 0		
317	Adam's Town Mechanics' Institute—Endowment ...	100	0 0	100	0 0					
318	Armidale School of Arts—Building Fund ...	500	0 0					500 0 0		
319	Bungendore Mechanics' Institute—Endowment ...	25	0 0					25 0 0		
320	Candelo School of Arts—Building Fund...	150	0 0	140	7 11			9 12 1		
321	Casino School of Arts—Endowment ...	50	0 0					50 0 0		
322	Casino School of Arts—Building Fund...	50	0 0					50 0 0		
323	Forbes School of Arts—Building Fund...	250	0 0					250 0 0		
324	Gunnedah School of Arts—Endowment...	150	0 0	66	1 9			83 18 3		
325	Lithgow School of Arts—Building Fund	500	0 0	365	15 7			134 4 5		
326	Nowra School of Arts—Endowment ...	100	0 0	14	3 6			85 16 6		
327	Platsburg Mechanics' Institute—Endowment ...	100	0 0					100 0 0		
328	Platsburg Mechanics' Institute—Building Fund ...	600	0 0	600	0 0					
329	Sofala Literary Institute—Endowment ...	50	0 0	19	9 0			30 11 0		
330	Tighe's Hill School of Arts—Endowment	50	0 0	36	15 0			13 5 0		
331	Tumberumba Library and Reading Room—Endowment ...	45	0 0	23	17 3			21 2 9		
332	Wallsend School of Arts—Building Fund	600	0 0	600	0 0					
333	Wollombi School of Arts—Endowment...	10	0 0	10	0 0					
Miscellaneous Services:—										
334	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates ...	50	0 0	24	13 0			25 7 0		
335	Maintenance of Orphan Schools, Parramatta (pending decision as to their future organization) ...	7,500	0 0	6,373	13 4			1,126 6 8		
336	Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library generally ...	30	0 0	30	0 0					
337	For the purchase of one hundred copies of the fourth volume of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales ...	100	0 0	100	0 0					
338	For the preparation of a Manual for Clerks of Petty Sessions ...	100	0 0	100	0 0					
	Cost of preparation of a Manual for the legal profession on the Equity Practice Procedure Act of 1880...	31	10 0	31	10 0					
	Reprint of the Statutes of the Colony ...	500	0 0	500	0 0					
	Expenses of Inquiry into charges against District Court Judge Meymott ...	683	10 0	683	10 0					
<b>No. VI.</b>										
339	The Attorney General...	4,435	0 0	4,167	2 0			267 18 0		
340	Parliamentary Draftsman ...	1,276	0 0	1,259	13 9			16 6 3		
341	Master in Equity ...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0					
342	Crown Solicitor ...	3,345	0 0	3,344	12 2			0 7 10		
343	Quarter Sessions ...	22,264	0 0	22,175	15 0			88 5 0		
	Carried forward ...	£1,656,587	6 1	1,543,489	13 7			113,097 12 6		

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	1,656,587 6 1	1,543,489 13 7	.....	113,097 12 6
	<b>No. VI—continued.</b>				
	Miscellaneous Services:—				
344	New Circuit Courts—Fees for Presiding Judges (Temporary) ... ..	900 0 0	600 0 0	.....	300 0 0
345	Allowances for Clerks to same ... ..	100 0 0	65 0 0	.....	35 0 0
346	Allowance to Law Reporters ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
347	Twelve unbound copies of the New South Wales Law Reports for the Circuit Courts of the Colony—subscription for 1880 ... ..	24 0 0	.....	.....	24 0 0
348	Rent of Chambers for Mr. Justice Windeyer ... ..	75 0 0	68 6 4	.....	6 13 8
	<b>No. VII.</b>				
349	Department of Lands ... ..	20,491 11 1	20,328 12 7	.....	162 18 6
350	Conditional Land Sales Branch ... ..	29,850 0 0	29,541 9 1	.....	308 10 11
351	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others ... ..	17,125 0 0	17,125 0 0	.....	.....
352	Oyster-beds ... ..	582 0 0	582 0 0	.....	.....
353	Survey of Lands ... ..	257,134 0 0	223,149 1 9	.....	33,984 18 3
354	Triangulation and General Survey of the Colony ... ..	15,874 0 0	13,071 6 0	.....	2,802 14 0
355	Botanic Gardens ... ..	5,230 0 0	5,220 1 11	.....	9 18 1
356	Government Domains and Parks ... ..	3,613 0 0	3,610 9 4	.....	2 10 8
	Miscellaneous Services:—				
357	A aborigines—Special Grant in aid of ... ..	400 0 0	388 0 0	.....	12 0 0
358	Bathurst—For inclosing and trenching the Market Square Reserve ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
359	Buildings—For preparing and planting ground round Public ... ..	800 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0
360	Bingera—For Improving Recreation Ground ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
361	Bodalla Estate—Compensation for land taken in by survey of the eastern boundary of ... ..	138 0 0	75 9 0	.....	62 11 0
362	Burrova—For Improving Recreation Ground ... ..	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0
363	Cemeteries—For fencing Public ... ..	1,682 5 0	1,653 7 1	.....	28 17 11
364	Coogee—For improving Recreation Reserve ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
365	Compensation for land resumed by the Crown under the 15th clause of the "Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1875" ... ..	2,000 0 0	103 0 7	.....	1,896 19 5
366	Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV No. 21 ... ..	125 0 0	8 8 0	.....	116 12 0
367	Flagstaff Hill—Improvement and maintenance of Reserve ... ..	450 0 0	450 0 0	.....	.....
368	Forbes—For improving Victoria-square ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
369	Forbes—For improving Reserve within the Town of ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
370	Greta—For the improvement of the Recreation Ground ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
371	Goulburn—Improvement of Belmore Square ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
372	Goulburn—Improvement of Recreation Reserve ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
373	Hay—Improving Park Reserve ... ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
374	Long Bay—Improving Public Cemetery ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
375	Legal Expenses—In cases instituted by or against the Government under Crown Lands Act ... ..	800 0 0	442 12 0	.....	357 8 0
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 2,015,731 2 2	1,861,521 17 3	.....	154,209 4 11

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	2,015,731 2 2	1,861,521 17 3	.....	154,209 4 11
<b>No. VII—continued.</b>					
<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued.</i>					
376	Manly—For improving and planting Reserve ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
377	Mudgee—For improving Recreation Reserves ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
378	Manly—For planting trees on Reserve under control of Municipal Council ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
379	Maitland District Surveyor—Appraising value of improvements on land at Oberne, County of Wynyard ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	.....	.....
380	Necropolis—For improving draining, trenching, and planting... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
381	Orchids—Towards publication of Work on	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
382	Parramatta Park—Improving ... ..	550 0 0	550 0 0	.....	.....
383	Pamphlets—Towards completion of Land Reserve ... ..	150 0 0	57 16 0	.....	92 4 0
384	Paddington—For improving Reserve ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
385	Paddington—For improving Rifle Range	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
386	Prospect and Sherwood—For planting trees on streets ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
387	Richmond—Towards improvement of the Recreation Reserve in the Town of Richmond ... ..	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....
388	Rent of Offices, Gresham-street, £300; Exchange, £325; Pitt-street, £250; Bridge-street, £175 ... ..	1,050 0 0	897 10 0	.....	152 10 0
389	Rose, A. C. S.—For appraising value of improvements, 1876 ... ..	25 0 0	15 0 0	.....	10 0 0
390	Singleton—Improving Recreation Reserve	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
391	Springfield—For purchase of piece of land for Cemetery ... ..	10 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0
392	St. Leonards—Improving Recreation Reserve ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
393	Tamworth—For improving Show Grounds of "Liverpool Plains Pastoral, Agricultural, and Horticultural Association," equal amount to be raised by subscription ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
394	Victoria Park—Planting and improving...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
395	Wages of Gardener, East Maitland Gaol Reserve ... ..	128 0 0	128 0 0	.....	.....
396	Wynyard Square Reserve—For planting and general maintenance of ... ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
397	Wentworth Park—For planting and improving ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
398	Windsor—Improving M'Quade Park ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....
399	Waverley—Improving Reserve at Bellevue Hill ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
400	Warialda—Improving Reserve ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
401	Willoughby Falls—Improving Recreation Reserve ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
402	Watson's Bay—Improving Recreation Reserve ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
403	Albury—Improving Recreation Ground...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
404	Blue Mountain Reserves—For improving	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
405	Berrima—Enclosing and improving Recreation Reserve ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
406	Cootamundra—For fencing Reservoir ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
407	Cooma—For improving Recreation Reserve ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
408	Forbes—For fencing and planting Botanic Gardens ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 2,024,027 2 2	1,869,533 3 3	.....	154,473 18 11

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances				
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.		
	Brought forward ... ..	2,024,027	2 2	1,869,553	3 3	.....		154,473 18 11		
<b>No. VII—continued.</b>										
<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued.</i>										
409	Goulburn—Amount equal to local subscriptions—for fencing and improving the Agricultural Society's Ground ...	250	0 0	250	0 0	.....		.....		
410	Goulburn—For the improvement of the Recreation Reserve, North Goulburn...	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
411	Gundaroo—for improving Recreation Ground ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
412	Gulgong—for improving Recreation Ground ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
413	Grafton—for improvement of Recreation Ground ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
414	Katoomba—for the clearing the Road and Reserve from the Western Railway at Katoomba to the Katoomba Falls ...	150	0 0	150	0 0	.....		.....		
415	Longbottom—for improving Reserve ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
416	Moruya—for improving Recreation Ground ... ..	150	0 0	150	0 0	.....		.....		
417	Newcastle—for improving Recreation Reserve ... ..	500	0 0	500	0 0	.....		.....		
418	Newtown—for fencing and planting land on the Newtown Road opposite Victoria Park ... ..	200	0 0	200	0 0	.....		.....		
419	Nowra—for improving Recreation Ground	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
420	Paterson—for improving Recreation Ground ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
421	Qeanbeyan—for improving Recreation Ground ... ..	150	0 0	150	0 0	.....		.....		
422	St. Leonards—for fencing in Town Reserve	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
423	Tamworth—for fencing Recreation Ground	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
424	Wickham—Laying out and improving Recreation Reserve ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
425	Warialda—for improving Recreation Reserve ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
426	Waverley—for improving Public Park ...	300	0 0	300	0 0	.....		.....		
427	Waratah—for improving Recreation Ground ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
428	Wentworth Falls Reserve—for improvements ... ..	300	0 0	300	0 0	.....		.....		
429	Yass—for the improvement of the Reserve, North Yass ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
430	Botanic Gardens—sloping off and improving about 300 yards of the road to Macquarie-street ... ..	250	0 0	250	0 0	.....		.....		
431	Mrs. Macquarie's Chair—levelling off filling in and preparing ground for planting trees ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....		
432	Macquarie-street to Government House—for metalling road ... ..	120	0 0	120	0 0	.....		.....		
433	Garden Palace Grounds—for fencing off the Garden Palace Grounds proper from the Outer Domain ... ..	150	0 0	150	0 0	.....		.....		
434	Garden Palace—expense of merging the Garden Palace Grounds with those of the Botanic Gardens which will involve the removal of fencing and useless trees levelling draining trenching grassing and planting ... ..	500	0 0	499	19 7	.....		0 0 5		
435	Outer Domain—levelling and grassing that portion on which stood the buildings connected with the International Exhibition also levelling and restoring the Cricket-ground to its proper position ...	300	0 0	299	19 0	.....		0 1 0		
	Carried forward ... ..	£2,028,747	2 2	1,874,273	1 10	.....		154,474 0 4		



## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward ...	2,028,747	2 2	1,874,273	1 10			154,474	0 4
	<b>No. VII—continued.</b>								
	Miscellaneous Services—continued.								
436	Compensation to Hugh Corrigan for loss in connection with his conditional purchase of 166 acres Richmond River being reduced to 66 acres ...	50	0 0	50	0 0				
437	Compensation to William Weird for land resumed under the 14th section of the "Alienation Act" the same having been found auriferous (conditional purchase parish of Cumbewarra county of Harden)	188	10 0	188	10 0				
438	Compensation to Johanna Connelly for loss of improvements through cancellation of her conditional purchase at Tamworth...	125	0 0	125	0 0				
439	Compensation to Jacob Schafer for improvements on land erroneously surveyed as part of his conditional purchase parish of Wallarobbo county of Durham ...	30	0 0	30	0 0				
440	Rent of Offices Bligh-street ...	225	0 0	225	0 0				
	Fees to Appraisers of Runs under Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880	8,159	0 0	8,159	0 0				
	Commission on the purchase of land at Haslem's Creek including travelling expenses ...	173	13 0	173	13 0				
	Orange Recreation Reserve, further improvements ...	200	0 0	200	0 0				
	Compensation to T. G. Dangar for land at Narrabri ...	300	0 0	300	0 0				
	Gratuity to the Director of the Botanic Gardens for special services in connection with the Sydney International Exhibition ...	250	0 0	250	0 0				
	<b>No. VIII.</b>								
441	Department of Public Works ...	6,429	0 0	5,846	19 2			582	0 10
	Harbours and Rivers Navigation:—								
442	Engineer's Department ...	4,076	0 0	3,887	19 7			188	0 5
443	Fitz Roy Dock ...	3,861	0 0	3,799	0 9			61	19 3
444	Dredge Service ...	55,324	0 0	52,942	18 10			2,381	1 2
	Public Works—Harbours and Rivers:—								
445	Assistant Engineers employed in superintending the construction of Public Works ...	1,100	0 0	1,100	0 0				
446	Professional and other extra assistance formerly paid from Contingent and other Votes ...	2,150	0 0	2,150	0 0				
447	Ballast Master, Newcastle ...	200	0 0	200	0 0				
448	Boatman ...	108	0 0	108	0 0				
449	Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys (irrespective of the date of claims) ...	2,000	0 0	1,177	6 6			822	13 6
450	Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground (irrespective of the date of claims) ...	5,000	0 0	1,945	14 4			3,054	5 8
451	Incidental Expenses, &c., in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works (irrespective of the date of claims) ...	15,000	0 0	15,000	0 0				
452	Expenses of Tug employed on occasional services unconnected with Dredging ..	500	0 0	164	9 6			335	10 6
	Carried forward...	£2,134,196	5 2	1,972,296	13 6			161,899	11 8

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward	2,134,196	5 2	1,972,296	13 6			161,899	11 8
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>								
	Public Works—Harbours and Rivers— <i>contd.</i>								
453	Towards extending and maintaining Main Road through Bullock Island, Newcastle	200	0 0	200	0 0				
454	Improving the Nambuccra River (irrespective of date of claims)	1,000	0 0	4	18 4			995	1 8
455	Improving Moruya River, further sum (irrespective of date of claims)	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0				
456	Towards Additional Shipping Facilities, Wollongong, to meet payments also of 1879	6,000	0 0	6,000	0 0				
457	Wharf, Terara	500	0 0	3	0 0			497	0 0
458	Connecting Drains of Government Buildings, Parramatta, with main drain	1,000	0 0					1,000	0 0
459	Public Wharf, Morton's Creek, Hastings River	600	0 0					600	0 0
460	Towards construction of Public Wharf, Ballina, Richmond River	2,000	0 0					2,000	0 0
461	Towards removal of obstructions, Upper Clarence River	2,500	0 0	0	12 0			2,499	8 0
462	Public Wharf, Woodford Island, Clarence River	1,000	0 0					1,000	0 0
463	Public Wharf, Chowder Bay	500	0 0					500	0 0
464	Towards Reclamation of Rushcutters' Bay, further sum	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0				
465	Improving Darling River (irrespective of date of claims)	5,000	0 0	4,938	10 3			61	9 9
466	Improving Murrumbidgee River (irrespective of date of claims)	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0				
467	Improving Richmond River (irrespective of date of claims)	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0				
468	Towards providing additional Shipping facilities, Wollongong	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0				
469	Public Wharf, Nowra	500	0 0	27	9 0			472	11 0
470	For erection of Wharf at Narrandera	2,000	0 0					2,000	0 0
471	Wharf, Gunderumba, Richmond River	500	0 0					500	0 0
472	Further towards improvement of the Richmond River and its tributaries	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0				
	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	723	6 5	723	6 5				
	Southern Breakwater and Dyke, Clarence River	1,965	18 10	1,965	18 10				
	Services of Tug-boat, Bellinger River	41	1 6	41	1 6				
473	Miscellaneous—Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharfs	207	0 0	174	13 9			32	6 3
474	Colonial Architect	13,103	0 0	12,458	8 11			644	11 1
	Public Works and Buildings:—								
475	Repairs, alterations, and additions to Public Buildings generally (irrespective of the date of claims)	27,597	18 1	26,770	0 5			827	17 8
476	Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally (irrespective of the date of claims)	13,347	8 4	13,289	4 1			58	4 3
477	Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings (irrespective of the date of claims)	1,802	17 8	1,799	14 9			3	2 11
478	Lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks (irrespective of the date of claims)	400	0 0	194	3 3			205	16 9
479	Lighting Government Lamps in streets of Sydney, the Domain, Hyde Park, and Victoria Park (irrespective of the date of claims)	1,450	0 0	1,415	18 4			34	1 8
	Carried forward	£2,238,131	16 0	2,062,303	13 4			175,831	2 8

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	2,238,134 16 0	2,062,303 13 4	.....	175,831 2 8
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>				
	<i>Public Works and Buildings—continued.</i>				
480	To provide Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol (irrespective of the date of claims) ... ..	6,500 0 0	5,159 9 1	.....	1,340 10 11
481	Police Buildings (irrespective of the date of claims) ... ..	7,055 17 2	7,013 3 5	.....	42 13 9
482	Supply of Coffins for Paupers (irrespective of the date of claims) ... ..	272 15 7	272 15 7	.....	.....
483	Repairs and Furniture for Telegraph Stations (irrespective of the date of claims)	8,925 2 3	8,921 1 3	.....	4 1 0
484	Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups (irrespective of the date of claims) ... ..	31,773 11 11	31,736 9 1	.....	37 2 10
485	Parramatta Protestant Orphan School, repairs, &c. ... ..	1,000 0 0	517 1 7	.....	482 18 5
486	Parramatta Roman Catholic Orphan School, repairs, &c. ... ..	500 0 0	121 11 10	.....	378 8 2
487	Newcastle Asylum for Imbeciles, repairs, &c. ... ..	500 0 0	401 2 4	.....	98 17 8
488	Prince Alfred Hospital, drainage ... ..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
489	Penrith Court-house, erection of ... ..	3,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0
490	Taree Court-house, erection of ... ..	2,300 0 0	320 0 0	.....	1,980 0 0
491	Casino Court and Watch House, erection of	2,000 0 0	1,750 0 0	.....	250 0 0
492	Walgett Lock-up Gaol, erection of	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
493	Coonamble Court-house and Gaol alterations, &c. ... ..	2,850 0 0	.....	.....	2,850 0 0
494	Hillston Court and Watch House, erection of ... ..	1,850 0 0	.....	.....	1,850 0 0
495	Barraba Court and Watch House, erection of ... ..	1,450 0 0	900 0 0	.....	550 0 0
496	Binalong Court and Watch House, erection of ... ..	1,600 0 0	.....	.....	1,600 0 0
497	Campbelltown Post and Telegraph Office, erection of ... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
498	Hillston Post and Telegraph Office, erection of ... ..	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
499	Ulmarra Post and Telegraph Office, erection of ... ..	800 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0
500	Ballina Post and Telegraph Office, erection of ... ..	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
501	North Willoughby Lock-up, erection of ...	850 0 0	850 0 0	.....	.....
502	Hay Public Buildings drainage ... ..	2,200 0 0	1,940 0 0	.....	260 0 0
503	Deniliquin Lands Office, erection of ...	2,300 0 0	.....	.....	2,300 0 0
504	Blayney Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ... ..	245 0 0	.....	.....	245 0 0
505	Raymond Terrace Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
506	Solitary Island Light-house Landing Stage, &c. ... ..	1,564 0 0	1,564 0 0	.....	.....
507	Hinton Watch House, erection of ... ..	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
508	Darlinghurst Gaol and Court-house, Tarpaving footpaths ... ..	1,100 0 0	857 9 0	.....	242 11 0
509	Goulburn Post and Telegraph Office, extra foundations ... ..	700 0 0	.....	.....	700 0 0
510	Menindie Post and Telegraph Station—erection of, further sum ... ..	175 0 0	175 0 0	.....	.....
	Erection of Post and Telegraph Offices at the following places, viz. :—				
511	Forbes, further sum ... ..	2,863 0 0	2,720 0 0	.....	143 0 0
512	Bendemeer ... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
513	Redfern ... ..	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 2,338,509 2 11	2,134,422 16 6	.....	204,086 6 5

STATEMENT—*continued.*

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	2,338,509 2 11	2,134,422 16 6	.....	204,086 6 5
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>				
	<i>Public Works and Buildings—continued.</i>				
	<i>Erection of Post and Telegraph Offices—continued.</i>				
514	Coonamble, further sum ... ..	795 0 0	795 0 0	.....	.....
515	Waratah ... ..	900 0 0	498 7 0	.....	401 13 0
516	Lismore ... ..	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
517	Coolah ... ..	1,500 0 0	250 0 0	.....	1,250 0 0
518	Manly Beach ... ..	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
519	Wallsend and Platsburg ... ..	1,500 0 0	881 15 5	.....	618 4 7
520	Gadooga ... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
521	Tank fencing, &c., at Post and Telegraph Office, Jerilderie ... ..	236 0 0	99 14 0	.....	136 6 0
522	For tar-paving footpaths in Devonshire-street, surrounding Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks ... ..	2,751 0 0	400 0 0	.....	2,351 0 0
523	Additions and alterations to Parramatta Hospital ... ..	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
524	Erection of Light-house at Barrenjuey, further sum ... ..	6,891 0 0	6,891 0 0	.....	.....
525	New Court-house, Orange ... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	5,000 0 0
526	Site for Court-house, Branxton ... ..	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0
527	Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Cooranbong, further sum ... ..	700 0 0	524 14 0	.....	175 6 0
528	Erection of Police Station, Bingera ... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
529	Additional Works, New Public Offices, Bridge and Macquarie Streets ... ..	8,000 0 0	7,380 12 5	.....	619 7 7
530	Cassilis Post and Telegraph Office—erection of, further sum ... ..	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
531	Milton Post and Telegraph Office—Fencing and Tank ... ..	173 0 0	173 0 0	.....	.....
532	Nowra Post and Telegraph Station—erection of ... ..	800 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0
533	South Creek Post and Telegraph Station—erection of ... ..	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0
534	Moss Vale Court-house—erection of, further sum ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
535	Cowra Post and Telegraph Station—erection of ... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
536	Dungog and Clarence Town Post and Telegraph Office—Additions, &c. ... ..	555 0 0	555 0 0	.....	.....
537	Industrial Blind Asylum—Wall and Railing ... ..	370 0 0	370 0 0	.....	.....
538	Booligal Post and Telegraph Stations—erection of, further sum ... ..	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
539	Gunning Post and Telegraph Office—erection of, further sum ... ..	700 0 0	700 0 0	.....	.....
540	Repairs, additions, furniture and fittings—University of Sydney ... ..	2,000 0 0	1,183 11 2	.....	816 8 10
541	Tumberumba Court-house and Telegraph Station—erection of ... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
542	Kempsey Post and Telegraph Station—Tank and Fencing ... ..	310 0 0	295 0 0	.....	15 0 0
543	Corowa Post and Telegraph Office—erection of, further sum ... ..	1,400 0 0	1,052 1 9	.....	347 18 3
544	Cobar Police Station—erection of ... ..	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
545	Rylstone Post and Telegraph Office—erection of, further sum ... ..	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	.....
546	Lighting Lamps, &c., further sum ... ..	140 0 0	85 15 0	.....	54 5 0
547	Nimitybelle Post and Telegraph Office—erection of, further sum ... ..	520 0 0	.....	.....	520 0 0
548	Parkes Post and Telegraph Office—additions to—further sum ... ..	340 0 0	272 0 9	.....	67 19 3
549	Warialda—erection of Court and Watch House ... ..	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
	Carried forward ... ..	£2,388,260 2 11	2,157,800 8 0	.....	230,459 14 11

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	2,388,260	2 11	2,157,800	8 0	.....		230,459	14 11
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>								
	<i>Public Works and Buildings—continued.</i>								
550	Erection of a Morgue in Sydney—Southern end of City ... ..	1,280	0 0	1,280	0 0	.....		.....	
551	Compensation to Rev. J. B. Waterhouse—Land taken for Lower Leading Light Tower, Newcastle ... ..	308	0 0	.....		.....		308	0 0
	Repairs, Government Stores, Circular Quay ... ..	87	12 0	87	12 0	.....		.....	
	Furniture and Fittings, Court-house, Bathurst ... ..	3,412	14 5	3,412	14 5	.....		.....	
	New Public Buildings, Bathurst, further sum ... ..	60	0 0	.....		.....		60	0 0
	Erection of Outbuildings, Art Gallery, Domain ... ..	176	10 0	.....		.....		176	10 0
	Purchase of half an acre for Post and Telegraph Station at Gosford ... ..	40	0 0	.....		.....		40	0 0
	Shed for Rocket Apparatus, North Beach, Newcastle ... ..	57	0 0	.....		.....		57	0 0
	Testing Machinery for raising and depositing sewage matter ... ..	400	0 0	.....		.....		400	0 0
	Erection and Repairs, Light-house, Solitary Island ... ..	5,230	16 4	5,230	16 4	.....		.....	
	Site for Police Buildings, Cobargo ... ..	55	0 0	55	0 0	.....		.....	
	Site for Post and Telegraph Office, Cobargo ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....	
	Additional Works, Superintendent's Residence, Gladesville Hospital ... ..	208	3 10	208	3 10	.....		.....	
	<i>Roads and Bridges:—</i>								
552	General Establishment ... ..	6,025	0 0	5,787	11 10	.....		237	8 2
553	Superintendents in field ... ..	16,878	0 0	16,563	11 8	.....		314	8 4
	<i>Construction and Maintenance:—</i>								
	<i>Main North Road—</i>								
554	West Maitland to Tamworth—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 170 miles, at £25 ... ..	4,250	0 0	4,250	0 0	.....		.....	
555	Tamworth to Armidale, 75 miles—£75 per mile ... ..	5,625	0 0	5,625	0 0	.....		.....	
556	In lieu of Tolls from Morpeth to West Maitland, to be divided ratably between the Municipalities of Morpeth and East and West Maitland ... ..	968	0 0	954	1 6	.....		13	18 6
557	Tolls, Morpeth to West Maitland, to be divided ratably between the Municipalities of Morpeth and East and West Maitland ... ..	43	0 0	43	0 0	.....		.....	
	<i>Main South Road:—</i>								
558	Sydney to Bowning—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 210 miles, at £25 ... ..	5,250	0 0	5,250	0 0	.....		.....	
559	Bowing to Albury, 175 miles, at £50 ... ..	8,750	0 0	8,749	19 0	.....		0	1 0
560	Tolls to be expended where collected ... ..	1,485	0 0	1,485	0 0	.....		.....	
	<i>Main Western Road:—</i>								
561	Sydney to Orange, including Mountain Road Subsidy within Railway Termini, 170 miles, at £25 ... ..	4,250	0 0	4,250	0 0	.....		.....	
562	Orange to Warren, 194 miles, at £50 ... ..	9,700	0 0	9,700	0 0	.....		.....	
563	Tolls to be expended where collected ... ..	2,340	0 0	2,340	0 0	.....		.....	
	Carried forward ... ..	2,465,239	19 6	2,233,172	18 7	.....		232,067	0 11

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.		Balances				
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.		
	Brought forward ... ..	2,465,239	19 6	2,233,172	18 7			232,067 0 11		
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>										
Construction and Maintenance ( <i>contd.</i> ):—										
Other Main Roads:—										
564	Grafton <i>via</i> Glen Innes to Inverell, 145 miles, at £75 ... ..	10,875	0 0	10,875	0 0					
565	Armidale to Maryland, 165 miles, at £50 ... ..	8,250	0 0	8,177	18 6			72 1 6		
566	Wallerawang to Mudgee, 75 miles, at £75 ... ..	5,625	0 0	5,625	0 0					
567	Bombala <i>via</i> Tantawangalo to Merimbula, 54 miles, at £75 ... ..	4,050	0 0	4,045	9 2			4 10 10		
568	Orange by Boree to Forbes, 81 miles, at £75 ... ..	6,075	0 0	6,074	0 9			0 19 3		
569	Goulburn to Cooma, 123 miles, at £50 ... ..	6,150	0 0	6,150	0 0					
570	Tarago to Braidwood, 36 miles, at £50 ... ..	1,800	0 0	1,768	0 10			31 19 2		
571	Bathurst to Blayney, 22 miles, at £25 ... ..	550	0 0	549	15 5			0 4 7		
572	Blayney <i>via</i> Cowra to Grenfell, 75 miles, at £50 ... ..	3,750	0 0	3,750	0 0					
573	Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry ... ..	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0					
Amount in lieu of Tolls for repair of the undermentioned Roads:—										
574	Sydney <i>via</i> the Dam at Cook's River to Half-way House ... ..	3,000	0 0	2,998	11 5			1 8 7		
	Rocky Point Road to Road from Tom Ugly's Point to Burwood Railway Station ... ..									
	Stanmore Road from the Enmore Road to the Canterbury Trust Road ... ..									
575	Newtown Railway Bridge to the Undercliff Bridge ... ..	1,300	0 0	1,299	4 2			0 15 10		
	Grafton to Glen Innes—Tolls from Grafton Punt ... ..									
576	Mudgee Road—Tolls ... ..	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0					
577	Cook's River Roads—Tolls in excess of Vote for Road ... ..	800	0 0	799	16 8			0 3 4		
578	Roads south of and in bend of Murrumbidgee, county of Cowley ... ..	750	0 0	557	9 9			192 10 3		
579	Hay Bridge—Tolls to be expended in maintenance of Bridge, &c., balance to be handed to Municipal Council ... ..	600	0 0	600	0 0					
580	Bridge over Bland Creek at Stockingbringal ... ..	500	0 0	362	2 9			137 17 3		
581	Bridge over Wamban Creek at Mungeararie ... ..	750	0 0					750 0 0		
582	Metalling Road, Good Dog Mountain ... ..	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0					
583	Bridge, Glendon Brook, near Thompson's ... ..	1,000	0 0					1,000 0 0		
584	Road between Maitland and Mount Vincent ... ..	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0					
585	Iron Punt, Narrandera ... ..	800	0 0	800	0 0					
586	Gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to Mr. W. Bullon, draftsman, on his retirement from office from infirmity of body ... ..	300	0 0	300	0 0					
587	Roads transferred from South Head Roads Trust ... ..	3,300	0 0	1,483	3 2			1,816 16 10		
588	Main South Coast Road, 100 miles, at £50 ... ..	5,000	0 0	4,998	0 3			1 19 9		
Roads and Bridges generally:—										
589	Contingent Works on Roads under Department ... ..	12,000	0 0	11,999	1 8			0 18 4		
590	Expenses of working Punts and maintaining Approaches, &c. ... ..	5,000	0 0	4,999	13 0			0 7 0		
591	Repair and painting of Bridges ... ..	10,000	0 0	9,998	9 4			1 10 8		
	Carried forward ... ..	£2,562,964	19 6	2,326,883	15 5			236,081 4 1		

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	2,562,964 19 6	2,326,883 15 5	.....	236,081 4 1
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>				
	<i>Roads and Bridges generally—continued.</i>				
592	Conveyance of Officers, Equipment, and Materials by Railway ... ..	3,000 0 0	2,641 13 6	.....	358 6 6
593	Minor Roads under Department, as per Schedule ... ..	250,000 0 0	237,293 8 9	.....	12,706 11 3
594	Approaches to Railway Stations ... ..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
595	Bridge over Dumbible Creek, Road Byamgum to Queensland Border ... ..	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
596	Bridge over Two-mile Creek, Road Ballina to Tintenbar ... ..	240 0 0	.....	.....	240 0 0
597	Bridge over Tuckombil Creek at Woodburn ... ..	400 0 0	308 0 0	.....	92 0 0
598	Bridge over Terrania Creek, Road Lismore to Goolmangar ... ..	350 0 0	.....	.....	350 0 0
599	Bridge over Tomki Creek, Road Casino to Wyrallah ... ..	300 0 0	180 0 0	.....	120 0 0
600	Bridge over Carr's Creek ... ..	1,000 0 0	680 0 0	.....	320 0 0
601	Bridge over Severn River at Dundee ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
602	Bridges on Road Grafton to Glen Innes ... ..	900 0 0	339 3 4	.....	560 16 8
603	Bridges on Road Armidale to Maryland ... ..	1,000 0 0	537 0 6	.....	462 19 6
604	Bridge over Middle Creek, Road Armidale to Inverell ... ..	1,350 0 0	.....	.....	1,350 0 0
605	Bridge over Cope's Creek, Road Bundarra to Inverell ... ..	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
606	Bridge over Eastern Plain Creek, Road Armidale to Inverell ... ..	400 0 0	144 0 0	.....	256 0 0
607	Bridge over Bingera Creek at Bingera ... ..	3,500 0 0	.....	.....	3,500 0 0
608	Bridge, Narran River ... ..	1,500 0 0	54 3 4	.....	1,445 16 8
609	Bridge over Upper Brigalow or Bohemia Creek, Road Tarrawan to Walgett ... ..	1,500 0 0	350 0 0	.....	1,150 0 0
610	Bridge over Cockburn River ... ..	800 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0
611	Bridge over Quirindi Creek ... ..	500 0 0	438 18 3	.....	61 1 9
612	Bergen-op-Zoom Creek, near Walcha ... ..	500 0 0	235 0 0	.....	265 0 0
613	Bridge over Dingo Creek, Blanche's Crossing ... ..	800 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0
614	Bridge and Culverts, Road Tinonee to Cundle ... ..	300 0 0	299 19 11	.....	0 0 1
615	Bridge over Karuah River, near Wilkinson's ... ..	1,800 0 0	.....	.....	1,800 0 0
616	Bridge over Paterson River at Tocal ... ..	800 0 0	561 8 6	.....	238 11 6
617	Bridge over Hall's Creek, Road Denman to Coolah ... ..	800 0 0	592 4 3	.....	207 15 9
618	Bridge over Four-mile Creek, Mudgee and Cassilis Road ... ..	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0
619	Bridge over Oakey Creek, Mudgee Road ... ..	500 0 0	378 0 0	.....	122 0 0
620	Bridges on Road Mudgee to Hill End ... ..	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
621	Bridge over Pipeclay Creek, Road Mudgee to Home Rule ... ..	500 0 0	229 6 0	.....	270 14 0
622	Bridge over Castlereagh River at Coonamble ... ..	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
623	Bridge at Munderoran ... ..	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0
624	Bridge at Bennalong ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
625	Bridges on Road Dubbo to Coonamble ... ..	2,000 0 0	255 0 0	.....	1,745 0 0
626	Bridge over Little River at Obley ... ..	1,500 0 0	109 0 0	.....	1,391 0 0
627	Bridges, &c., on Road Molong to Obley ... ..	1,000 0 0	54 18 5	.....	945 1 7
628	Bridge over Vale Creek, Bathurst (iron) ... ..	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
629	Bridge over Boree Creek at Cudal ... ..	750 0 0	749 19 10	.....	0 0 2
630	Bridges on Road Tarana to Oberon ... ..	600 0 0	552 4 2	.....	47 15 10
631	Bridge over Mary's-lane Creek, Main Western Road ... ..	240 0 0	.....	.....	240 0 0
632	Bridge over George's Plains Creek ... ..	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....
633	Bridge over Castlereagh River, at Coonabarabran ... ..	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
	Carried forward ... ..	£2,863,134 19 6	2,586,007 4 2	.....	277,127 15 4

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.			Balances.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
	Brought forward ... ..	2,863,134	19	6	2,586,007	4	2	.....			277,127 15 4		
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>													
<i>Roads and Bridges generally—continued.</i>													
634	Bridge over Cox's Creek, Road Coonabara-bran to Gunnedah ... ..	1,000	0	0	413	0	0	.....			587 0 0		
635	Bridge over Lachlan River at Hillstone ...	2,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....			2,500 0 0		
636	Bridge in Larmer-street, Narrandera ...	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....			600 0 0		
637	Bridge over Tumberumba Creek ...	1,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....			1,500 0 0		
638	Bridge over Wakool Creek, at Brassi ...	800	0	0	41	0	0	.....			759 0 0		
639	Bridges, Wakool, between Moama and Moulamein ... ..	400	0	0	280	0	0	.....			120 0 0		
640	Bridge, Barrengarry Creek ... ..	600	0	0	304	0	0	.....			296 0 0		
641	Bridge and Approaches, Bomaderry Creek ...	1,500	0	0	1,482	4	6	.....			17 15 6		
642	Bridge over Lane Cove River ... ..	2,500	0	0	5	9	0	.....			2,494 11 0		
643	Bridge at Tallywang ... ..	1,600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....			1,600 0 0		
644	Bridge at Wollomondry Creek ... ..	700	0	0	256	13	0	.....			443 7 0		
645	Bridge, Billabong, on Road Forbes to the Bogan ... ..	700	0	0	582	4	0	.....			117 16 0		
646	Bridge Billabong, at Tichborne ... ..	600	0	0	596	6	10	.....			3 13 2		
647	Bridge over Creek at Marsden's ... ..	1,000	0	0	373	8	0	.....			626 12 0		
648	Bridge over Burrangong Creek ... ..	1,750	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....			1,750 0 0		
649	Bridge over Brundah Creek, on Road Grenfell to Marengo ... ..	700	0	0	403	2	7	.....			296 17 5		
650	Bridge over Creek near Tiverton ... ..	300	0	0	170	0	0	.....			130 0 0		
651	Bridge over Bulla Creek ... ..	500	0	0	320	0	0	.....			180 0 0		
652	Bridge, Bargo River ... ..	900	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....			900 0 0		
653	Bridge at Telegra ... ..	1,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....			1,500 0 0		
654	Road, Dungog to Clarence Town ... ..	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	.....			.....		
655	Road, Inverell to Warialda ... ..	1,000	0	0	997	17	10	.....			2 2 2		
656	Belgrave-street, Kempsey ... ..	750	0	0	750	0	0	.....			.....		
657	Improvement of Road to Pitnacree Railway Station, to be expended by East Maitland Municipal Council ... ..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	.....			.....		
658	Road, Adamstown to Charleston Road ...	750	0	0	231	16	6	.....			518 3 6		
659	Road, Raymond Terrace to Stroud ... ..	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	.....			.....		
660	Road from Bathurst and Caloola Road to new Bridge over Vale Creek, near Gorman's Hill ... ..	700	0	0	612	15	10	.....			87 4 2		
661	Road to Clarence Tunnel Siding ... ..	500	0	0	381	8	9	.....			118 11 3		
662	Road, Moss Vale to Nowra via Barrengarry and Good Dog Mountain ... ..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	.....			.....		
663	Road, Jamberoo to Kiama deviation at Spring Hill ... ..	1,300	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....			1,300 0 0		
664	Deviation at foot of Jamberoo Mountain ...	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....			1,000 0 0		
665	Road, Mogo to Nelligen ... ..	500	0	0	44	0	0	.....			456 0 0		
666	Road, Walleragang to Tumberumba ... ..	3,000	0	0	653	4	4	.....			2,346 15 8		
667	Roads in Upper Murray District ... ..	4,000	0	0	981	8	6	.....			3,018 11 6		
668	Road, Corowa to Sandy Ridges ... ..	500	0	0	467	9	2	.....			32 10 10		
669	Road, Narandera to Hay ... ..	1,000	0	0	947	3	8	.....			52 16 4		
670	Moama Streets ... ..	2,000	0	0	1,816	19	7	.....			183 0 5		
671	Wilcannia Streets ... ..	1,000	0	0	963	19	0	.....			86 1 0		
672	Wentworth Streets ... ..	600	0	0	217	0	0	.....			383 0 0		
673	Roads through Young ... ..	500	0	0	496	8	6	.....			3 11 6		
674	Road, St. Peter's to Botany ... ..	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....			1,000 0 0		
675	Defence Roads ... ..	2,500	0	0	1,950	13	6	.....			549 6 6		
676	Roads, &c., Hunter's Hill and Gladesville ...	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	.....			.....		
677	Punt, &c., Lower Clarence ... ..	1,000	0	0	965	2	6	.....			34 17 6		
678	Punt, &c., Camden Haven ... ..	450	0	0	401	14	0	.....			48 6 0		
	Road, Young to Temora ... ..	250	0	0	250	0	0	.....			.....		
	Bridge over Grogan's Creek ... ..	390	0	0	300	0	0	.....			90 0 0		
	Road, Cootamundry to Temora ... ..	500	0	0	354	2	8	.....			145 17 4		
<i>Roads under Trustees:—</i>													
679	Clerk in Charge ... ..	350	0	0	333	6	8	.....			16 13 4		
680	Minor Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule ... ..	30,000	0	0	28,578	4	4	.....			1,421 15 8		
	Carried forward ... ..	£2,949,324	19	6	2,642,929	7	5	.....			306,395 12 1		



## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances			
				Written off.		Retained.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	2,949,324 19 6	2,642,929 7 5			806,395 12 1	
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>						
	Roads under Trustees— <i>continued.</i>						
681	Unclassified Roads ... ..	16,000 0 0	15,694 19 5			305 0 7	
682	Cost of obtaining Reports, and other Contingent Expenses... ..	1,000 0 0	996 11 11			3 8 1	
	Miscellaneous Services :—						
683	Lighting Belmore Bridge ... ..	60 0 0	60 0 0				
684	Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings ... ..	70 0 0	70 0 0				
685	Making Approaches to the Wambeyan Caves ... ..	300 0 0				300 0 0	
	Gratuity to the Colonial Architect for special services in connection with the Sydney International Exhibition ... ..	500 0 0				500 0 0	
	Railways :—						
686	General Establishment ... ..	7,120 0 0	6,793 15 1			326 4 11	
687	Engineering Establishment—Works in Progress ... ..	12,991 0 0	11,375 6 11			1,615 13 1	
688	Existing Lines—Working Expenses ... ..	658,713 0 0	658,706 10 6			6 9 6	
	Miscellaneous :—						
689	Temporary Payments on account of Contractors and others—Vote to be recouped as advances are recovered ... ..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0				
690	Alterations and additions to Station Buildings and Siding Accommodation to meet increasing Traffic ... ..	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0				
691	Gratuities to the Widows of Edward Curran and George Gore, who were both accidentally killed whilst in the discharge of their respective duties—each £275 ... ..	550 0 0	550 0 0				
	<b>No. IX.</b>						
692	Post Office (including conveyance of Mails) ... ..	276,703 0 0	268,497 2 4			8,205 17 8	
693	Money Order and Government Savings' Bank Department ... ..	10,070 0 0	10,035 18 10			34 1 2	
694	Electric Telegraphs ... ..	135,833 0 4	124,278 1 10			11,554 18 6	
695	New Zealand Cable Subsidy (Resolution of Assembly) ... ..	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0				
	<b>No. X.</b>						
696	Department of Mines ... ..	27,624 0 0	22,049 6 11			5,574 13 1	
697	Minor Roads ... ..	5,275 0 0	4,565 17 10			709 2 2	
698	Occupation of Lands ... ..	27,155 0 0	24,816 10 6			2,338 9 6	
699	Prevention of Scab in Sheep ... ..	12,243 15 0				12,243 15 0	
700	Imported Stock ... ..	1,155 0 0	389 6 3			765 13 9	
701	Registration of Brands ... ..	2,181 5 0	1,706 5 10			474 19 2	
702	Miscellaneous ... ..	1,377 0 0	1,113 8 0			263 12 0	
	Carried forward ... ..	£4,220,745 19 10	3,869,128 9 7			351,617 10 3	

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th September, 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	4,220,745 19 10	3,869,128 9 7	.....	351,617 10 3
	<b>No. XI.</b>				
708	Minister of Public Instruction, from 1st May, at £1,500 ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous:—				
	Additional Lecturers, Sydney University...	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
	Proportion of the cost of Weather Telegrams between Australia and New Zealand, payable by this Colony ...	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
	<b>SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS:—</b>				
	Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock Towards the payment of Interest and Extinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11 ...	650,000 0 0	648,329 10 11	.....	1,670 9 1
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ...	70,000 0 0	66,067 10 0	.....	3,932 10 0
	Revenue and Receipts returned ...	40,000 0 0	36,783 2 3	.....	3,216 17 9
	Charges on Collections ...	100,000 0 0	55,047 0 8	.....	44,952 19 4
	Endowment of the University of Sydney...	8,522 1 6	8,519 6 0	.....	2 15 6
	Endowment of the Australian Museum ...	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges ...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
	Endowment under the Municipalities Act	20,000 0 0	16,839 0 4	.....	3,160 19 8
	Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Judges under the District Courts' Act ...	7,000 0 0	6,847 4 5	.....	152 15 7
	Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint ...	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 ...	8,600 0 0	8,326 17 0	.....	273 3 0
	Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions ...	94 14 0	94 14 0	.....	.....
	Schedule B.—Superannuated Officers ...	112 18 7	112 18 7	.....	.....
	Special Endowments—Municipalities ...	41,164 1 8	41,164 1 8	.....	.....
	Expenses of Returning Officers ...	4,379 10 0	4,379 10 0	.....	.....
	Endowment of the Municipal Council of Sydney, 43 Vic., No. 3 ...	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	International Exhibition, Appropriation of Fees, 43 Vic., No. 8 ...	20,000 0 0	18,677 9 8	.....	1,322 10 4
	Commissioners of Customs, 42 Vic., No. 19	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....
	Advances to Superannuation Repeal Fund	1,922 11 9	1,922 11 9	.....	.....
	Interest on Municipal Guaranteed Loan	3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0	.....	.....
		5,248,491 17 4	4,837,639 6 10	.....	410,852 10 6
201	Advance to Treasurer to enable him to make Advances to Public Officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary appropriation. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 31st December, 1881 ...	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	£5,348,491 17 4	4,937,639 6 10	.....	410,852 10 6
	Deduct estimated savings ...	£ .....	.....	.....	350,000 0 0
					60,852 10 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.



## E

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.—SURPLUS REVENUE ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT showing the APPROPRIATIONS on account of PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES chargeable to the SURPLUS REVENUE ACCOUNT; the EXPENDITURE therefrom to the 30th September, 1881; and the BALANCES written off or retained for expenditure on that date.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th Sept., 1881.		Balances	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained.
	<b>Appropriations of 1879.</b> (Under the Acts 42 Vic. Nos. 6 and 17.)						
	Towards meeting the expenses connected with the International Exhibition to be held in Sydney in 1879 ... ..	100,000	0 0	100,000	0 0	.....	.....
	(Under the Act 43 Vic. No. 10.)						
	<b>No. III.</b>						
825	Charitable Allowances—Towards the completion of the Prince Alfred Hospital ... ..	20,000	0 0	20,000	0 0	.....	.....
826	Expenses connected with the International Exhibition held in Sydney in 1879 ... ..	75,000	0 0	74,783	1 2	51 13 1	215 5 9
827	Special grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities equal to full rates in each case for the Municipal year ending 4th February, 1879 ... ..	68,000	0 0	68,000	0 0	.....	.....
828	Special grant to the Corporation of Sydney for the year 1879 ... ..	25,000	0 0	25,000	0 0	.....	.....
	<b>No. VII.</b>						
829	For purchase of land adjoining the Necropolis, Haslem's Creek, for public purposes, 1,440 acres ... ..	36,000	0 0	36,000	0 0	.....	.....
830	For the purchase of certain land at Waverley, for the purposes of a Public Park and Water Reservoir ... ..	7,500	0 0	7,500	0 0	.....	.....
831	For improvements in connection with the National Park ... ..	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0	.....	.....
832	For the purchase of land at Ashfield for a Public Park ... ..	7,000	0 0	6,586	0 10	463 19 2	.....
	<b>No. VIII.</b>						
833	Breakwaters, Clarence River, including some payments in 1878, out of the Treasurer's Advance Account ... ..	20,000	0 0	19,998	5 11	1 14 1	.....
834	Prison Buildings, &c., Trial Bay ... ..	30,000	0 0	21,920	1 3	.....	8,079 18 9
835	Dredge for Rivers and Lakes ... ..	15,000	0 0	6,762	18 11	.....	8,237 1 1
836	Dredge, Tug, and Punts, to be employed in the first instance on the Manning River ... ..	18,000	0 0	6,208	0 6	.....	11,791 19 6
837	Punts for Dredge Service ... ..	13,000	0 0	5,877	7 8	.....	7,122 12 4
838	New Dredge, &c., for Sydney Harbour ... ..	15,000	0 0	5,570	17 9	.....	9,429 2 3
839	For providing Water Supply for Country Towns ... ..	250,000	0 0	23,176	9 11	.....	226,823 10 1
840	Erection of Light-house, Green Cape ... ..	17,000	0 0	2,733	6 8	.....	14,266 13 4
841	For the erection of a new Lunatic Asylum at Callan Park ... ..	127,000	0 0	63,239	1 1	.....	63,760 18 11
842	For the completion of Public Offices for the Lands Department ... ..	35,000	0 0	30,370	7 5	.....	4,629 12 7
843	For the completion of new Public Offices for Department of Public Works and Colonial Secretary ... ..	45,000	0 0	45,000	0 0	.....	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 825,500	0 0	470,625	19 1	517 6 4	354,856 14 7

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th Sept., 1881.	Balances			
				Written off.		Retained.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Appropriations of 1879—continued.</b>							
(Under 43 Vic. No. 10.)							
	Brought forward ... ..	825,500 0 0	470,625 19 1	517 6 4	354,356 14 7		
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>							
844	For the erection of a new Free Public Library ... ..	150,000 0 0	24,903 9 10	.....	125,096 10 2		
845	For the erection of new Law Courts ... ..	210,000 0 0	.....	210,000 0 0	.....		
846	For the extension of the new General Post Office, including £13,300 payable to the Honorable Alexander Campbell under Arbitrator's award for resumption of land in Pitt-street ... ..	150,000 0 0	38,273 12 1	.....	111,726 7 11		
847	Construction of Telegraph Line, Louth to Cobar ... ..	5,000 0 0	3,337 1 7	1,662 18 5	.....		
<b>Re-votes:—</b>							
Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations which lapsed on the 31st December, 1878, re-voted:—							
1876:—							
848	Wharf, Kempsey, Macleay River ... ..	800 0 0	.....	800 0 0	.....		
849	Sea-wall, Dawes' Point, balance on vote of £4,500 ... ..	177 12 6	152 8 10	25 8 8	.....		
1877:—							
850	Contribution to meet one-half the estimated expense of works for protecting the banks of the Hunter River, at West Maitland, from the encroachment of floods, the remainder of the necessary funds having been subscribed from other sources ... ..	7,000 0 0	5,947 14 1	1,052 5 11	.....		
851	Sea-wall, Dawes' Point, further sum ... ..	706 0 0	705 14 7	0 5 5	.....		
852	Towards erection of Cranes, Darling Harbour ... ..	20,000 0 0	6,652 10 0	13,347 10 0	.....		
853	Towards enlarging Tathra Wharf ... ..	2,000 0 0	1,117 18 3	882 6 9	.....		
854	Towards constructing Boat Harbour at Dawes' Point, in connection with Sea-wall being erected there ... ..	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....		
855	Additions to Custom-house, Sydney ... ..	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0	.....		
856	For the erection of a new Gunpowder Magazine, Parramatta River ... ..	15,000 0 0	.....	15,000 0 0	.....		
857	Extension of Treasury Buildings, to include the Audit Office, and to provide temporary accommodation ... ..	20,000 0 0	3,238 11 8	16,761 8 4	.....		
858	Post and Telegraph Office, Adelong ... ..	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	.....		
859	Lock-up at Ashfield ... ..	900 0 0	.....	900 0 0	.....		
860	Light-house, Barranjuery, further sum... ..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....		
861	Post and Telegraph Office, Blayney ... ..	1,500 0 0	750 0 0	.....	750 0 0		
862	Post and Telegraph Office, Cassilis ... ..	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....		
863	Post and Telegraph Office, Cootamundra ... ..	1,200 0 0	1,101 19 1	98 0 11	.....		
864	Post and Telegraph Office, Goulburn ... ..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....		
865	Post and Telegraph Office, Liverpool, including site ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....		
866	Post and Telegraph Office, Louth ... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0		
867	Post and Telegraph Office, Molong ... ..	800 0 0	680 0 0	120 0 0	.....		
868	Erection of Police Barracks, Moruya ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....		
869	Court-house, Murrumburrah ... ..	1,200 0 0	715 8 3	484 11 9	.....		
870	Post and Telegraph Office, Narrandera ... ..	800 0 0	650 0 0	.....	150 0 0		
871	Post and Telegraph Office, Rylstone ... ..	800 0 0	800 0 0	.....	.....		
872	Post and Telegraph Office, St. Leonards, including purchase of site ... ..	3,125 0 0	.....	3,125 0 0	.....		
	Carried forward ... ..	£1,443,908 12 6	572,352 2 4	278,476 17 6	593,079 12 8		

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE:	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th Sept., 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
<b>Appropriations of 1879—continued.</b> (Under 43 Vic. No. 10.)		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	1,443,908 12 6	572,352 2 4	278,476 17 6	593,079 12 8
<b>Re-votes—continued.</b>					
873	Custom-house, Wentworth ...	2,500 0 0	.....	2,500 0 0	.....
874	Alterations and additions to the Queen's Warehouse, Custom-house, Sydney ...	1,750 0 0	.....	1,750 0 0	.....
875	Additions to Artillery Barracks ...	890 0 0	822 5 2	67 14 10	.....
876	For erection of Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters (unexpended balance of Vote of £30,000) ...	8,690 0 0	8,658 4 4	36 15 8	.....
877	Post and Telegraph Office, Port Macquarie ...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
878	Additions and repairs, Asylum for Imbeciles, Newcastle, (unexpended balance of Vote of £9,000) ...	3,773 2 0	2,856 1 6	917 0 6	.....
879	Extension of Gun-carriage Shed, Ordnance Store Yard ...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
880	Police Buildings, Singleton, further sum ...	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
881	To construct Main Drain through the Domain to convey away water from the Mint and other Public Buildings ...	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....
882	New Police Buildings at Singleton ...	1,500 0 0	1,321 10 0	178 10 0	.....
883	Post and Telegraph Office at Menindie ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
884	For erecting Railway Store at Newcastle, further sum ...	3,200 0 0	.....	3,200 0 0	.....
885	Land Sheds, Siding Accommodation, and Approaches at Darling Harbour (unexpended balance of Vote of £20,000) ...	8,348 18 6	8,348 12 8	0 5 10	.....
886	Widening the Road Bridge over the Railway near Petersham (unexpended balance of Vote of £2,000) ...	372 8 8	301 0 9	71 7 11	.....
887	For preparing ground for Gardens, and planting trees and shrubs at the principal Railway Stations (unexpended balance of Vote of £500) ...	455 2 9	.....	455 2 9	.....
<b>1876 Votes—Re-voted in 1877:—</b>					
888	Bridge, Bundarra ...	6,000 0 0	5,796 8 0	.....	203 12 0
889	Bridge, Coonamble to Mundooran ...	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....
<b>1877 Votes:—</b>					
890	Bridge on Road, Combo to Drying ...	300 0 0	280 0 0	20 0 0	.....
891	Roads, Manaro to Low Country ...	5,950 0 0	.....	5,950 0 0	.....
892	Bridge, Bundarra ...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
	<b>TOTAL (43 Vic. No. 10) ...</b>	<b>£ 1,494,338 4 5</b>	<b>606,831 4 9</b>	<b>294,223 15 0</b>	<b>593,283 4 8</b>
<b>Appropriations of 1880.</b> (Under the Act 44 Vic. No. 4.)					
<b>No. III.</b>					
704	Special grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities equal to full rates in each case for the Municipal year ended 3rd February, 1879, further sum ...	8,200 0 0	8,000 0 0	.....	200 0 0
705	Towards the completion of the Prince Alfred Hospital, further sum ...	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Carried forward ...	£ 28,200 0 0	28,000 0 0	.....	200 0 0

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated.		Amount expended to 30th Sept., 1881.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	<b>Appropriations of 1880—continued.</b> (Under 44 Vic. No. 4.)								
	Brought forward ... ..	23,200	0 0	28,000	0 0	.....		200	0 0
	<b>No. III—continued.</b>								
706	Further Expenses connected with the International Exhibition ... ..	40,000	0 0	40,000	0 0	.....			
707	Towards meeting the expenses connected with the International Exhibition held in Sydney during the years 1879 and 1880, further sum ... ..	33,000	0 0	33,000	0 0	.....			
	<b>No. VII.</b>								
708	To purchase and improvement of Public Park at Ashfield being a re-vote of the unexpended balance of the £7,000 voted for the purchase of land for this Park in 1879 ... ..	1,757	15 5	1,757	15 5	.....			
	<b>No. VIII.</b>								
709	For the erection of Grammar Schools at Maitland, Goulburn, and Bathurst ...	20,000	0 0	.....				20,000	0 0
710	Light-house, Green Cape, further sum ...	2,000	0 0	.....				2,000	0 0
	Electric Telegraphs:—								
711	Goulburn to Taralga ... ..	1,500	0 0	.....		*1,500	0 0		
712	Walgett <i>via</i> Mogil Mogil to Mungundi	6,000	0 0	.....		*6,000	0 0		
713	Kyamboon to Pilot Station, Tweed River Heads ... ..	1,250	0 0	.....		*1,250	0 0		
714	Gulgong to Mungahra ... ..	3,000	0 0	.....		*3,000	0 0		
715	Tarana to Oberon ... ..	700	0 0	.....		*700	0 0		
716	Extension of lines generally ... ..	5,000	0 0	.....		*5,000	0 0		
717	Extension of Lines along Railway Extensions ... ..	15,000	0 0	.....		*15,000	0 0		
	<b>Re-votes:—</b>								
	Lapsed Appropriations and Balances of Lapsed Appropriations, re-voted, viz.:—								
	Re-votes of 1872-3-4:—								
718	Bridge over the Bogan (1872) ... ..	795	13 4	.....				795	13 4
719	Bridge, Black Camp Creek (1873) ... ..	200	0 0	200	0 0	.....			
720	Bridge, Black Camp Creek (1874) ... ..	117	0 0	93	2 0	.....		23	18 0
	Re-votes of 1877:—								
721	Underpinning Wall, Victoria Barracks	900	0 0	300	0 0	.....		600	0 0
722	Drainage, Victoria Barracks ... ..	3,000	0 0	.....				3,000	0 0
723	Light-house, Montague Island—balance of vote ... ..	14,836	15 1	14,803	8 5	.....		33	6 8
724	Wharf at West Kempsey re-voted, as towards further Wharf and Punt Accommodation, Macleay River ...	2,500	0 0	1,551	9 10	.....		948	10 2
725	Permanent Buildings at La Perouse, Botany, for the accommodation of the New Zealand Cable Officers ... ..	3,000	0 0	700	0 0	.....		2,300	0 0
726	Bridge, South Creek, Windsor ... ..	2,000	0 0	1,741	0 4	.....		258	19 8
727	Public Wharf—Yamba, Clarence River (1878) ... ..	1,000	0 0	13	0 0	.....		987	0 0
728	Wharf at Pitt Town (1878) ... ..	1,000	0 0	.....				1,000	0 0
729	Wharf at Hay (1878) ... ..	3,547	5 1	51	1 0	.....		3,496	4 1
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 190,304	8 11	122,210	17 0	32,450	0 0	35,643	11 11

\* These Votes for these services have been written off, as the provision made in the Loan Act of 1880 is intended to cover them.

STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th Sept., 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Appropriations of 1880—continued.</b>					
<i>(Under 44 Vic. No. 4.)</i>					
	Brought forward ... ..	190,304 8 11	122,210 17 0	32,450 0 0	35,643 11 11
<b>Re-votes—continued.</b>					
Re-votes of 1877—continued:—					
730	Towards lengthening Eden Wharf (1878)	744 10 0	743 10 8	.....	0 19 4
731	Darlinghurst Gaol—Rebuilding Wall, &c., 1878—Balance of Vote ... ..	6,700 0 0	25 0 0	.....	6,675 0 0
732	Kiama Pilot's Residence—Erection of ... ..	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
733	Blayney Post and Telegraph Office, further sum, 1878 ... ..	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0
734	Goulburn Gaol—Erection of, 1878 ... ..	24,801 8 9	11,038 8 10	.....	13,762 19 11
735	Erection of Watch-house, George-street, North Sydney, including site, 1878, balance of Vote ... ..	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
736	Walgett Post and Telegraph Station—Erection of, 1878 ... ..	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
737	Bridge over Bogan River, between Bathalga and Nyngen, 1877 ... ..	800 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0
738	Bridge, South Creek, at Windsor, 1877 ... ..	2,000 0 0	196 7 0	.....	1,803 13 0
739	Bridge, Tuross River, 1877 ... ..	1,350 0 0	1,350 0 0	.....	.....
740	Road, Nowra to Saltwater Creek, 1877 ... ..	330 0 0	173 10 0	.....	156 10 0
741	Foot-bridge, Parramatta Park, 1877 ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
742	Bridge, Wollondilly River, Wheeo Road, 1878 ... ..	2,369 18 4	2,369 18 4	.....	.....
743	Bridge at Bundarra, 1878 ... ..	9,993 15 0	7,962 4 7	.....	2,031 10 5
744	Bridge, Budgee Budgee Creek, Balranald District, 1878 ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
745	Road, Kiama to Geringong, 1878 ... ..	987 0 0	27 6 0	.....	959 14 0
746	Tanks, Liverpool Plains, 1878 ... ..	2,949 15 6	2,161 1 2	.....	788 14 4
747	Bridge over Woytechugga, at Menindie ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
748	Bridge at Menindie, Tallywalka, 1876 ... ..	551 13 0	548 3 0	.....	3 10 0
<b>No. X.</b>					
Department of Mines:—					
749	In aid of Prospecting the Crown Lands of the Colony, 1878 ... ..	2,000 0 0	1,880 14 9	2 6 11	116 18 4
	Total (44 Vic. No. 4) ... ..	£ 251,482 9 6	154,087 1 4	32,452 6 11	64,943 1 3
<b>Appropriations of 1881.</b>					
<i>(Under the Act 44 Vic. No. 27.)</i>					
No. III—Colonial Secretary:—					
574	Municipalities—Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to one-half of the total amount of the rates collected in each case for the Municipal year ended 31st January, 1881 ... ..	50,000 0 0	47,740 16 5	.....	2,259 3 7
575	Miscellaneous—For the purchase of lands, to be set apart as places of Public Recreation, in certain of the Metropolitan Suburbs, and in Country Towns (Schedule of particulars of expenditure to be laid before Parliament) ... ..	100,000 0 0	5,352 15 0	.....	94,647 5 0
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 150,000 0 0	53,093 11 5	.....	96,906 8 7



STATEMENT—*continued.*

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 30th Sept., 1881.	Balances	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Appropriations of 1881—continued.</b>					
<i>(Under 44 Vic. No. 27.)</i>					
	Brought forward ... ..	150,000 0 0	53,093 11 5	.....	96,906 8 7
<b>No. III—Colonial Secretary—<i>continued.</i></b>					
	Permanent Force—To reimburse Brigade Pay and Quartermaster for payments made in excess of Vote during the year 1878 ... ..	12 19 8	12 19 8	.....	.....
	Volunteer Force—Contingencies—1878, further sum ... ..	948 2 0	948 2 0	.....	.....
	Police, 1878—Conveyance of Stores, further sum ... ..	3 12 6	3 12 6	.....	.....
	Medical Fees, 1878, further sum ... ..	1 1 0	.....	.....	1 1 0
	Stores and Stationery, 1875, further sum	57 7 10	57 7 10	.....	.....
	Stores and Stationery, 1878, further sum	24 8 0	24 8 0	.....	.....
	Advertising for the Public Service, 1878, further sum ... ..	21 7 3	21 7 3	.....	.....
	Postage Public Departments, 1878, further sum ... ..	8 10 6	8 10 6	.....	.....
	Department of Mines—Travelling Expenses, 1878, further sum ... ..	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....
	Shellharbour Breakwater ... ..	3 8 8	3 8 8	.....	.....
	Erection of Post and Telegraph Offices at Parramatta, 1878, further sum ... ..	309 14 0	309 14 0	.....	.....
	Watering the approaches to the Parliamentary Buildings in the years 1875-6-7 and 8 ... ..	238 16 6	238 16 6	.....	.....
	Cost of Conveyance of Correspondence for the British North American Provinces, the West Indies, Panama, Mexico, &c., <i>via</i> San Francisco, during the years 1874-5-6-7-8 ... ..	360 5 4	360 5 4	.....	.....
	International Exhibition:—				
	Further expenses during the years 1879 and 1880 ... ..	6,148 10 4	6,148 10 4	.....	.....
	Expenditure by the Commissioners in London ... ..	5,847 10 11	5,847 10 11	.....	.....
	Expenses of Management in excess of the Entrance Fees collected ... ..	7,169 18 11	7,169 18 11	.....	.....
	Further payments for Land resumed under the Macquarie Street Resumption Act (43 Vic. No. 9) ... ..	6,486 5 8	6,486 5 8	.....	.....
	<b>Total (44 Vic. No. 27)</b> £	<b>177,646 19 1</b>	<b>80,739 9 6</b>	.....	<b>96,907 9 7</b>
<b>Special Appropriations.</b>					
	Revenue Refunded, 1878 and previous years ... ..	174,018 5 10	174,018 5 10	.....	.....
	Charges on Collections, 1878 and previous years ... ..	4,766 9 5	4,766 9 5	.....	.....
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ... ..	17,851 12 2	17,851 12 2	.....	.....
	<b>Total Special Appropriations</b> £	<b>196,636 7 5</b>	<b>196,636 7 5</b>	.....	.....
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>£2,220,104 0 5</b>	<b>1,138,294 3 0</b>	<b>326,676 1 11</b>	<b>755,133 15 6</b>

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

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LOANS ACCOUNTS.

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STATEMENT OF

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

ON THE

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

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**Loans**

*Dr.*

STATEMENT of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT.</b>			
1	To AMOUNT of LIABILITIES, outstanding on 30th September, 1881, being Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations for Public Works and other Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, as per the accompanying Statement marked E, page ... ..	.....	154,180 2 5
	TOTAL ... ..	£	154,180 2 5
<b>GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.</b>			
2	" AMOUNT of LIABILITIES outstanding on 30th September, 1881, being Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations for Public Works and other Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, as per the accompanying Statement marked E, page ... ..	.....	14,889,782 11 7
3	" AMOUNT due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Advances made therefrom to the General Loan Fund pending the negotiation of authorized Loans ... ..	.....	465,437 18 7
4	" OVERDRAFT in the Bank of New South Wales on the General Loan Account on the 30th September, 1881...	.....	2,896,020 8 5
	TOTAL ... ..	£	17,751,240 18 7
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	£	17,905,421 1 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

# Accounts.

of Loans Accounts on the 30th September, 1881.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT.</b>			
1	By Cash in the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on 30th September, 1881, being part of the balance at the credit of the Public Account ... ..	.....	154,180 2 5
	TOTAL ... ..	..... £	154,180 2 5
<b>GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.</b>			
2	„ Special Deposits belonging to the General Loan Account in the undermentioned Banks on 30th September, 1881, viz. :—		
	Mercantile Bank ... ..	25,000 0 0	
	Union Bank of Australia ... ..	25,000 0 0	
	London Chartered Bank of Australia ... ..	6,818 0 0	
			56,818 0 0
3	„ AMOUNTS yet to be raised by Loan under the following		
	Loan Acts, viz. :—		
	39 Vic. No. 18 (balance) ... ..	80,977 0 0	
	38 Vic. No. 2		
	40 Vic. No. 12 } ... ..	71,177 18 7	
	41 Vic. No. 4 }		
	41 Vic. No. 7 ... ..	1,120,000 0 0	
	43 Vic., No. 11 ... ..	7,352,768 0 0	
	44 Vic., No. 12 ... ..	1,262,000 0 0	
	44 Vic., No. 28 ... ..	7,807,500 0 0	
			17,694,422 18 7
	TOTAL ... ..	..... £	17,751,240 18 7
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	..... £	17,905,421 1 0

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



## F.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES AUTHORIZED TO BE PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS, from the year 1853 to the year 1881, both inclusive, showing the expenditure under each head up to the 30th September, 1881, and the balances written off or retained for future expenditure.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances—					
						Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT.</b>											
1853	200,000	0	0	17 VICTORIA, No. 34. Sewerage of the City of Sydney ... ..	200,000	0	0	.....	.....		
1853	200,000	0	0	17 VICTORIA, No. 35. Supply of Water to the City of Sydney ...	200,000	0	0	.....	.....		
1854	30,000	0	0	18 VICTORIA, No. 35. Works of Defence at Middle Harbour and the South Head ... ..	30,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	3,250	0	0	Light-house at Cape Moreton ... ..	3,247	15	0	2	5	0	
"	20,000	0	0	Abattoir at Glebe Island ... ..	19,995	4	5	4	15	7	
"	40,000	0	0	New General Post Office ... ..	40,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	6,000	0	0	New Government Printing Office ... ..	6,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	3,000	0	0	Colonial Store ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,000	0	0	
"	600	0	0	Signal-house at Newcastle ... ..	579	13	6	20	6	6	
"	6,000	0	0	New Water Police Office at Sydney ...	5,868	0	5	131	19	7	
"	4,000	0	0	New Water Police Watch House at Sydney	3,615	6	6	384	13	6	
"	6,000	0	0	Mounted Patrol Barracks and Stables at Sydney ... ..	5,729	12	5	270	7	7	
"	5,000	0	0	Police Station at the Southern end of Sydney	4,179	5	8	820	14	4	
"	750	0	0	Watch House at Balmain ... ..	750	0	0	.....	.....		
"	400	0	0	Watch House on the North Shore ... ..	400	0	0	.....	.....		
"	1,350	0	0	Watch House at Darlinghurst ... ..	1,350	0	0	.....	.....		
"	300	0	0	Watch House at Newtown ... ..	125	18	8	174	1	4	
"	4,000	0	0	Police Station at Newcastle ... ..	3,032	8	5	967	11	7	
"	2,000	0	0	Court House at Camden ... ..	2,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	1,200	0	0	Court and Watch House at Queanbeyan, with out-buildings ... ..	1,200	0	0	.....	.....		
"	3,500	0	0	Court House at Ipswich ... ..	3,500	0	0	.....	.....		
"	1,600	0	0	Watch House at Ipswich ... ..	1,600	0	0	.....	.....		
"	1,500	0	0	Public Wharf at the end of Erskine-street in Sydney ... ..	1,500	0	0	.....	.....		
"	5,000	0	0	Dam at the North Rocks, Parramatta ...	5,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	2,000	0	0	Bridge at Menangle Ford ... ..	2,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	7,000	0	0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst	7,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	2,300	0	0	Bridge over the Belubula Rivulet at Carcoar	2,300	0	0	.....	.....		
"	4,000	0	0	Bridge over the Bargo River ... ..	4,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	3,000	0	0	Bridge over Paddy's River ... ..	3,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	4,000	0	0	Bridge at Gunning ... ..	1,776	3	3	2,223	16	9	
"	7,000	0	0	Bridge at Queanbeyan ... ..	6,103	2	8	896	17	4	
"	4,000	0	0	Bridge over the Yugiong Creek ... ..	4,000	0	0	.....	.....		
	178,750	0	0		169,852	10	11	8,897	9	1	
1854	400,000	0	0	18 VICTORIA, No. 40. Construction of Railways ... ..	400,000	0	0	.....	.....		
"	224,733	18	8	Purchase of the Properties of the Sydney Railway, and of the Hunter River Railway Companies ... ..	224,733	18	8	.....	.....		
	624,733	18	8		624,733	18	8	.....	.....		
1855	40,000	0	0	19 VICTORIA, Nos. 25, 38, AND 40. Improvements to the Navigation of the River Hunter, and to the Ports of Newcastle and Morpeth ... ..	39,999	4	5	.....	0	15	7
"	50,000	0	0	Works of Defence in Sydney Harbour, including the purchase of land at Kiribilli Point ... ..	50,000	0	0	.....	.....		
£	90,000	0	0	Carried forward ... ..	£ 89,999	4	5	.....	0	15	7
£	1,203,483	18	8	Carried forward ... ..	£ 1,194,586	9	7	8,897	9	1	

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balance—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1,203,483 18 8	Brought forward ... ..	1,194,586 9 7	8,897 9 1	.....
		<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.</b>			
		19 VICTORIA, NOS. 25, 38, AND 40—continued.			
	90,000 0 0	Brought forward ... ..	89,999 4 5	.....	0 15 7
1855	20,000 0 0	Gaol at Brisbane ... ..	13,317 17 7	6,682 2 5	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Court House at Wollongong ... ..	1,935 14 9	64 5 3	.....
"	600 0 0	Court and Watch House at Wingham, on the Manning River ... ..	600 0 0	.....	.....
"	600 0 0	Court House at Deniliquin ... ..	600 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Building for a Time-ball, for an Observatory, and residence of an Astronomer... ..	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Additions to the present building of the Legislative Council, to provide accommodation for two Houses of Parliament	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Site for the Sydney Grammar School ... ..	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,600 0 0	Site for the Light-house at Newcastle ... ..	1,600 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Survey of the River Hunter... ..	870 8 4	129 11 8	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Clearing the Channel of the River Murray... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Clearing the Channel of the Murrumbidgee River ... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,450 0 0	Steam Dredge and Punt for the River Brisbane ... ..	337 18 2	10,112 1 10	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta ... ..	8,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,757 0 0	Providing a supply of Fresh Water for the Township of Gladstone ... ..	3,101 19 0	655 1 0	.....
"	14,516 0 0	Fitz Roy Dock and Dockyard and Workshops and Machinery ... ..	14,516 0 0	.....	.....
"	62,500 0 0	Railway—Sydney to Liverpool; and Railway, Newcastle to Maitland ... ..	62,499 10 0	.....	0 10 0
"	50,000 0 0	Surveys, Experiments, and Preparations for the Extension of Railways ... ..	49,997 19 7	.....	2 0 5
"	1,100 0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst ... ..	1,100 0 0	.....	.....
"	200 0 0	Bridge over Paddy's River ... ..	196 13 6	3 6 6	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Buildings of the University of Sydney ... ..	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"		Affiliated Colleges:—			
"	20,000 0 0	St. Paul's ... ..	15,148 8 10	.....	4,851 11 2
"	20,000 0 0	St. John's ... ..	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	St. Andrew's ... ..	14,129 17 9	.....	5,870 2 3
"	20,000 0 0	Wesleyan ... ..	.....	.....	20,000 0 0
	445,323 0 0		396,951 11 11	17,646 8 8	30,724 19 5
		20 VICTORIA, No. 1.			
1856	200,000 0 0	Railway Works ... ..	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	73,776 0 0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures falling due in 1856 ... ..	67,100 6 2	6,675 13 10	.....
	273,776 0 0		267,100 6 2	6,675 13 10	.....
		20 VICTORIA, No. 16.			
1856	130,400 0 0	To pay off Debentures falling due in 1857... ..	130,400 0 0	.....	.....
		20 VICTORIA, No. 33.			
1857	6,000 0 0	Dockyard, Buildings, and Machinery, at the Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island ... ..	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,500 0 0	Light-house at Newcastle ... ..	2,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Providing additional accommodation for Patients at the Sydney Infirmary ... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,500 0 0	Court House at East Maitland ... ..	3,492 0 3	7 19 9	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Asylum for Destitute Children ... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	33,000 0 0	Connecting the Cities of Sydney and Melbourne by Electric Telegraph ... ..	33,000 0 0	.....	.....
£	60,000 0 0	Carried forward ... ..	£ 59,992 0 3	7 19 9	.....
£	2,052,982 18 8	Carried forward ... ..	£ 1,980,038 7 8	33,219 11 7	30,724 19 5

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	2,052,982	18	8	Brought forward ... ..	1,989,038	7	8	33,219	11	7	30,724	19	5
	<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.</b>												
	20 VICTORIA, No. 33—continued.												
	60,000	0	0	Brought forward ... ..	59,992	0	3	7	19	9			
1857	12,113	18	11	Defences of Port Jackson ... ..	12,113	18	11						
"	10,000	0	0	Erection and Maintenance of Light-houses on the Australian Coast ... ..	10,000	0	0						
"	2,590	0	0	Immigration Depôt, Brisbane... ..	2,590	0	0						
"	250	0	0	Immigration Depôt at Maryborough ... ..				250	0	0			
"	1,000	0	0	Removing obstructions to the Navigation of the Rivers Brisbane and Bremer... ..	1,000	0	0						
"	500	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Brisbane... ..				500	0	0			
"	500	0	0	Improving the Navigation of the Bar entrance of the River Mary, from the Mouth to the Township ... ..	500	0	0						
"	500	0	0	Public Wharf at Maryborough ... ..	500	0	0						
"	1,500	0	0	Custom House Station at the mouth of Morceton Bay ... ..	1,495	18	9	4	1	3			
"	1,000	0	0	Court and Watch-house at Maryborough ... ..	1,000	0	0						
"	500	0	0	Court and Watch-house at Nanango, Wide Bay... ..	400	0	0	100	0	0			
"	500	0	0	Court and Watch-house at Yarrome, Wide Bay... ..	500	0	0						
"	450	0	0	Watch-house at Gatton ... ..	450	0	0						
"	1,500	0	0	Hospital at Ipswich ... ..	1,500	0	0						
"	150	0	0	Bridge at Ipswich ... ..	150	0	0						
"	500	0	0	Bridge, Western Suburbs, North Brisbane... ..	500	0	0						
"	1,000	0	0	Bridge over Lockyer's Creek... ..	1,000	0	0						
"	1,000	0	0	Bridges over other Crossings... ..	1,000	0	0						
"	500	0	0	Bridge over Jaidley's Creek ... ..	500	0	0						
"	1,064	0	0	Roads, Little Liverpool Range ... ..	1,064	0	0						
"	2,000	0	0	Streets at Brisbane ... ..	2,000	0	0						
"	2,000	0	0	Streets at Ipswich ... ..	2,000	0	0						
"	500	0	0	Roadway and Tank at Drayton ... ..	500	0	0						
"	3,000	0	0	Road between Brisbane and Ipswich ... ..	3,000	0	0						
"	400	0	0	Road between Maryborough and Brisbane ... ..	400	0	0						
"	200	0	0	Road purposes between the Upper Dawson and the Fitzroy Rivers, Leichhardt District... ..	200	0	0						
"	1,500	0	0	Bridge over Breakfast Creek... ..	1,500	0	0						
"	1,000	0	0	Bridge over Norman Creek ... ..	1,000	0	0						
	107,717	18	11		106,855	17	11	862	1	0			
	20 VICTORIA, No. 34.												
"	300,000	0	0	Railway Works ... ..	299,927	9	4				72	10	8
	22 VICTORIA, Nos. 5 AND 26.												
1858	125,000	0	0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures which will fall due in 1858 and 1859 ... ..	125,000	0	0						
1859	10,000	0	0	To pay off Debentures for Sewerage for the City of Sydney ... ..	10,000	0	0						
"	10,000	0	0	To pay off Debentures for Water for the City of Sydney ... ..	10,000	0	0						
£	145,000	0	0		145,000	0	0						
£	2,605,700	17	7	Carried forward ... ..	£2,540,821	14	11	34,081	12	7	30,797	10	1



## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances—								
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.							
	2,605,700	17	7	Brought forward ... ..	2,540,821	14	11	34,081	12	7	30,797	10	1	
<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.</b>														
22 VICTORIA, No. 22.														
1858	712,000	0	0	Extension of Existing Railways ... ..	711,999	18	0	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	
"	8,000	0	0	Railway Trial Surveys... ..	8,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	10,500	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Sydney to Bathurst ... ..	9,726	7	10	773	12	2	.....	.....	.....	
"	13,000	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Sydney to Newcastle ... ..	13,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	10,000	0	0	Bridge over the River Murray at Albury ... ..	9,642	17	3	357	2	9	.....	.....	.....	
"	3,000	0	0	Additional Powder Magazine at Goat Island ... ..	1,610	17	0	1,389	3	0	.....	.....	.....	
"	2,000	0	0	Dam at West Maitland ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
	758,500	0	0		753,980	0	1	4,519	19	11	.....	.....	.....	
22 VICTORIA, No. 26.														
1859	6,600	0	0	Gaol at Brisbane ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
"	5,000	0	0	Light-house at Cape St. George ... ..	4,792	0	10	207	19	2	.....	.....	.....	
	11,600	0	0		4,792	0	10	6,807	19	2	.....	.....	.....	
23 VICTORIA, No. 5.														
To pay off Debentures which will fall due in 1860:—														
1860	281,700	0	0	Railway ... ..	281,330	0	0	.....	.....	.....	370	0	0	
"	21,000	0	0	Public Works ... ..	21,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	44,900	0	0	Sydney Sewerage ... ..	44,900	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	18,000	0	0	Sydney Water Works ... ..	18,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	365,600	0	0		365,230	0	0	.....	.....	.....	370	0	0	
23 VICTORIA, No. 10.														
1860	2,100	0	0	Construction of Coal Wharf, Newcastle ... ..	2,100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	800	0	0	Steam Crane ... ..	746	9	8	53	10	4	.....	.....	.....	
"	1,882	0	0	Glebe Island Punts ... ..	1,882	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	2,425	0	0	Harbour Defences ... ..	2,425	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	4,500	0	0	Additions to Works at Fort Macquarie ... ..	4,496	15	3	3	4	9	.....	.....	.....	
"	20,279	0	0	Bridge to connect the Abattoirs, Glebe Island with the main land ... ..	20,186	15	11	92	4	1	.....	.....	.....	
For Railway purposes—														
"	1,300	0	0	Valuation of Land... ..	1,296	0	0	4	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
"	9,021	0	0	Works in progress—Authorized Extensions ... ..	8,645	2	8	375	17	4	.....	.....	.....	
"	23,949	0	0	Trial Surveys ... ..	23,941	1	8	7	18	4	.....	.....	.....	
"	54,100	0	0	New Works ... ..	51,825	1	11	.....	.....	.....	2,274	18	1	
For Electric Telegraph—														
"	15,000	0	0	Gundagai, <i>via</i> Wagga Wagga, to Deniliquin ... ..	12,149	4	11	2,850	15	1	.....	.....	.....	
"	3,850	0	0	Purchase of Line from Deniliquin to Echuca ... ..	2,798	12	10	1,051	7	2	.....	.....	.....	
"	40,000	0	0	West Maitland to the Boundary of Queensland, <i>via</i> Singleton, Scone, Murrumbidgee, Tamworth, Bendemeer, and Armidale ... ..	34,003	6	11	2,846	7	10	3,150	5	3	
"	6,000	0	0	Extension of Western Line to Mudgee... ..	5,233	11	0	766	9	0	.....	.....	.....	
"	3,000	0	0	Extension to Orange ... ..	2,663	11	11	336	8	1	.....	.....	.....	
"	8,700	0	0	Gundagai to Kiandra, <i>via</i> Adelong and Tumut ... ..	5,341	4	4	3,358	15	8	.....	.....	.....	
"	10,225	0	0	Moiety of Expense for the erection of a Light-house on Gabo Island ... ..	10,225	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	5,000	0	0	Renewal of Circular Quay ... ..	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	2,000	0	0	Pier at extension of Dowling-street... ..	1,255	3	5	.....	.....	.....	744	16	7	
"	5,200	0	0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle ... ..	5,200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	26,892	0	0	Improvements to Wollongong Harbour ... ..	26,892	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	30,000	0	0	Improvements to Kiama Harbour ... ..	30,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
"	1,000	0	0	Removing Obstructions to the Navigation of the Moruya River ... ..	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
£	277,223	0	0	Carried forward ... ..	£	259,306	2	5	11,746	17	8	6,169	19	11
£	3,741,400	17	7	Carried forward... ..	£	3,664,823	15	10	45,409	11	8	31,167	10	1

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances.	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	3,741,400 17 7	Brought forward ... ..	3,664,823 15 10	45,409 11 8	31,167 10 1
		<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.</b>			
		23 VICTORIA, No. 10—continued.			
	277,223 0 0	Brought forward ... ..	£ 259,806 2 5	11,746 17 8	6,169 19 11
1860	2,500 0 0	Wharf at Eden ... ..	2,364 9 3	135 10 9	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers ... ..	4,999 19 2	0 0 10	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the Rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee ... ..	1,913 15 2	86 4 10	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Purchase of Alphabetical Telegraph Instruments ... ..	1,862 5 9	.....	137 14 3
"	6,500 0 0	Erection of a Light-house at Port Stephens ... ..	6,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	53,000 0 0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures falling due in 1860 ... ..	53,000 0 0	.....	.....
	348,223 0 0		329,946 11 9	11,968 14 1	6,307 14 2
		24 VICTORIA, No. 24.			
		For Railway purposes—			
1861	1,300 0 0	Valuation of Land ... ..	1,300 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,020 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Extensions ... ..	6,718 9 5	301 10 7	.....
"	25,000 0 0	For Electric Telegraphs—			
		Deniliquin to the Eastern Boundary of South Australia, via Moulamein, Balranald, Euston, and Wentworth...	16,821 8 6	8,178 11 6	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Goulburn to Braidwood ... ..	3,077 15 0	422 5 0	500 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	Enlargement of the Australian Museum ... ..	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,265 0 0	New Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay ... ..	15,265 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Improvement of Clarence and Richmond Rivers ... ..	19,995 8 2	4 11 10	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Improvements to Moruya River ... ..	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle ... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,250 0 0	Purchase of Steam Cranes ... ..	3,250 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Construction of Northern Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	4,921 16 5	78 3 7	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Removing Obstacles to the Navigation of the River Murray ... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over the Lachlan River ... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,400 0 0	Bridge over Tumut River, including £200 for superintendence ... ..	2,400 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Lodging-houses and Public Room at Glebe Island ... ..	1,244 18 8	3,755 1 4	.....
"	1,300 0 0	Extension of Circular Quay for the accommodation of Harbour Steamers ... ..	1,283 14 1	16 5 11	.....
	113,535 0 0		100,278 10 3	12,756 9 9	500 0 0
		24 VICTORIA, No. 26.			
1861	50,000 0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony ... ..	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Voluntary Immigration to this Colony ... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
	55,000 0 0		55,000 0 0	.....	.....
		25 VICTORIA, No. 19.			
		Railways—			
1862	675 0 0	Valuation of Land ... ..	671 1 8	3 18 4	.....
"	9,184 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Extensions ... ..	8,168 13 2	1,015 6 10	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth... ..	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Carriage-shed and Machine-shop, and fixing an Engine Turn-table, Northern Line ... ..	4,578 19 3	.....	421 0 9
"	40,000 0 0	Bridge over Hunter River at Singleton ... ..	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
£	74,859 0 0	Carried forward ... ..	£ 73,418 14 1	1,019 5 2	421 0 9
£	4,258,158 17 7	Carried forward ... ..	£ 4,150,048 17 10	70,134 15 6	37,975 4 3

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	4,258,158 17 7	Brought forward ... ..	4,150,048 17 10	70,184 15 6	37,975 4 3
		<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.</b>			
		25 VICTORIA, No. 19—continued.			
	74,859 0 0	Brought forward ... ..	73,418 14 1	1,019 5 2	421 0 9
		<i>Railways—continued</i>			
1862	70,000 0 0	Bridge over the Nepean River at Penrith	70,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	688,000 0 0	Great Southern Railway to Goulburn ...	687,999 8 0	.....	0 12 0
"	16,200 0 0	Land for Great Southern Railway to Goulburn ... ..	16,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Engines for Southern Extension ... ..	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Trial Surveys ... ..	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Great Western Line to the Nepean ...	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Great Western Line from Penrith towards Bathurst ... ..	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Great Northern Line towards Armidale...	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	60,000 0 0	Horse Railway Line from Blacktown to Windsor and Richmond ... ..	60,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Additions and Alterations to Workshops and Stations ... ..	9,998 7 6	.....	1 12 6
		<i>Electric Telegraphs—</i>			
"	14,000 0 0	To the Burrangong Gold Fields ... ..	12,825 1 9	1,174 18 3	.....
"	8,400 0 0	Tenterfield to Grafton ... ..	5,481 3 4	2,918 16 8	.....
"	4,000 0 0	To Wollongong and Kiama ... ..	3,375 9 3	624 10 9	.....
"	4,000 0 0	From Mudgee to Wellington ... ..	2,651 18 7	1,348 1 5	.....
"	350 0 0	Second Wire from Scone to Muswellbrook	330 13 4	19 6 8	.....
"	700 0 0	Second Wire from Newcastle to Singleton	27 12 4	672 7 8	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Bargo ... ..	.....	3,000 0 0	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Bridge over River Hunter at West Maitland	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	24,000 0 0	Bridge and Approaches over Murrumbidgee River at Gundagai... ..	24,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Deniliquin ... ..	8,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Moama... ..	79 1 4	9,920 18 8	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Nanami ... ..	.....	5,000 0 0	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over Namoi River at Narrabri ...	2,950 12 10	1,049 7 2	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Police Barracks, Sydney and Country Dis- tricts ... ..	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Free Public Library ... ..	9,215 0 6	.....	15,784 19 6
"	10,000 0 0	District Courts, Sydney ... ..	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
"	20,000 0 0	Improvement of accommodation in Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	13,906 11 6	.....	6,093 8 6
"	3,000 0 0	Improvements to Shoalhaven River ... ..	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Improvements to Moruya River ... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Extension of Wharf accommodation at New- castle ... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,400 0 0	Purchase of Steam Cranes ... ..	3,396 0 7	3 19 5	.....
"	700 0 0	Pier, Shellharbour ... ..	700 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle ...	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Dyke, Shoalhaven River ... ..	999 19 11	0 0 1	.....
"	2,500 0 0	Wharf, Ulladulla ... ..	2,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Breakwater and Pier at Bellambi ... ..	.....	10,000 0 0	.....
"	5,000 0 0	University of Sydney ... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	48,261 14 6	Compensation to the Municipal Council of Sydney, for land resumed under the Water Act, 17 Vict., No. 35 ... ..	43,261 14 6	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Juvenile Reformatories ... ..	19,946 17 9	.....	53 2 3
"	50,000 0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony... ..	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
	1,782,370 14 6		1,713,264 7 1	36,751 11 11	32,354 15 6
		26 VICTORIA, No. 14.			
		<i>Railways—</i>			
1862	700 0 0	Valuation of land... ..	696 0 0	4 0 0	.....
"	11,182 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Exten- sions ... ..	10,523 3 5	658 16 7	.....
£	11,882 0 0	Carried forward ... ..	£ 11,219 3 5	662 16 7	.....
£	6,040,529 12 1	Carried forward... ..	£ 5,863,313 4 11	106,886 7 5	70,329 19 9

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances.							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.						
	£	s.	d.	Brought forward	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	6,040,529	12	1		5,863,313	4	11	106,886	7	5	70,329	19	9
	<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.</b>												
	26 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.												
	11,882	0	0	Brought forward	11,219	3	5	662	16	7			
1862	1,000	0	0	Railways—continued.	1,000	0	0						
"	16,000	0	0	Bridge over the Railway near Newcastle.	14,684	8	6				1,315	11	6
"	350	0	0	Additional Line from Newcastle to the Wallsend Junction	336	5	6	13	14	6			
"	675	0	0	Additional Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Parramatta to Penrith	514	16	8				160	3	4
"	7,500	0	0	Additional Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Campbelltown to Picton	7,500	0	0						
"	3,500	0	0	Wharf, Ulladulla	3,458	6	0	41	14	0			
"	15,000	0	0	Improvements to Shoalhaven River	14,999	11	6				0	8	6
"	275	0	0	Extension of Wharf accommodation, Newcastle	275	0	0						
"	5,000	0	0	Additional Screw Moorings for the Harbour of Newcastle	4,999	2	6				0	17	6
"	30,000	0	0	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	29,935	0	2				64	19	10
"	3,000	0	0	Improvement to Clarence River North Breakwater	3,000	0	0						
"	1,000	0	0	Steam Cranes	939	4	0	60	16	0			
"	20,000	0	0	Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle	19,966	6	4	33	13	8			
"	10,000	0	0	Second Steam Dredge, Punts, and Tug, for Newcastle	4,342	10	9				5,657	9	3
"	6,000	0	0	Wharf and Coal Shoots, Morpeth	5,999	4	1	0	15	11			
"	6,000	0	0	Bridge at Bendemeer	6,000	0	0						
"	10,000	0	0	Bridge at Dunmore	10,000	0	0						
"				Offices for the Department of Public Works									
"	3,500	0	0	Electric Telegraphs—									
"	350	0	0	Additional Wire from Sydney to Newcastle	3,232	1	6	267	18	6			
"	5,600	0	0	Do. Parramatta to Liverpool	300	0	0	50	0	0			
"	2,600	0	0	Do. Deniliquin to Hay	3,781	0	10	1,818	19	2			
"	2,600	0	0	Do. Wellington to Dubbo	1,608	17	10	991	2	2			
"				Do. Braidwood to Queanbeyan	1,995	5	3	604	14	9			
	161,832	0	0		150,086	4	10	4,546	5	3	7,199	9	11
	27 VICTORIA, No. 14.												
1864	215,414	3	1	Railways—	215,414	3	1						
"	3,932	2	8	Extension to Goulburn	3,932	2	8						
"	2,480	14	3	Workshops, Southern Line	2,431	7	6				49	6	9
"	13,000	0	0	Workshops, Northern Line	13,000	0	0						
"	23,000	0	0	Rolling Stock, Northern Line	23,000	0	0						
"	20,000	0	0	Locomotive Engines, Western Line	20,000	0	0						
"	35,000	0	0	Carriages, Break-vans, &c., Western Line									
"	1,000	0	0	Locomotive Engines, Northern Line									
"	4,000	0	0	Traverses for Coal Sidings, Newcastle	37,659	10	9				2,340	9	3
"				Ballast Waggons for Northern, Southern, and Western Lines									
"	50,000	0	0	Extension into Goulburn	50,000	0	0						
"	150,000	0	0	Extension to Bathurst	150,000	0	0						
"	15,000	0	0	Richmond and Windsor Railways	15,000	0	0						
"	7,500	0	0	Purchase of Land for Morpeth Railway	7,495	13	4				4	6	8
"	5,000	0	0	Siding into Cemetery at Haslem's Creek	4,821	5	6				178	14	6
"	900	0	0	Wharf, Carriage Dock, and Siding, Newcastle Station, and at West Maitland	900	0	0						
"	970	0	0	New Passenger Station, Platform, and Siding, at Hexham	970	0	0						
"	3,500	0	0	Coal Sidings at Newcastle	566	13	9				2,933	6	3
"	400	0	0	Passenger Station and Platform at Rooty Hill, Western Line	400	0	0						
"	900	0	0	Three Gate-houses on Western Line	831	10	5				68	9	7
"	110	0	0	Stables at Newcastle	110	0	0						
	£ 552,107	0	0	Carried forward	£ 546,532	7	0				5,574	13	0
	£ 6,202,361	12	1	Carried forward	£ 6,013,399	9	9	111,432	12	8	77,529	9	8

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances								
	£	s.	d.			Written off.			Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.					
	6,202,361	12	1	Brought forward ... ..	6,013,399	9	9	111,432	12	8	77,529	9	8	
				<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.</b>										
				27 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.										
	552,107	0	0	Brought forward .. ..	546,532	7	0	.....				5,574	13	0
1864	7,153	13	2	Electric Telegraphs— Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines ... ..	5,827	6	3	.....				1,326	6	11
"	300	0	0	Wollongong to Kiama ... ..	211	19	7	88	0	5	.....			
"	9,000	0	0	Mudgee to Murrurundi ... ..	5,116	3	6	3,883	16	6	.....			
"	4,500	0	0	Braidwood to Araluen ... ..	683	17	0	3,816	3	0	.....			
"	3,000	0	0	Continuation of Line to Cooma ... ..	2,847	11	9	152	8	3	.....			
"	1,800	0	0	Stations at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay ... ..	550	0	0	.....				1,250	0	0
"	9,000	0	0	Bridge over the River Hunter at West Mait- land ... ..	9,000	0	0	.....						
"	38,000	0	0	Wharfs and Coal Basin, Newcastle ... ..	38,000	0	0	.....						
"	3,000	0	0	Coal Shoots and Railway, Wollongong ... ..	3,000	0	0	.....						
"	5,000	0	0	Improvement of Wollongong Harbour ... ..	5,000	0	0	.....						
"	5,000	0	0	Reclamation of Land, Woolloomooloo Bay ... ..	5,000	0	0	.....						
"	4,000	0	0	Sewers for draining reclaimed land at Wool- loomooloo Bay ... ..	4,000	0	0	.....						
"	10,000	0	0	Reclaiming Land at the head of Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp ... ..	10,000	0	0	.....						
"	1,047	12	9	Light-house, Gabo Island ... ..	1,047	12	9	.....						
"	765	19	5	Light-house, Wilson's Promontory ... ..	635	19	5	130	0	0	.....			
"	11,000	0	0	Australian Museum ... ..	11,000	0	0	.....						
"	5,351	7	3	Harbour Defences ... ..	5,351	7	3	.....						
	670,025	12	7		653,804	4	6	8,070	8	2	8,150	19	11	
				29 VICTORIA, No. 5.										
				To pay off Debentures falling due January, 1866—										
1865	97,500	0	0	Sewerage, 17 Vict., No. 34 ... ..	97,500	0	0	.....						
"	50,700	0	0	Water Supply, 17 Vict., No. 35 ... ..	50,700	0	0	.....						
"	139,000	0	0	Railways, 18 Vict., No. 40 ... ..	139,000	0	0	.....						
"	12,800	0	0	Public Works, 18 Vict., No. 35, and 19 Vict., Nos. 38—40 ... ..	12,800	0	0	.....						
	300,000	0	0		300,000	0	0	.....						
				29 VICTORIA, No. 9.										
				Railways—										
1865	650	0	0	Station at Riverstone ... ..	650	0	0	.....						
"	650	0	0	Station at Mulgrave ... ..	650	0	0	.....						
"	9,000	0	0	Forty additional Ballast and Goods Trucks ... ..	9,000	0	0	.....						
"	10,000	0	0	Windsor and Richmond Railway ... ..	10,000	0	0	.....						
"	850	0	0	Land at Newtown for Sidings ... ..	820	17	8	.....				29	2	4
"	10,000	0	0	Additional Rolling Stock ... ..	10,000	0	0	.....						
"	20,000	0	0	Additional Goods Accommodation, Sydney Station ... ..	19,999	18	0	0	2	0	.....			
"	12,000	0	0	Railway Sheds ... ..	12,000	0	0	.....						
"	5,000	0	0	Additional Accommodation, Stations ... ..	5,000	0	0	.....						
"	6,000	0	0	To meet outstanding claims for land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions ... ..	3,852	12	4	.....				2,147	7	8
"	650	0	0	Station at Douglass Park ... ..	640	14	3	.....				9	5	9
"	20,000	0	0	Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth ... ..	19,995	2	11	.....				4	17	1
"	9,000	0	0	Bridge at Pitnacree ... ..	9,000	0	0	.....						
"	900	0	0	Dunmore Bridge ... ..	900	0	0	.....						
"	4,000	0	0	West Maitland Bridge ... ..	4,000	0	0	.....						
£	108,700	0	0	Carried forward ... ..	£ 106,509	5	2	0	2	0	2,190	12	10	
£	7,172,387	4	8	Carried forward ... ..	£ 6,967,203	14	3	119,503	0	10	85,680	9	7	

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations. under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.			Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.				
	7,172,387	4	8	Brought forward ...	6,967,203	14	3	119,503	0	10	85,680	9	7
				<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.</b>									
				29 VICTORIA, No. 9—continued.									
				Brought forward...	106,509	5	2	0	2	0	2,190	12	10
1865	108,700	0	0	Dwarf Wall and Railing between the Domain and the reclaimed land in Woolloomooloo Bay, and for a Gate to the same, and a new Gate in Palmer-street ...	850	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	850	0	0	Reclamation of Land, Woolloomooloo Bay	3,899	16	10	0	3	2	.....	.....	.....
"	3,900	0	0	Australian Museum ...	5,954	11	0	45	9	0	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0	0	Excavation, Kiama Harbour Works...	5,998	6	9	1	13	3	.....	.....	.....
"	500	0	0	Wharf at Ulladulla ...	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0	0	Three new Punts for second Steam Dredge, Newcastle ...	3,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0	0	Penitentiary ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	0	0
"	25,000	0	0	Lunatic Asylum ...	22,147	15	0	.....	.....	.....	2,852	5	0
"	40,000	0	0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony ...	39,437	17	2	.....	.....	.....	562	2	10
	219,450	0	0		188,797	11	11	47	7	5	30,605	0	8
				29 VICTORIA, No. 23.									
				Railways—									
1866	200,000	0	0	Extension of the Great Western Line ...	200,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	400,000	0	0	Extension of the Great Northern Line ...	397,794	16	11	.....	.....	.....	2,205	3	1
"	20,000	0	0	Relaying the Line from Sydney to the Parramatta Junction...	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0	0	Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Mait- land ...	2,508	17	2	.....	.....	.....	1,491	2	10
"	5,000	0	0	Additional Accommodation to Stations, &c. ...	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Additional Goods Waggon	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Wollongong Harbour Works ...	9,986	9	5	13	10	7	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Breakwater, Newcastle ...	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle ...	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	24,000	0	0	Steam Dredge and Punts for Sydney ...	24,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	33,000	0	0	One-third the cost of the Bridge over the Nepean at Penrith, defrayed from Railway Loan ...	33,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,500	0	0	One-third the cost of Singleton Bridge, defrayed from Railway Loan ...	12,160	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3,339	16	9
"	3,000	0	0	Bridge over the Lachlan at Cowra ...	3,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street, including Ornamental Railing for por- tion of the Domain ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	0	0
"	2,500	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Yass to Burrowa ...	1,358	18	4	1,141	1	8	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0	0	Cost of Heavy Guns for Fortifications ...	15,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	758,000	0	0		748,809	5	1	1,154	12	3	8,036	2	8
				30 VICTORIA, No. 23.									
				Railways—									
1866	3,000	0	0	Engine-shed, Windsor and Richmond Line ...	1,054	9	6	.....	.....	.....	1,945	10	6
"	5,000	0	0	Trial Surveys for the Extension of the Great Southern and Western Railways	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0	0	Compensation for Land taken on the Ultimo Estate ...	25,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	900	0	0	Bridge at Pitnacree ...	897	16	2	2	3	10	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Mur- rumbidgee, and Darling ...	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	12,000	0	0	Approaches to Gundagai Bridge ...	12,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0	0	Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca ...	6,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Cooma to Bombala ...	2,041	5	5	958	14	7	.....	.....	.....
"	450	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Newcastle to Wallsend...	184	10	0	265	10	0	.....	.....	.....
"	500	0	0	Electric Telegraph Extension to Bulli ...	153	10	0	346	10	0	.....	.....	.....
	65,850	0	0		62,331	11	1	1,572	18	5	1,945	10	6
	£8,215,687	4	8	Carried forward ...	£7,967,142	2	4	122,277	18	11	126,267	3	5



## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.		
	9,393,094	4 8	Brought forward ... ..	9,129,101 12 1	127,341 5 0	136,651 7 7		
			<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.</b>					
			32 VICTORIA, No. 13—continued.					
	70,000	0 0	Brought forward ... ..	69,852 7 2	.....	147 12 10		
1869	18,000	0 0	Harbours and River Navigation— Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ... ..	17,993 18 9	.....	6 1 3		
"	5,000	0 0	For Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....		
"	10,000	0 0	Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers ... ..	10,000 0 0	.....	.....		
"	35,000	0 0	Erection of Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour ... ..	35,000 0 0	.....	.....		
"	10,000	0 0	Towards Reclamation of Land, Black- wattle Bay ... ..	9,999 9 0	.....	0 11 0		
"	3,000	0 0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Ulladulla	3,000 0 0	.....	.....		
"	3,000	0 0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Wollongong ... ..	2,996 6 6	.....	3 13 6		
"	11,500	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge over the Urara, on Road from Grafton to Glen Innes ... ..	11,500 0 0	.....	.....		
"	4,000	0 0	Iron Bridge over the Macquarie River, at Bathurst, further sum ... ..	4,000 0 0	.....	.....		
"	7,000	0 0	Public Works and Buildings— Erection of Public Offices, Newcastle ... ..	7,000 0 0	.....	.....		
"	2,500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Kiama to Jervis Bay ... ..	2,211 10 0	.....	288 10 0		
"	160	0 0	Newcastle to Co-operative Company's Works ... ..	19 3 6	140 16 6	.....		
"	220	0 0	Newcastle to Lambton Colliery Works ... ..	90 19 8	129 0 4	.....		
"	150	0 0	Newcastle to New Lambton Colliery Works	41 13 9	108 6 3	.....		
"	800	0 0	Muswellbrook to Denman ... ..	411 10 2	388 9 10	.....		
"	800	0 0	Eden to Bega ... ..	599 19 4	200 0 8	.....		
"	450	0 0	Additions to Port Stephens Line ... ..	.....	.....	450 0 0		
"	180	0 0	To purchase Improvements, Grenfell ... ..	180 0 0	.....	.....		
"	1,750	0 0	Eden to Gabo Island Light-house ... ..	1,750 0 0	.....	.....		
"	2,000	0 0	Maitland to Manning River ... ..	125 10 3	.....	1,874 9 9		
"	2,400	0 0	Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra ... ..	1,148 4 1	.....	1,251 15 11		
"	200	0 0	Panbula and Merimbula ... ..	.....	200 0 0	.....		
"	350	0 0	Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay ... ..	285 1 0	.....	64 19 0		
"	350	0 0	Newcastle to Waratah Coal Company's Works ... ..	54 18 6	295 1 6	.....		
"	1,575	0 0	Extension to Walcha ... ..	.....	.....	1,575 0 0		
"	2,500	0 0	Grafton to Clarence River Heads ... ..	2,151 7 7	.....	348 12 5		
"	5,000	0 0	In anticipation of further Extensions under the Guarantee System ... ..	4,797 6 4	.....	202 13 8		
	197,885	0 0		190,209 5 7	1,461 15 1	6,213 19 4		
			34 VICTORIA, No. 2.					
			Railways—					
1870	13,000	0 0	New Machine Shop, Running Shed, &c., Newcastle ... ..	12,917 4 5	.....	82 15 7		
"	2,000	0 0	Additional Machinery ... ..	1,674 4 2	.....	325 15 10		
"	30,500	0 0	New Station, Workshops, &c., Redfern ... ..	30,420 19 11	.....	79 0 1		
"	5,000	0 0	Excavating Station Yard, Redfern ... ..	4,902 14 10	.....	97 5 2		
"	3,500	0 0	Additional Machinery ... ..	3,500 0 0	.....	.....		
"	6,000	0 0	New Passenger Station and Platform, Newcastle ... ..	5,965 0 5	.....	34 19 7		
"	60,000	0 0	Further for construction of Rolling Stock	59,998 3 6	.....	1 16 6		
"	35,000	0 0	Completion of the re-laying the Line from Sydney to Parramatta ... ..	30,402 14 5	.....	4,597 5 7		
	£ 155,000	0 0	Carried forward ... ..	£ 149,781 1 8	.....	5,218 18 4		
	£ 9,590,979	4 8	Carried forward ... ..	£ 9,319,310 17 8	128,803 0 1	142,865 6 11		



## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.						
	9,590,979	4	8	Brought forward ... ..	9,319,310	17	8	128,503	0	1	142,865	6	11
				<b>OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.</b>									
				34 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.									
	155,000	0	0	Brought forward ... ..	149,781	1	8				5,218	18	4
1870	17,000	0	0	Railways—continued.									
				Completion of new Goods Shed, Sydney, &c. ... ..	14,518	9	10				2,481	10	2
"	5,000	0	0	Extension to Morpeth ... ..	4,994	10	0				5	10	0
"	2,000	0	0	Land for Windsor and Richmond Line ...	1,340	18	11				659	1	1
"	17,500	0	0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ... ..	17,491	17	0				8	3	0
"	30,000	0	0	New Steam Dredge, Newcastle Harbour ...	30,000	0	0						
"	600	0	0	Additional Screw Moorings and Buoys for Newcastle Harbour ... ..	600	0	0						
"	9,300	0	0	To complete Kiama Harbour Works ... ..	9,299	10	10				0	9	2
"	2,000	0	0	Clearing, surveying, and improving the Navigation of Edward River ... ..	2,000	0	0						
"	3,000	0	0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle ... ..	2,999	8	11				0	11	1
"	5,000	0	0	Wharf, Bullock Island ... ..	5,000	0	0						
"	2,500	0	0	Dredge for improving Navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes and Lagoons ... ..	2,500	0	0						
"	2,500	0	0	Approach to Bridge over Macquarie River, at Bathurst ... ..	2,500	0	0						
"	2,000	0	0	Completion of Fitz Roy Dry Dock and works attached thereto ... ..	1,993	15	0				6	5	0
"	1,548	13	7	Receiving Houses at Redfern Railway Station and at Necropolis ... ..	1,548	13	7						
"	30,000	0	0	Erection of New General Post Office ...	30,000	0	0						
"				Electric Telegraphs—									
"	1,350	0	0	To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney ... ..	1,116	12	4				233	7	8
"	3,750	0	0	Iron Telegraph Posts ... ..	1,739	0	0				2,011	0	0
"	17,103	0	0	To pay amounts awarded for Land for new General Post Office ... ..	16,413	0	0				690	0	0
"	100,000	0	0	To pay off Railway Debentures issued under 18 Vic. No. 40, falling due 1st January, 1871 ... ..	100,000	0	0						
	407,151	13	7		395,836	18	1				11,314	15	6
	£9,998,130	18	3	TOTALS, OLD LOANS...	£9,715,147	15	9	128,803	0	1	154,180	2	5
				<b>GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.</b>									
				35 VICTORIA, No. 5.									
				Railways—									
1871	124	0	0	Construction of Railway Sheds ... ..	122	9	5				1	10	7
"	230,000	0	0	Completion of Lines already sanctioned ...	229,942	14	2				57	5	10
"	70,000	0	0	Construction of Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony ... ..	65,580	13	9				4,419	6	3
				Harbours and Rivers—									
"	1,291	0	0	Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers ... ..	1,290	3	0				0	17	0
"	5,000	0	0	Removing obstructions, Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ... ..	5,000	0	0						
"	5,000	0	0	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	4,991	10	5				8	9	7
"	265	0	0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle, for Masonry Approaches ... ..	264	1	7				0	18	5
"	300	0	0	Light-house, Wollongong ... ..	255	8	6				44	11	6
"	500	0	0	Light-house, Ulladulla ... ..	499	19	2				0	0	10
"	1,000	0	0	Blasting and removing rock in front of Newcastle Wharf ... ..	996	0	11				3	19	1
	£ 313,480	0	0	Carried forward ... ..	£ 308,943	0	11				4,536	19	1

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances—		
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure 30th September, 1881.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
			<b>GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.</b>				
			35 VICTORIA, No. 5—continued.				
	313,480	0 0	Brought forward...	308,943	0 11		4,536 19 1
1871	12,000	0 0	Public Works and Buildings— Completion, New General Post Office	12,000	0 0		
			Roads and Bridges—				
"	7,000	0 0	Bridge at Windsor	7,000	0 0		
"	3,500	0 0	Restoring Yass Bridge	3,500	0 0		
"	8,000	0 0	Re-building Jugiong Bridge	8,000	0 0		
			Electric Telegraphs—				
"	500	0 0	Eden to Gabo Island	394	17 6		105 2 6
"	500	0 0	Kiama to Jervis Bay				500 0 0
"	30,000	0 0	Fortifications	30,000	0 0		
	374,980	0 0		369,837	18 5		5,142 1 7
			36 VICTORIA, No. 2.				
			Railways—				
1872	60,000	0 0	For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	58,871	2 4		1,128 17 8
"	257	0 0	Station-master's House, Newtown	257	0 0		
"	2,000	0 0	Stations Buildings at West Maitland	1,876	10 2		123 9 10
"	75,000	0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores	75,000	0 0		
			Harbours and Rivers Navigation—				
"	3,000	0 0	Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, further sum...	2,999	11 8		0 8 4
"	4,397	0 0	Additional Siding, Purchase of Land required for Approach, &c., Coal Staiths, Newcastle	4,194	17 5		202 2 7
"	10,000	0 0	Purchase of Blackwattle Bridge	10,000	0 0		
"	18,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts for Clarence River	18,000	0 0		
"	2,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Edward River, further sum	2,000	0 0		
"	18,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts for Newcastle	18,000	0 0		
			Public Works and Buildings—				
"	6,000	0 0	Completion of New General Post Office	6,000	0 0		
			Roads and Bridges—				
"	2,000	0 0	Bridge over the Hawkesbury, Windsor	2,000	0 0		
"	5,000	0 0	Bridge at Warry, Shoalhaven	5,000	0 0		
"	5,000	0 0	Bridge at Casino	5,000	0 0		
"	2,000	0 0	Approaches and alterations to Hay Bridge	2,000	0 0		
"	4,000	0 0	Approaches and addition to height of Nimboy Bridge	3,999	18 11		0 1 1
"	22,000	0 0	Mudgee Road	22,000	0 0		
			Electric Telegraphs—				
"	3,000	0 0	Telegraph Line to the Manning River, Tinonee, on the guarantee principle	2,991	5 9		8 14 3
"	850	0 0	Erection of Line and Telegraph Station, Gulgong	337	3 0		512 17 0
"	4,000	0 0	Iron Poles, Singleton to Murrurundi	107	6 0		3,892 14 0
"	3,600	0 0	Extra Wire, West Maitland to Armidale	2,345	12 6		1,254 7 6
"	1,050	0 0	Railway Line, Singleton to Murrurundi	1,015	8 4		4 11 8
"	500	0 0	Line, Parramatta Junction to Campbelltown	498	18 0		1 2 0
"	1,830	0 0	Second Wire, Sydney to Newcastle	1,806	18 6		23 1 6
"	2,000	0 0	Second Wire, Armidale to Tenterfield	1,959	18 6		40 1 6
"	750	0 0	Second Wire, Bathurst to Hill End	660	6 0		89 14 0
"	5,000	0 0	Extension of Telegraph Lines generally	5,000	0 0		
			To pay off Debentures—				
"	50,000	0 0	29 Vict. No. 5, due 31st December, 1872	50,000	0 0		
"	100,000	0 0	20 Vict. No. 33, due 1st January, 1873	100,000	0 0		
"	20,000	0 0	16 Vict. No. 39, due 28th February, 1873	20,000	0 0		
"	30,000	0 0	16 Vict. No. 39, due 21st October, 1873	30,000	0 0		
	461,234	0 0		453,951	17 1		7,282 2 11
£	836,214	0 0	Carried forward...	£	823,789 15 6		12,424 4 6

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances—	
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.
	836,214	0 0	Brought forward ... ..	823,789 15 6	.....	12,424 4 6
			<b>GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.</b> 36 VICTORIA, No. 17.			
			Railways—			
1873	60,000	0 0	For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony ... ..	59,971 0 9	.....	28 19 3
"	10,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ... ..	9,999 18 11	.....	0 1 1
"	1,131,000	0 0	Towards the Construction of a Line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga ...	1,131,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	60,000	0 0	Kelso to Bathurst... ..	60,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	279,000	0 0	Bathurst to Orange ... ..	279,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	361,500	0 0	For the Construction of a Line from Murrurundi to Tamworth ... ..	361,500 0 0	.....	.....
	1,901,500	0 0		1,901,470 19 8	.....	29 0 4
			36 VICTORIA, No. 21.			
			Harbours and Rivers Navigation—			
"	20,000	0 0	Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ...	19,997 9 0	.....	2 11 0
"	1,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Edward River ... ..	902 13 1	.....	97 6 11
"	4,000	0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle ... ..	3,998 2 4	.....	1 17 8
"	21,560	0 0	Enlarging, deepening, and completing Kiama Harbour ... ..	19,950 2 6	.....	1,609 17 6
"	15,000	0 0	Darling Harbour Wharf ... ..	14,994 3 9	.....	5 16 3
"	9,000	0 0	Improvements, Moruya River ... ..	9,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Small Dredge and Punts ... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	89,000	0 0	Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney ... ..	40,163 13 1	.....	48,836 6 11
			Public Works and Buildings—			
"	10,000	0 0	Completion of New General Post Office... ..	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Custom House, Newcastle ... ..	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	New Public Offices ... ..	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Water Supply, Abattoirs... ..	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Lighthouse, Seal Rocks ... ..	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
			Roads and Bridges—			
"	4,000	0 0	Approaches and additions to Hay Bridge	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Bridge over Parramatta River at Five Dock and Iron Cove Creek ... ..	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Bridge over the Barwon ... ..	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
			Electric Telegraphs—			
"	3,000	0 0	Casino to Richmond River Heads ... ..	2,985 9 3	.....	14 10 9
"	860	0 0	Second Wire, Tenterfield to Queensland	853 6 10	.....	6 13 2
"	4,800	0 0	To construct a Line, Bendemeer through Bundarra, to connect the several Tin Mines ... ..	4,561 5 3	.....	238 14 9
"	3,000	0 0	To complete through communication from Maitland to Port Macquarie ... ..	2,983 15 6	.....	16 4 6
"	3,500	0 0	To carry a Line from Carcoar, <i>via</i> Cowra to Young ... ..	3,431 0 6	.....	68 19 6
"	2,610	0 0	Additional Wire, Sydney to Bathurst ... ..	807 0 0	.....	1,803 0 0
"	200	0 0	Additional Wire, Wolumla to Bega ... ..	152 15 0	.....	47 5 0
"	1,100	0 0	To place Balmain, North Shore, Newtown, Paddington, Redfern, William-street, Darlinghurst, and Glebe, in Telegraph communication with Head Office ... ..	1,095 0 6	.....	4 19 6
"	100	0 0	Wahgunyah to Cowra ... ..	70 7 3	.....	29 12 9
"	850	0 0	Removal of Line from G. N. Road to Railway Line between Singleton and Murrurundi ... ..	829 2 0	.....	20 18 0
"	1,700	0 0	94 miles of Extra Wire on the Southern and Western Railways ... ..	1,189 12 2	.....	510 7 10
"	1,000	0 0	Jervis Bay to Ulladulla ... ..	855 6 10	.....	144 13 2
£	292,280	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 238,820 4 10	.....	53,459 15 2
£	2,737,714	0 0	Carried forward ... ..	£ 2,725,260 15 2	.....	12,453 4 10

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	2,737,714	0 0	Brought forward ... ..	2,725,260	15 2	.....	12,453 4 10	
			<b>GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.</b>					
			36 VICTORIA, No. 21—continued.					
	292,280	0 0	Brought forward ... ..	238,820	4 10	.....	53,459 15 2	
1873	9,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—continued.					
	500	0 0	3,000 Iron Poles for Railways ... ..	8,464	5 2	.....	535 14 10	
"	23,000	0 0	Second Wire to Newcastle ... ..	496	4 6	.....	3 15 6	
"	50,000	0 0	Additional Wires on Southern, Western, and Northern Lines ... ..	22,990	12 8	.....	9 7 4	
"	35,000	0 0	Immigration ... ..	49,991	16 8	.....	8 3 4	
"	100,000	0 0	Fortifications ... ..	35,000	0 0	.....	.....	
"			To pay off Debentures (29 Vic. No. 5), due 31 December, 1873 ... ..	100,000	0 0	.....	.....	
	509,780	0 0		455,763	3 10	.....	54,016 16 2	
			38 VICTORIA, No. 2.					
			Railways—					
1874	20,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ... ..	19,988	3 4	.....	11 16 8	
"	100,000	0 0	Rolling Stock ... ..	99,992	12 10	.....	7 7 2	
"	25,000	0 0	Towards purchasing Land, laying Sidings, and erecting Sheds, Darling Harbour Wharf... ..	24,996	15 8	.....	3 4 4	
"	10,000	0 0	For Engine Sheds ... ..	9,953	14 1	.....	46 5 11	
"	8,000	0 0	Enlarging Machine Shop, Sydney Station ... ..	7,479	14 4	.....	520 5 8	
"	2,000	0 0	Additional Machinery, Sydney ... ..	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	
"	6,000	0 0	Completing New Station, Redfern (including Approach Roads, Lighting, Water Supply, and Retaining Wall, Darling Harbour Branch) ... ..	5,931	13 7	.....	68 6 5	
"	1,000	0 0	Unadjusted Land Claims... ..	138	0 8	.....	861 19 4	
"	45,000	0 0	To complete the Western Line to Kelso, and to provide for increased price of iron-work for the Bridges over the River Macquarie ... ..	44,980	18 9	.....	19 1 3	
"	50,000	0 0	To connect the Great Northern Railway with the new Wharfage accommodation at Bullock Island ... ..	43,698	14 10	.....	6,301 5 2	
"	50,000	0 0	Purchase of Twelve Locomotive Engines	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	
			Harbours and Rivers Navigation—					
"	10,000	0 0	Towards construction of Harbour of Refuge at Trial Bay by Prison labour	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	
"	9,000	0 0	Two additional Steam Cranes, Newcastle	8,992	8 8	.....	7 11 4	
"	10,000	0 0	Southern Breakwater Extension... ..	9,986	13 3	.....	13 6 9	
"	5,000	0 0	Improving Navigation of River Darling... ..	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	
"	16,200	0 0	Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp ... ..	16,200	0 0	.....	.....	
"	5,000	0 0	Extension of Newcastle Wharf, further sum ... ..	4,990	16 11	.....	9 3 1	
"	15,000	0 0	To complete the Dock at Cockatoo Island	14,895	1 10	.....	104 18 2	
			Colonial Architect—					
"	5,000	0 0	Light-house, Barranjoey, Broken Bay ... ..	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	
"	4,000	0 0	Light-house, Solitary Island ... ..	3,999	15 1	.....	0 4 11	
"	20,000	0 0	Erection of Public Offices ... ..	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	
"	20,000	0 0	Erection of Public Offices, Lands Department ... ..	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	
"	3,000	0 0	Custom-house, Newcastle ... ..	3,000	0 0	.....	.....	
"	4,000	0 0	Light-house, Seal Rocks ... ..	4,000	0 0	.....	.....	
"	75,000	0 0	New Lunatic Asylum ... ..	1,755	6 2	.....	73,244 13 10	
"	2,000	0 0	Water Supply Abattoirs, further sum ... ..	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	
			Roads and Bridges—					
"	6,000	0 0	Bridge at Moruya... ..	5,949	18 4	.....	50 1 8	
"	3,800	0 0	Nimboy Bridge, further sum ... ..	3,800	0 0	.....	.....	
"	1,000	0 0	Uralla Bridge, further sum ... ..	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	
"	2,000	0 0	Windsor Bridge, further sum ... ..	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	
£	533,000	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 451,730	8 4	.....	81,269 11 8	
£	3,247,494	0 0	Carried forward ... ..	£ 3,181,023	19 0	.....	66,470 1 0	

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	3,247,494	0 0	Brought forward ... ..	3,181,023	19 0	.....	66,470	1 0	
			<b>GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.</b>						
			38 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.						
	533,000	0 0	Brought forward ... ..	451,730	8 4	.....	81,269	11 8	
1874	4,500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—						
			To connect Coonamble with the Telegraph Line to Fort Bourke, on the guarantee principle ... ..	4,444	8 7	.....	55	11 5	
"	1,600	0 0	Mudgee to Rylstone, on the guarantee principle ... ..	1,260	18 11	.....	319	1 1	
"	1,600	0 0	Inverell to Warialda, on the guarantee principle ... ..	1,573	4 4	.....	26	15 8	
"	2,400	0 0	Telegraph Line from Bingera to Warialda, on the guarantee principle ... ..	1,276	2 5	.....	1,123	17 7	
"	800	0 0	Additional for line to Ulladulla ... ..	576	6 1	.....	223	13 11	
"	3,000	0 0	Casino to the Tweed ... ..	3,000	0 0	.....			
"	1,500	0 0	Forbes to Bushman's ... ..	1,087	17 9	.....	412	2 3	
"	3,000	0 0	Coolah to Coonabarabran ... ..	2,922	6 1	.....	77	13 11	
"	1,800	0 0	To connect Kempsey, <i>via</i> Gladstone, with Macleay River Heads ... ..	1,404	11 6	.....	395	8 6	
"	3,000	0 0	To connect New Light-house, Seal Rocks ... ..	3,000	0 0	.....			
"	100,000	0 0	To Pay off Debentures—						
"	150,000	0 0	29 Vic. No. 5, due 31 December, 1874 ... ..	100,000	0 0	.....			
"			16 Vic. No. 39, due February, March, and November, 1874 ... ..	150,000	0 0	.....			
	806,200	0 0		722,296	4 0	.....	83,903	16 0	
			39 VICTORIA, No. 18.						
			Railways—						
1875	50,000	0 0	Rolling Stock ... ..	49,599	17 2	.....	400	2 10	
"	5,000	0 0	Additional Machinery, Sydney ... ..	5,000	0 0	.....			
"	20,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ... ..	20,000	0 0	.....			
"	10,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Navigation—						
"			Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp, further sum ... ..	10,000	0 0	.....			
"	4,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Murrumbidgee River, further sum ... ..	3,984	10 11	.....	15	9 1	
"	2,000	0 0	Improving Navigation of the River Darling, further sum ... ..	1,998	15 11	.....	1	4 1	
"	20,000	0 0	Newcastle Wharf Cranes, &c. ... ..	20,000	0 0	.....			
"	3,000	0 0	Colonial Architect—						
"			Completion New General Post Office, further sum ... ..	2,999	10 1	.....	0	9 11	
"	5,000	0 0	Custom House, Newcastle, further sum ... ..	4,870	3 11	.....	129	16 1	
"	3,000	0 0	Light-house, Seal Rocks, further sum ... ..	3,000	0 0	.....			
"	1,200	0 0	Roads and Bridges—						
"			Bridge over Hunter at Elderslie ... ..	1,178	6 8	.....	21	13 4	
"	3,000	0 0	Bridge at Casino, further sum ... ..	3,000	0 0	.....			
"	7,000	0 0	Purchase of Richmond Bridge ... ..	7,000	0 0	.....			
"	5,000	0 0	Fortifications—						
"			Towards completing the Fortifications of Port Jackson ... ..	4,909	14 2	.....	90	5 10	
"	30,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—						
"			Bourke to Wentworth ... ..	27,578	2 2	.....	2,421	17 10	
"	4,200	0 0	Coonabarabran to Coonamble ... ..	3,324	17 4	.....	875	2 8	
"	4,600	0 0	Warialda to Goondawindi ... ..	3,390	16 3	.....	1,209	3 9	
"	3,500	0 0	Orange to Wellington, <i>via</i> Molong ... ..	2,823	11 0	.....	676	9 0	
"	2,600	0 0	Wollombi to Singleton (3 wires) ... ..	2,540	14 9	.....	59	5 3	
"	7,200	0 0	Glen Innes to Grafton, <i>via</i> Newton Boyd ... ..	6,019	13 9	.....	1,180	6 3	
"	600	0 0	St. Leonards to Manly Beach ... ..	504	1 10	.....	95	18 2	
"	4,800	0 0	Bourke to Rutherfords ... ..	4,577	0 10	.....	222	19 2	
"	1,000	0 0	Line to the Tweed, further sum ... ..	1,000	0 0	.....			
"	15,000	0 0	Iron poles for Railway Extensions ... ..	14,872	12 8	.....	127	7 4	
"	600	0 0	Newcastle to Wallsend ... ..			.....	600	0 0	
"	1,850	0 0	Singleton, <i>via</i> Jerry's Plains to Denman ... ..	1,380	13 9	.....	469	6 3	
	£ 214,150	0 0	Carried forward ... ..	£ 205,553	3 2	.....	8,596	16 10	
	£ 4,053,694	0 0	Carried forward ... ..	£ 3,903,320	3 0	.....	150,373	17 0	

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	4,053,694 0 0	Brought forward ... ..	3,903,320 3 0		150,373 17 0
		<b>GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.</b>			
		39 VICTORIA, No. 18.— <i>continued.</i>			
	214,150 0 0	Brought forward ... ..	205,553 3 2		8,596 16 10
1875	3,500 0 0	Electric Telegraphs— <i>continued.</i>			
	7,500 0 0	Moruya to Bega ... ..	2,638 14 6		861 5 6
"		West Kempsey to Grafton, <i>via</i> the Nam- buca and Bellinger Rivers ... ..	5,175 5 6		2,324 14 6
"	2,000 0 0	Balranald to the Victorian Boundary ... ..	586 13 10		1,413 6 2
"	3,500 0 0	Dubbo to Warren... ..	2,951 6 5		548 13 7
"	340 0 0	St. Leonards to Hunter's Hill and Glades- ville ... ..	135 11 0		204 9 0
"	3,500 0 0	Wagga Wagga to Narrandera ... ..	2,656 13 8		843 6 4
"	1,200 0 0	To connect Murrumburrah ... ..	872 19 6		327 0 6
	235,690 0 0		220,570 7 7		15,119 12 5
		40 VICTORIA, No. 12.			
		Railways—			
1876	350,000 0 0	Orange to Wellington, fifty-six miles ... ..	350,000 0 0		
"	260,000 0 0	Wellington to Dubbo, including Bridge over Macquarie River, thirty miles... ..	259,987 5 4		12 14 8
"	384,000 0 0	From a point on the Great Southern Line, near Junee, to Narrandera, on the Murrumbidgee, sixty-four miles ... ..	336,326 10 8		47,673 9 4
"	600,000 0 0	Tamworth to District of Armidale, Great Northern Line, seventy-five miles ... ..	597,486 3 10		2,513 16 2
"	220,000 0 0	Werc's Creek to Gunnedah, Great Nor- thern Line, forty miles ... ..	220,000 0 0		
"	25,000 0 0	Trial Surveys ... ..	25,000 0 0		
"	150,000 0 0	Additional Rolling Stock... ..	150,000 0 0		
"	10,000 0 0	For strengthening the Bridge and impro- ving the gradients on the Windsor and Richmond Line ... ..	10,000 0 0		
		Harbours and Rivers—			
"	35,000 0 0	Southern Breakwater Extension, New- castle Harbour, further sum ... ..	35,000 0 0		
"	100,000 0 0	Wharf and Shipping Appliances, New- castle ... ..	85,971 7 6		14,028 12 6
		Roads Branch—			
"	40,000 0 0	Bridges over Iron Cove Creek and Parra- matta River, further sum ... ..	39,799 14 5		200 5 7
"	30,000 0 0	Bridge over Darling at Bourke ... ..	17,798 6 6		12,201 13 6
"	32,000 0 0	Bridge over the Murray at Echuca ... ..	32,000 0 0		
	2,236,000 0 0		2,159,369 8 3		76,630 11 9
		41 VICTORIA, No. 4.			
		Railways—			
1877	30,000 0 0	To complete the Construction of a Line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga ... ..	30,000 0 0		
"	20,352 0 0	To complete the Extension into Bathurst ... ..	5,970 18 10		14,381 1 2
"	77,000 0 0	To complete the Construction of a Line from Bathurst to Orange ... ..	61,236 5 7		15,763 14 5
"	80,000 0 0	To complete the Construction of a Line from Murrurundi to Tamworth ... ..	71,909 15 8		8,090 4 4
	207,352 0 0		169,117 0 1		38,234 19 11
		41 VICTORIA, No. 7.			
		Railways—			
"	680,000 0 0	For the Extension of the Great Southern Railway from the end of No. 3 Con- tract, near Wagga Wagga to Albury, including the Viaduct over the River Murrumbidgee—eighty-two miles ... ..	680,000 0 0		
	£ 680,000 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 680,000 0 0		
	£ 6,732,736 0 0	Carried forward ... ..	£ 6,452,376 18 11		280,359 1 1

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.	
	6,732,736	0 0	Brought forward ...	6,452,376 18 11	.....		280,359 1 1	
<b>GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.</b>								
41 VICTORIA, No. 7—continued.								
	680,000	0 0	Brought forward ...	680,000 0 0	.....			
1877	20,000	0 0	Railways—continued.					
"	20,000	0 0	Railway Trial Surveys ...	20,000 0 0	.....			
"	240,000	0 0	Wallsend Junction to Hexham ...	20,000 0 0	.....			
			Rolling Stock, including Engines ...	240,000 0 0	.....			
"	160,000	0 0	Fortifications—					
			Defence Works at Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and Newcastle, as per Resolution of the Assembly ...	88,379 12 2	.....		71,620 7 10	
	1,120,000	0 0		1,048,379 12 2	.....		71,620 7 10	
43 VICTORIA, No. 11.								
1879	1,611,000	0 0	Railways—					
"	1,450,000	0 0	Tamworth to Tenterfield ...	238,096 14 6	.....		1,372,903 5 6	
"	370,000	0 0	Dubbo to the vicinity of Bourke ...	97,742 2 11	.....		1,352,257 17 1	
"	735,000	0 0	Gunnedah to Narrabri ...	105,482 3 5	.....		264,517 16 7	
"	735,000	0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee ...	195,751 7 3	.....		539,248 12 9	
"	100,000	0 0	Narrandera to Hay ...	243,068 9 3	.....		491,931 10 9	
"	20,000	0 0	Goulburn to Wagga Wagga ...	75,664 4 3	.....		24,335 15 9	
"	225,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ...	11,657 13 5	.....		8,342 6 7	
"	620,000	0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores, further sum ...	225,000 0 0	.....			
			Rolling Stock ...	480,202 18 10	.....		139,797 1 2	
"	1,086,768	0 0	Harbours and Rivers—					
"	400,000	0 0	Sydney Water Supply ...	84,190 17 2	.....		1,002,577 2 10	
			Sewerage—City of Sydney ...	14,681 4 9	.....		385,318 15 3	
	7,352,768	0 0		1,771,537 15 9	.....		5,581,230 4 3	
44 VICTORIA, No. 12.								
1880	40,000	0 0	Railways—					
"	22,000	0 0	Orange to Dubbo ...	10,424 1 10	.....		29,575 18 2	
"	600,000	0 0	Werris Creek to Gunnedah ...	18,680 11 1	.....		3,319 8 11	
"	250,000	0 0	Tramways—Construction ...	112,251 6 6	.....		487,748 13 6	
"	100,000	0 0	New Workshops, &c., for Tramways ...	108,852 9 1	.....		141,147 10 11	
			Doubling Great Western Line between Parramatta and Parramatta Junction &c. ...	78,515 9 0	.....		21,484 11 0	
"	150,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers—					
			Extension of Dock Accommodation ...	.....	.....		150,000 0 0	
"	100,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—					
			Construction and Extension generally ...	40,743 15 3	.....		59,256 4 9	
	1,262,000	0 0		369,467 12 9	.....		892,532 7 3	
	16,467,504	0 0	Carried forward ...	£9,641,761 19 7	.....		6,825,742 0 5	

## STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1881.	Balance.	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1881.
	16,467,504 0 0	Brought forward ... ..	9,641,761 19 7	.....	6,825,742 0 5
		<b>GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.</b>			
		44 VICTORIA, No. 28.			
		Railways—			
1881	2,000,000 0 0	Homebush to Waratah ... ..	1,935 13 3	.....	1,998,064 6 9
"	1,020,000 0 0	Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama ... ..	1,588 14 11	.....	1,018,411 5 1
"	1,430,000 0 0	Goulburn to Cooma ... ..	745 18 8	.....	1,429,254 1 4
"	80,000 0 0	Albury to the River Murray ... ..	140 11 9	.....	79,859 8 3
"	705,500 0 0	Orange to near Forbes ... ..	901 11 2	.....	704,598 8 10
"	518,000 0 0	Narandera to Jerilderie ... ..	217 7 9	.....	517,782 12 3
"	218,000 0 0	Cootamundra to Gundagai ... ..	502 0 4	.....	217,497 19 8
"	1,260,000 0 0	Murrumburrah to Blayney ... ..	279 15 1	.....	1,259,720 4 11
"	95,000 0 0	Wagga Wagga to Albury... ..	78,278 5 10	.....	16,721 14 2
"	300,000 0 0	Alteration and Additions to Station Buildings, &c. ... ..	149,320 6 5	.....	150,679 13 7
		Harbours and Rivers—			
"	20,000 0 0	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	1,264 1 0	.....	18,735 19 0
"	30,000 0 0	Breakwater, Clarence River ... ..	8,214 5 5	.....	21,785 14 7
"	60,000 0 0	Darling Harbour Wharf and Extension of Railway to Port Jackson... ..	70 17 3	.....	59,929 2 9
"	20,000 0 0	Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie ... ..	.....	.....	20,000 0 0
		Roads and Bridges—			
"	27,000 0 0	Bridge over Manilla River at Manilla ... ..	.....	.....	27,000 0 0
"	24,000 0 0	Bridge over the Gwydir at Bingera ... ..	.....	.....	24,000 0 0
	7,807,500 0 0		243,459 8 10	.....	7,564,040 11 2
	24,275,004 0 0	Total General Loan Account...	£9,885,221 8 5	.....	14,389,782 11 7
	9,998,130 18 3	Add Total Old Loans Account (from page 98)	£9,715,147 15 9	128,803 0 1	154,180 2 5
	£34,273,134 18 3	<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	£19,600,369 4 2	128,803 0 1	14,543,962 14 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.



## G.

## Services provided for by Loans.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans, from the commencement of the Loans' Account to the 30th September, 1881.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways ... ..				14,194,733	8	4
Telegraphs ... ..				476,207	17	7
Immigration ... ..				569,930	0	0
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney ... ..				400,000	0	0
Compensation to Municipal Council of Sydney for land resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35 ... ..				43,261	14	6
New Water Supply for Sydney ... ..				84,190	17	2
New Sewerage Scheme for Sydney ... ..				14,681	4	9
Public Works, Queensland, when it formed part of N. S. Wales ... ..				49,855	8	6
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Improving the Harbour of Newcastle and the river Hunter ... ..	42,740	13	8			
Wharf, Newcastle ... ..	185,259	18	3			
Wharf, Bullock Island ... ..	6,939	4	0			
Steam Cranes, Newcastle ... ..	19,384	18	11			
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour ... ..	66,242	4	8			
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour ... ..	9,920	18	11			
Coal Stairs, Newcastle ... ..	24,058	7	11			
Navigation of the rivers Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee ... ..	99,379	18	5			
Improving the navigation of the Edward River ... ..	4,902	13	1			
Harbour Works, Wollongong ... ..	44,878	9	5			
Harbour Works, Kiama ... ..	65,264	2	11			
Improving the navigation of other harbours and rivers, &c. ... ..	53,653	13	3			
Steam Dredges and Punts ... ..	136,756	5	7			
Improvements, Circular Quay ... ..	6,283	14	1			
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour ... ..	50,065	1	0			
Dam at North Rocks, Parramatta ... ..	5,000	0	0			
Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta ... ..	8,000	0	0			
Fitz Roy Dry Dock ... ..	37,404	16	10			
Wharf, &c., Woolloomooloo Bay ... ..	28,164	16	10			
Reclaiming Land at Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp ... ..	46,199	9	0			
Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway ... ..	10,000	0	0			
Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney ... ..	42,902	13	8			
Wharf, Eden ... ..	2,364	9	3			
Wharf, Morpeth ... ..	4,342	10	9			
Breakwater at the Clarence River ... ..	38,149	5	7			
Improving the entrance of the Moruya River ... ..	18,000	0	0			
Public Works and Buildings:—				1,056,258	6	0
Harbour Defences ... ..	277,676	7	9			
University of Sydney ... ..	55,000	0	0			
Affiliated Colleges ... ..	49,278	6	7			
Grammar School ... ..	25,000	0	0			
Australian Museum Enlargement ... ..	26,954	11	0			
Parliamentary Buildings ... ..	15,000	0	0			
Juvenile Reformatories ... ..	19,946	17	9			
New General Post Office ... ..	117,412	10	1			
New Printing Office ... ..	6,000	0	0			
New Public Offices ... ..	70,000	0	0			
Public Offices, Newcastle ... ..	7,579	13	6			
Custom House, Newcastle ... ..	10,870	3	11			
Receiving Houses at Redfern and the Necropolis ... ..	12,548	13	7			
Free Public Library ... ..	9,215	0	6			
Observatory ... ..	7,000	0	0			
Asylum for Destitute Children ... ..	5,000	0	0			
Additions to the Sydney Infirmary ... ..	5,000	0	0			
Public Works and Improvements, Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	2,460	17	0			
Lunatic Asylum ... ..	23,903	1	2			
Light-houses ... ..	70,052	2	3			
Glebe Island Abattoirs, Bridge, &c. ... ..	61,866	11	0			
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	13,906	11	6			
Court and Watch Houses ... ..	21,937	0	7			
Police Barracks, Sydney and Country Districts ... ..	22,941	6	6			
Roads and Bridges:—				936,549	14	8
Bridges throughout the Colony ... ..	417,470	12	8			
Metalling the Mudgee Road ... ..	22,000	0	0			
Repayments by Loans:—				439,470	12	8
Loans repaid under various Acts ... ..				1,335,230	0	0
TOTAL ... ..	£			19,600,369	4	2

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STATEMENT  
OF THE  
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
ON  
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

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STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.		AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES AND FUNDED STOCK SOLD.		AMOUNT RAISED.		AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.		AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<b>DEBENTURES.</b>											
Sydney Sewerage ... ..	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0 0	209,030	0 0	201,149	11 9				
Sydney Water Supply... ..	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0 0	208,400	0 0	201,264	13 5				
Public Works .. ...	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0 0	144,000	0 0	136,890	13 2				
Railways .. ...	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18 8	666,800	0 0	630,105	11 7				
Public Works .. ...	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0 0	410,500	0 0	393,427	5 8				
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0 0	73,700	0 0	70,300	16 2				
Railways .. ...	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0 0	203,000	0 0	199,997	10 0				
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0 0	132,300	0 0	130,311	0 0				
Public Works .. ...	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18 11	112,000	0 0	107,787	15 0				
Railways .. ...	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0 0	299,000	0 0	300,895	12 6				
To pay off Debentures... ..	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0 0	145,700	0 0	145,007	0 0				
Railways and Public Works .. ..	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0 0	760,700	0 0	756,890	15 0				
Public Works .. ...	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0 0	5,000	0 0	4,962	10 0				
To pay off Debentures... ..	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0 0	365,600	0 0	361,612	10 0				
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0 0	348,200	0 0	341,084	15 0				
Railways and Public Works .. ..	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0 0	113,900	0 0	112,209	11 6				
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0 0	55,500	0 0	54,945	16 0				
Railways and Public Works .. ..	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370	14 6	1,782,300	0 0	1,696,828	5 0				
Railways and Public Works .. ..	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0 0	162,000	0 0	136,728	17 10				
Public Works .. ...	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12 7	670,000	0 0	565,483	14 2				
To pay off Debentures... ..	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0 0	300,000	0 0	270,252	5 0				
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0 0	219,400	0 0	193,474	0 0				
Public Works .. ...	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0 0	758,000	0 0	718,844	10 0				
Public Works .. ...	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0 0	65,800	0 0	61,902	0 0				
Railways .. ...	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0 0	1,000,000	0 0	981,655	7 0				
Public Works .. ...	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0 0	177,400	0 0	178,055	0 0				
Public Works .. ...	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885	0 0	197,800	0 0	196,625	9 10				
Public Works and other purposes	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13 7	407,100	0 0	403,321	7 6				
To make good the loss sustained in the negotia- tion of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.			450,000	0 0	*439,787	7 11				
Public Works and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980	0 0	374,900	0 0	375,424	19 6	†444	19 6		
Public Works and other purposes	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863	7 3	406,800	0 0	422,696	18 0	†15,833	10 9		
Railways .. ...	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500	0 0	1,901,500	0 0	†1,725,661	6 11				
Public Works .. ...	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690	0 0	162,000	0 0	154,713	0 0			80,977	0 0
Public Works and other purposes	38 Vic., No. 2										
Public Works and other purposes	40 Vic., No. 12	3,249,552	0 0	3,249,500	0 0	3,178,374	1 5			71,177	18 7
Public Works .. ...	41 Vic., No. 4										
Public Works .. ...	41 Vic., No. 7	1,120,000	0 0	α.....						1,120,000	0 0
Public Works .. ...	43 Vic., No. 11	7,352,768	0 0	α.....						7,352,768	0 0
Public Works .. ...	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000	0 0							1,262,000	0 0
Public Works .. ...	44 Vic., No. 28	7,807,500	0 0							7,807,500	0 0
<b>FUNDED STOCK.</b>											
Public Works and other purposes	36 Vic., No. 21	33,708,984	5 6	16,537,830	0 0	15,848,671	16 10	16,278	10 3	17,694,422	18 7
		509,780	0 0	530,189	9 2	509,780	0 0				
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>34,218,764</b>	<b>5 6</b>	<b>17,068,019</b>	<b>9 2</b>	<b>16,358,451</b>	<b>16 10</b>	<b>16,278</b>	<b>10 3</b>	<b>17,694,422</b>	<b>18 7</b>

The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over raised under these Acts.

\* Net proceeds. † Transferred to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. ‡ The amount short raised under this Act, viz., £175,833 13s. 1d. has been made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. α Debentures to the extent of £2,050,000 of these Acts have been realized in London, but the particulars of the sales are not yet to hand.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES AND FUNDED STOCK.										
AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.	SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES AND FUNDED STOCK.				
						Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	TOTAL.	
£	£	£			£ s. d.			£	£ s. d.	
25,900 0 0	25,900	.....	.....	5 per cent. per annum.	1,526 10 0	17 Vic., No. 34.....	1888	24,000	499,200 0 0	
97,500 0 0	97,500	.....	.....			17 Vic., No. 35.....		60,700		
6,730 0 0	200	6,530 0 0	Interminable			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		136,800		
24,000 0 0	.....	24,000 0 0	1 July, 1888			20 Vic., No. 1.....		3,200		
54,900 0 0	54,900	.....	.....			20 Vic., No. 33.....		10,000		
29,000 0 0	29,000	.....	.....	"	4,585 0 0	20 Vic., No. 34.....	1889	174,500	891,400 0 0	
50,700 0 0	50,700	.....	.....			20 Vic., No. 34.....		90,000		
36,700 0 0	36,700	.....	.....			20 Vic., No. 33.....		2,000		
31,000 0 0	.....	31,000 0 0	Interminable			20 Vic., No. 34.....		34,000		
61,000 0 0	300	60,700 0 0	1 July, 1888			22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26		145,000		
21,000 0 0	21,000	.....	.....	"	2,000 0 0	22 Vic., No. 22.....	1889	398,400	891,400 0 0	
12,800 0 0	12,800	.....	.....			22 Vic., No. 22.....		312,000		
70,200 0 0	70,200	.....	.....			22 Vic., No. 22.....		.....		
40,000 0 0	.....	40,000 0 0	1 July, 1893			22 Vic., No. 26.....		5,000		
.....	.....	.....	.....			23 Vic., No. 5.....		365,600		
291,800 0 0	291,800	.....	.....	"	135 0 0	23 Vic., No. 10.....	1890	347,600	718,200 0 0	
139,000 0 0	139,000	.....	.....			.....		.....		
100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....			.....		.....		
133,300 0 0	133,300	.....	.....			.....		.....		
2,700 0 0	.....	2,700 0 0	Permanent			.....		.....		
46,200 0 0	46,200	.....	.....	"	10,475 0 0	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	1891	6,700	225,500 0 0	
150,000 0 0	150,000	.....	.....			22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26		700		
70,800 0 0	4,800	66,000 0 0	Interminable			22 Vic., No. 22.....		25,000		
136,800 0 0	.....	136,800 0 0	1 July, 1888			22 Vic., No. 22.....		23,700		
6,700 0 0	.....	6,700 0 0	1 July, 1891			24 Vic., No. 24.....		113,900		
70,500 0 0	70,500	.....	.....	"	160 0 0	24 Vic., No. 26.....	1892	55,500	1,782,300 0 0	
3,200 0 0	.....	3,200 0 0	1 July, 1888			.....		.....		
203,000 0 0	203,000	.....	.....			25 Vic., No. 19.....		.....		
132,300 0 0	3,700	128,600 0 0	Interminable			.....		.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....			18 Vic., No. 35.....		.....		
100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....	"	600 0 0	.....	1893	40,000	832,000 0 0	
10,000 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0	1 July, 1888			.....		.....		
2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	1 July, 1889			.....		.....		
175,000 0 0	500	174,500 0 0	1 July, 1888			26 Vic., No. 14.....		162,000		
90,000 0 0	.....	90,000 0 0	1 July, 1888			27 Vic., No. 14.....		670,000		
34,000 0 0	.....	34,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1889	"	14,925 0 0	.....	1895	.....	977,400 0 0	
145,000 0 0	.....	145,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1889			29 Vic., No. 9.....		219,400		
700 0 0	.....	700 0 0	1 July, 1901			29 Vic., No. 23.....		758,000		
400,000 0 0	1,600	398,400 0 0	1 Jan., 1889			.....		.....		
812,000 0 0	.....	312,000 0 0	1 July, 1889			.....		.....		
25,000 0 0	.....	25,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1891	"	37,955 0 0	.....	1897	65,800	177,200 0 0	
23,700 0 0	.....	23,700 0 0	1 July, 1891			30 Vic., No. 23.....		.....		
5,000 0 0	.....	5,000 0 0	1 July, 1890			.....		.....		
365,600 0 0	.....	365,600 0 0	1 Jan., 1890			.....		.....		
348,200 0 0	600	347,600 0 0	1 July, 1890			31 Vic., No. 11.....		.....		
113,900 0 0	.....	113,900 0 0	1 July, 1891	"	17,380 0 0	.....	Annual drawings of £20,000, commenced 1872.	781,100	177,200 0 0	
55,500 0 0	.....	55,500 0 0	1 July, 1891			.....		5,695 0 0		
1,782,300 0 0	.....	1,782,300 0 0	1 Jan., 1892			.....		2,775 0 0		
162,000 0 0	.....	162,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1895			31 Vic., No. 27.....		89,115 0 0		
670,000 0 0	.....	670,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1895			.....		8,100 0 0		
300,000 0 0	300,000	.....	.....	"	33,500 0 0	.....	1898	33,500	197,700 0 0	
219,400 0 0	.....	219,400 0 0	1 Jan., 1896			32 Vic., No. 13.....		.....		
758,000 0 0	.....	758,000 0 0	1 July, 1896			.....		.....		
65,800 0 0	.....	65,800 0 0	1 Jan., 1897			34 Vic., No. 2.....		407,100		
1,000,000 0 0	218,900	781,100 0 0	Various years			Under various Acts...		450,000		
177,400 0 0	200	177,200 0 0	1 July, 1898	"	8,860 0 0	.....	1901	374,900	399,300 0 0	
197,800 0 0	100	197,700 0 0	1 Jan., 1899			35 Vic., No. 5.....		.....		
407,100 0 0	.....	407,100 0 0	1 July, 1900			36 Vic., No. 2.....		.....		
450,000 0 0	.....	450,000 0 0	1 July, 1900			.....		20,355 0 0		
.....	.....	.....	.....			.....		22,500 0 0		
374,000 0 0	.....	374,900 0 0	1 July, 1901	"	18,745 0 0	17 Vic., No. 34.....	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards.	6,530	232,130 0 0	
406,800 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902			17 Vic., No. 35.....		31,000		
1,901,500 0 0	.....	1,901,500 0 0	1 July, 1903			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		66,000		
162,000 0 0	.....	162,000 0 0	1 July, 1906			20 Vic., No. 16.....		128,600		
.....	.....	.....	.....			.....		6,480 0 0		
3,249,500 0 0	.....	3,249,500 0 0	1908 & 1909	"	129,980 0 0	18 Vic., No. 40.....	Permanent Interminable (Funded Stock.)	2,700	1,901,500 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....			36 Vic., No. 21.....		.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....			.....		.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....			36 Vic., No. 17.....		1903		
.....	.....	.....	.....			.....		.....		
16,537,830 0 0	2,170,900	14,366,930 0 0	Interminable	"	665,216 10 0	39 Vic., No. 18.....	1906	.....	162,000 0 0	
530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2				.....		38 Vic., No. 2.....		.....
.....	.....	.....				.....		40 Vic., No. 12.....		.....
.....	.....	.....				.....		41 Vic., No. 4.....		.....
17,068,019 9 2	2,217,090	14,897,119 9 2				.....		.....		21,207 11 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	686,424 1 8	.....	.....	3,249,500 0 0	14,897,119 9 2	

## Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES and FUNDED STOCK on the 30th September, 1881.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	FUNDED STOCK.	TOTAL.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	
				Rate.	Amount.
	£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1888... ..	499,200	.....	499,200 0 0	5 ½ cent.	24,960 0 0
1889... ..	891,400	.....	891,400 0 0	"	44,570 0 0
1890... ..	718,200	.....	718,200 0 0	"	35,910 0 0
1891... ..	225,500	.....	225,500 0 0	"	11,275 0 0
1892... ..	1,782,300	.....	1,782,300 0 0	"	89,115 0 0
1893... ..	40,000	.....	40,000 0 0	"	2,000 0 0
1895... ..	832,000	.....	832,000 0 0	"	41,600 0 0
1896... ..	977,400	.....	977,400 0 0	"	48,870 0 0
1897... ..	65,800	.....	65,800 0 0	"	3,290 0 0
1898... ..	177,200	.....	177,200 0 0	"	8,860 0 0
1899... ..	197,700	.....	197,700 0 0	"	9,885 0 0
1900... ..	857,100	.....	857,100 0 0	"	42,855 0 0
1901... ..	374,900	.....	374,900 0 0	"	18,745 0 0
1902... ..	399,300	.....	399,300 0 0	"	19,965 0 0
1903... ..	1,901,500	.....	1,901,500 0 0	4 ¾ cent.	76,060 0 0
1906... ..	162,000	.....	162,000 0 0	"	6,480 0 0
1908 and 1909 ... ..	3,249,500	.....	3,249,500 0 0	"	129,980 0 0
Annual drawings of £20,000, which commenced 31st December, 1872 ... ..	781,100	.....	781,100 0 0	5 ½ cent.	39,055 0 0
Interminable, or 1882, at option of the Government	232,130	.....	232,130 0 0	"	11,606 10 0
Funded Stock-Interminable	.....	530,189 9 2	530,189 9 2	4 ¾ cent.	21,207 11 8
Permanent ... ..	2,700	.....	2,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	135 0 0
Total Amount outstanding, 30th September, 1881 ... ..	14,366,930	530,189 9 2	14,897,119 9 2	.....	686,424 1 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

## Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the Total Amount of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES issued to the 30th September, 1881, for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans; the Renewals included therein; the Amounts paid off finally from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; and the Debt outstanding on the 30th September, 1881.

Particulars.	Debentures.	Funded Stock.	Total.
	£	£    s.    d.	£    s.    d.
Government Securities issued to 31st December, 1880 ... ..	16,537,830	530,189    9    2	17,068,019    9    2
<i>Less</i> —Renewals included therein... ..	1,116,600	.....	1,116,600    0    0
	15,421,230	530,189    9    2	15,951,419    9    2
Deduct amount paid off finally from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; ... ..	1,054,300	.....	1,054,300    0    0
Debt outstanding on the 30th September, 1881 ... ..	14,366,930	530,189    9    2	14,897,119    9    2

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.



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STATEMENT  
OF  
BALANCES ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
AND THE  
DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAME ON THE  
30TH SEPTEMBER,  
1881.

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## STATEMENT of BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TREASURY BALANCES,		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<b>PUBLIC ACCOUNT.</b>								
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE—								
Revenue Proper	...	...	...	...	*2,308,166	3	9	
LOANS' ACCOUNT (OLD)								
	...	...	...	...	154,180	2	5	
TRUST FUND—								
Church and School Estates Fund	...	...	...	...	193,368	5	9	
Police Reward Fund	...	...	...	...	9,237	17	7	
Police Superannuation Fund	...	...	...	...	16,696	5	9	
Poundage	...	...	...	...	6,763	7	7	
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	...	...	...	...	257	13	4	
Revenue Suspense Fund	...	...	...	...	29,811	3	5	
Imperial Money Order Account	...	...	...	...	202	3	2	
Trust Moneys, 20 Vic. No. 11	...	...	...	...	140,247	14	6	
Lunacy Trust Fund, 42 Vic. No. 7	...	...	...	...	2,942	1	5	
Immigration Remittances	...	...	...	...	3,581	3	9	
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act	...	...	...	...	613	10	0	
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act	...	...	...	...	42,369	18	9	
Government Savings' Bank Account, 34 Vic. No. 15	...	...	...	...	857,027	14	0	
British and Australian Telegram Account	...	...	...	...	6,807	2	8	
Railway Store Account	...	...	...	...	54,652	2	3	
Imperial Pension Fund Account	...	...	...	...	1	8	8	
Over-issues	...	...	...	...	30,500	10	3	
Treasurer's Advance Account	...	...	...	...	29,359	15	4	
Gold Fields Survey Fee Account	...	...	...	...	2,222	1	6	
Advances to Contractors Account	...	...	...	...	771	5	0	
San Francisco Mail Service Account	...	...	...	...	2,030	4	9	
New Zealand Cable Account	...	...	...	...	1,384	14	9	
Sheep Account	...	...	...	...	14,166	8	3	
Bishopthorpe Estate Fund	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	
Sundry Deposits	...	...	...	...	79,476	0	7	
					1,525,490	13	0	
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC ACCOUNT</b>					£	3,987,836	19	2
<b>LOANS.</b>								
LESS DEBIT BALANCE :—								
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, 42 VIC. NO. 16.	...	...	...	...	2,839,202	8	5	
<b>TOTAL</b>					£	1,148,634	10	9

\* In addition to this Balance, there is a sum of £465,437 18s. 7d. to be recovered from Loan Funds, for advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund pending the sale of Debentures, which would, if repaid, make the Balance on the Consolidated Revenue at this date £2,773,604 2s. 4d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

and the distribution of the same, on the 30th September, 1881.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>CASH:—</b>						
Special Deposits—						
From the Public Account—						
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney	£400,000	0	0			
City Bank ... ..	75,325	0	0			
Oriental Bank ... ..	75,325	0	0			
Australian Joint Stock Bank ...	60,268	0	0			
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ... ..	52,726	0	0			
London Chartered Bank ... ..	45,908	0	0			
Mercantile Bank ... ..	27,726	0	0			
Union Bank ... ..	27,726	0	0			
				765,004	0	0
From the General Loans Account—						
London Chartered Bank ... ..	6,818	0	0			
Mercantile Bank ... ..	25,000	0	0			
Union Bank ... ..	25,000	0	0			
				56,818	0	0
Bank of New South Wales— Sydney—Public Account ... ..	3,337,355	6	2			821,822 0 0
Less—Overdraft on the General Loans Account	2,896,020	8	5			
Cash in the hands of the Receiver ... ..						441,334 17 9
						19,591 0 1
Total Credit Balances ... ..						1,282,747 17 10
<b>Deduct—</b>						
Bank of New South Wales— London Account— *Overdraft at date of latest advices ... ..						748,049 19 4
Total Cash Balance ... ..						534,697 18 6
<b>SECURITIES—</b>						
Treasury Chest—						
Police Reward and Superannuation Fund—Debentures ... ..				23,200	0	0
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund—Debentures ... ..	£68,400	0	0			
New South Wales Four per Cents ...	106,781	19	3			
				175,181	19	3
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act— Debentures ... ..				22,000	0	0
Government Savings Bank Fund— Debentures ... ..	£89,200	0	0			
New South Wales Four per Cents ...	296,466	13	11			
				385,666	13	11
Miscellaneous ... ..				7,287	19	1
						613,336 12 3
Bank of New South Wales— Debentures—Lunacy Trust, 42 Vic. No. 7 ... ..						600 0 0
TOTAL ... ..	£			1,148,634	10	9

\* This overdraft is covered by the sale of debentures under 41 Vic. No. 7 and 43 Vic. No. 11, lately negotiated in London.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.



APPENDIX

TO THE

WAYS AND MEANS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

FOR THE YEAR

1882.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 15 NOVEMBER, 1881.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Account showing the Revenue derived from the Sale and Occupation of Crown Lands, from 1862 to 1880, and the Expenditure during the same period which might be considered properly chargeable thereon ... ..	1
Statements and Returns furnished by—	
The Engineer-in-Chief for Railways ... ..	29
The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers ... ..	33
The Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs ... ..	35
The Under Secretary for Mines ... ..	37
The Colonial Architect ... ..	39
The Registrar General ... ..	53
The Collector of Customs ... ..	61
The Commissioner for Stamps ... ..	81
The Chief Inspector of Distilleries ... ..	86



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## STATEMENT

SHOWING

THE REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE SALE AND  
OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS,

FROM 1862 TO 1880, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE,

AND THE

EXPENDITURE DURING THE SAME PERIOD

WHICH MIGHT BE CONSIDERED PROPERLY CHARGEABLE THEREON.

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STATEMENT showing the Revenue derived from the Sale and Occupation of  
the same period which might be

Head of Receipt.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Deposits on Conditional Purchases, <i>less</i> Refunds, as per Statement No. 1... ..	3,385,299	14	8
Balances of Conditional Purchases paid under the Act of 1861 do. ... ..	550,837	10	10
Instalments paid under the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875 do. ... ..	242,518	9	6
Interest on Conditional Purchases do. ... ..	1,146,056	3	2
Proceeds of Auction Sales, <i>less</i> Refunds, as per Statement No. 2... ..	8,674,624	0	3
Selections after Auction do. ... ..	1,052,363	12	3
Provisional Pre-emptive Rights, <i>less</i> Refunds do. ... ..	51,584	19	9
Improved Purchases, <i>less</i> Refunds do. ... ..	773,891	12	5
Rents and Assessment of Runs, <i>less</i> Refunds as per Statement No. 3... ..	4,190,187	8	6
Mining Occupation, <i>less</i> Refunds do. ... ..	481,187	6	0
Miscellaneous Land Receipts do. ... ..	254,295	2	7
		20,802,845	19 11
Balance—being amount of Expenditure in excess of Revenue ... ..		1,401,176	18 0
TOTAL ... ..	£	22,204,022	17 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

Crown Lands, from 1862 to 1880, both years inclusive, and the Expenditure during considered properly chargeable thereon.

Head of Expenditure.		Amount.			
		£	s.	d.	
Lands Department	as per Statement No. 4... ..	3,700,758	17	5	
Mining Department	do. ... ..	285,743	19	10	
Immigration	do. ... ..	357,536	6	2	
Debentures, &c., paid off finally	do. ... ..	2,302,600	0	0	
Macquarie-street land resumed	do. ... ..	59,957	4	1	
Public Works—Harbours and Rivers	do. ... ..	1,308,200	6	9	
Public Works—Colonial Architect	do. ... ..	2,356,060	3	11	
Roads and Bridges	do. ... ..	5,234,648	2	3	
Endowment of Municipalities	do. ... ..	906,171	13	2	
Electric Telegraph Works	do. ... ..	112,705	10	5	
			£	s.	d.
Interest on Public Debt, as per Statement No. 5 ... ..	8,484,713	18	7		
<i>Less</i> Surplus Railway and Telegraph Receipts ... ..	2,905,073	4	8		
		5,579,640	13	11	
		<hr/>			
TOTAL ... ..	£	22,204,022	17	11	





No. 1.

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STATEMENT showing the Revenue derived from CONDI-  
TIONAL PURCHASES under the Crown Lands Alienation  
Acts from 1862 to 1880.

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## STATEMENT showing the Revenue derived from CONDITIONAL PURCHASES

Year.	Deposits of 25 per cent.	Refunds.	Net Deposits.	Balances of 75 per cent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862	88,888 4 5	4,100 2 6	84,788 1 11	254,364 5 9
1863	63,902 11 4	5,146 11 4	58,756 0 0	176,268 0 0
1864	41,679 4 10	5,833 10 8	35,845 14 2	107,537 2 6
1865	37,862 10 1	4,403 8 4	33,459 1 9	100,377 5 3
1866	89,663 6 2	5,986 14 2	83,676 12 0	251,029 16 0
1867	59,503 17 10	11,051 14 5	48,452 3 5	145,356 10 3
1868	59,879 4 6	8,451 3 6	51,428 1 0	154,284 3 0
1869	99,332 3 4	7,902 10 10	91,429 12 6	274,288 17 6
1870	93,749 14 4	8,117 3 5	85,632 10 11	256,897 12 9
1871	89,608 15 0	7,552 16 2	82,055 18 10	246,167 16 6
1872	187,396 11 6	9,386 4 2	178,010 7 4	534,031 2 0
1873	347,929 13 7	14,345 4 11	333,584 8 8	1,000,753 6 0
1874	396,570 9 10	32,712 0 6	363,858 9 4	1,091,575 8 0
1875	439,169 11 1	36,325 0 3	402,844 10 10	1,208,533 12 6
1876	496,053 8 2	74,369 13 0	421,683 15 2	1,265,051 5 6
1877	424,953 19 3	95,412 17 4	329,541 1 11	988,623 5 9
1878	399,436 13 11	80,289 15 5	319,146 18 6	957,440 15 6
1879	231,116 6 2	83,193 7 6	147,922 18 8	443,768 16 0
1880	290,587 5 1	57,403 17 4	233,183 7 9	699,550 3 3
	3,937,283 10 5	551,983 15 9	3,385,299 14 8	10,155,899 4 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

1.

## under the CROWN LANDS ALIENATION ACTS from 1862 to 1880.

Balances paid under the Act of 1861.	Instalments paid under Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875.	Balance still due.	Interest paid.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	.....	} 5,499,522 13 2	.....
.....	.....		.....
.....	.....		.....
34,393 17 1	.....		6,548 11 7
22,994 6 6	.....		12,456 10 9
13,382 19 0	.....		15,002 10 1
10,601 17 5	.....		18,129 10 4
19,525 16 6	.....		24,360 8 7
18,348 3 2	.....		30,057 19 7
17,396 11 5	.....		38,001 13 9
24,692 8 1	.....		45,676 3 5
38,354 0 4	.....		54,402 3 3
43,642 12 6	.....		63,344 8 1
58,609 12 10	.....		75,918 14 10
61,699 18 9	7,134 2 8	1,196,217 4 1	99,328 14 8
61,070 17 2	10,781 18 4	916,770 10 3	126,657 8 9
47,182 13 8	23,774 16 9	886,483 5 1	160,544 11 1
37,030 9 7	87,292 13 1	319,445 13 4	170,986 10 4
41,911 6 10	113,534 18 8	544,103 17 9	204,640 4 1
550,837 10 10	242,518 9 6	9,362,543 3 8	1,146,056 3 3



No. 2.

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STATEMENT of Revenue derived from the Sale of Crown  
Lands, irrespective of Conditional Purchases, from 1862 to  
1880, both years included.

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## STATEMENT of Revenue derived from the Sale of Crown Lands, irrespective of

Year.	Auction Sales, &c.			Selections after Auction.
	Amount paid into the Treasury.	Amount Refunded.	Balance.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862 ... ..	104,718 12 3	137 11 0	104,581 1 3	23,381 12 8
1863 ... ..	110,261 5 5	562 16 10	109,698 8 7	17,949 13 11
1864 ... ..	57,637 3 11	133 17 8	57,503 6 3	13,402 16 0
1865 ... ..	119,324 5 8	161 15 1	119,162 10 7	15,111 19 10
1866 ... ..	116,511 3 0	757 17 6	115,753 5 6	19,964 15 10
1867 ... ..	160,071 19 1	3,340 12 9	156,731 6 4	16,698 16 4
1868 ... ..	156,508 4 2	720 11 0	155,787 13 2	20,130 16 6
1869 ... ..	137,359 19 10	325 13 5	137,034 6 5	39,034 9 5
1870 ... ..	82,329 11 4	1,365 3 4	80,964 8 0	26,357 7 11
1871 ... ..	92,994 4 3	1,173 7 0	91,820 17 3	24,529 12 6
1872 ... ..	89,129 2 5	1,196 15 7	87,932 6 10	89,588 9 1
1873 ... ..	300,228 19 6	2,158 8 9	298,070 10 9	104,495 11 5
1874 ... ..	553,972 13 3	19,819 1 10	534,153 11 5	106,041 17 10
1875 ... ..	1,019,052 19 1	20,713 6 10	998,339 12 3	102,440 5 2
1876 ... ..	1,561,243 2 5	26,456 6 11	1,534,786 15 6	98,280 0 4
1877 ... ..	1,967,043 6 5	15,737 1 10	1,951,306 4 7	166,729 10 8
1878 ... ..	1,059,418 13 6	34,275 7 11	1,025,143 5 7	125,664 7 10
1879 ... ..	698,981 0 3	13,412 19 0	685,568 1 3	66 0 4
1880 ... ..	437,964 0 8	7,677 11 11	430,286 8 9	42,495 8 8
	£ 8,824,750 6 5	150,126 6 2	8,674,624 0 3	1,052,363 12 3

\* Amounts received under this head prior to 1877 are

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.







## No. 3.

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STATEMENT of Revenue derived from the OCCUPATION OF  
CROWN LANDS, &c., from 1862 to 1880.

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## RETURN of Revenue derived from the Occupation of

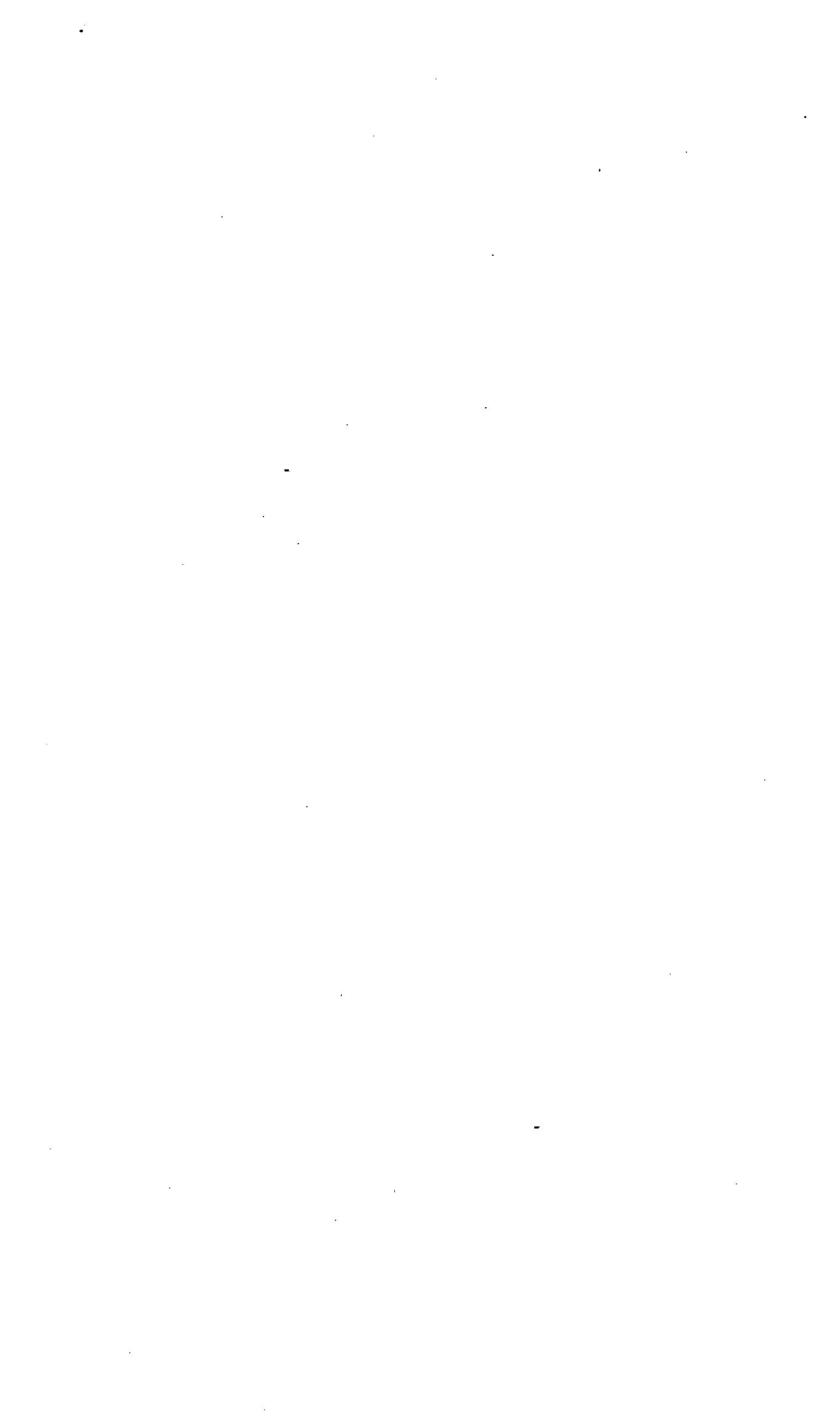
Year.	Rents and Assessment of Run <sup>s</sup> .			Mining Occupation.	
	Amounts paid into the Treasury.	Refunds.	Balance.	Miners' Rights, Mineral Leases, &c., &c., &c.	Refunds.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862... ..	194,773 2 11	2,088 6 7	192,734 16 4	16,797 0 0	.....
1863... ..	171,104 4 7	3,360 6 8	167,734 17 11	17,541 17 3	.....
1864... ..	180,786 0 1	1,440 16 0	179,345 4 1	10,190 6 6	.....
1865... ..	305,465 10 6	1,593 9 3	303,872 1 3	9,039 10 0	.....
1866... ..	273,005 1 10	2,182 13 10	270,822 8 0	8,916 3 11	.....
1867... ..	265,325 16 3	2,791 5 11	262,534 10 4	11,737 5 7	.....
1868... ..	260,695 2 10	4,764 2 9	255,931 0 1	11,576 2 1	.....
1869... ..	245,343 7 3	3,146 1 7	242,197 5 8	15,945 3 8	.....
1870... ..	210,978 18 11	4,385 2 5	206,593 16 6	12,239 2 7	.....
1871... ..	210,882 7 11	9,113 15 0	201,768 12 11	16,735 18 6	.....
1872... ..	205,812 13 1	2,891 15 10	202,920 17 3	187,435 0 9	233 0 0
1873... ..	214,070 13 0	5,534 18 11	208,535 14 1	60,196 6 6	2,461 7 3
1874... ..	215,936 8 7	1,698 2 2	213,338 6 5	27,216 19 11	2,018 12 2
1875... ..	221,439 7 3	3,555 15 8	217,883 11 7	17,173 12 6	782 19 4
1876... ..	222,092 0 1	4,617 6 2	217,474 13 11	13,214 3 10	823 12 4
1877... ..	230,106 5 8	5,901 5 4	224,205 0 4	11,209 5 4	588 0 2
1878... ..	216,092 3 6	7,837 4 10	208,254 18 8	11,662 11 4	1,127 10 0
1879... ..	210,833 6 1	10,631 12 1	200,201 14 0	13,933 1 3	1,179 2 0
1880... ..	222,625 6 6	8,737 7 4	213,837 19 2	20,251 0 6	2,609 2 9
	4,276,467 16 10	86,280 8 4	4,190,187 8 6	43,010 12 0	11,823 6 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

3.

Crown Lands, &amp;c., from 1862 to 1880, both years included.

Balance.	Miscellaneous Land Receipts.				
	License to Cut Timber, &c.	Fees on Transfer of Runs.	Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds.	Survey of Lands.	All other Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16,797 0 0	2,007 0 0	.....	3,319 0 0	217 16 0	1,118 9 2
17,541 17 3	1,925 10 0	.....	2,655 0 0	71 6 3	998 0 0
10,190 6 6	2,231 5 0	.....	2,249 5 0	13 5 0	1,188 17 6
9,039 10 0	2,980 4 0	.....	3,298 5 0	.....	1,301 10 0
8,916 8 11	2,586 18 0	968 15 0	3,887 10 0	.....	71 10 0
11,737 5 7	1,736 10 0	1,104 0 0	3,129 0 0	.....	496 14 4
11,576 2 1	1,712 4 3	1,192 0 0	2,916 0 0	5 0 0	799 1 0
15,945 3 8	1,790 12 3	896 0 0	3,639 10 0	118 18 1	326 12 9
12,239 2 7	1,977 15 0	1,074 0 0	3,482 0 0	.....	956 17 7
16,735 18 6	2,502 14 4	920 0 0	3,077 5 0	.....	1,328 7 6
187,202 0 9	3,014 19 5	1,286 0 0	4,480 10 0	.....	1,940 8 0
57,734 19 3	3,914 3 10	1,309 0 0	5,845 15 0	.....	7,168 1 11
25,198 7 9	4,182 0 0	1,316 0 0	7,852 15 0	.....	6,990 0 10
16,390 13 2	4,174 10 0	1,354 0 0	10,143 18 0	.....	5,773 19 1
12,390 11 6	4,256 5 0	1,308 0 0	12,185 9 0	.....	6,543 19 6
10,621 5 2	4,334 15 0	1,256 0 0	14,319 7 0	.....	7,164 11 7
10,535 1 4	5,035 4 6	1,180 0 0	9,656 6 0	.....	6,074 15 7
12,753 19 3	6,320 3 0	964 0 0	6,128 5 0	.....	7,158 12 7
17,641 17 9	6,498 2 6	1,366 0 0	5,294 5 0	.....	8,374 12 3
481,187 6 0	63,180 16 1	17,493 15 0	107,389 5 0	426 5 4	65,805 1 2
	Total ... £254,295 2 7				



No. 4.

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**DISBURSEMENTS** for certain specified Public Services out  
of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during each year, from  
1862 to 1880.

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DISBURSEMENTS for certain specified Public Services out of the

Year.	Lands Department.	Mining Department.	Immigration.	Debentures, &c., paid off finally.	Macquarie-street Land Resumption Act.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862 ...	99,763 0 1	16,820 10 6	6,295 9 7	1,000 0 0	.....
1863 ...	110,988 7 3	19,405 12 8	22,095 19 6	.....	.....
1864 ...	106,047 4 2	13,775 17 1	12,977 1 11	.....	.....
1865 ...	124,386 6 5	13,542 6 7	20,581 5 5	.....	.....
1866 ...	114,465 13 8	7,877 3 4	2,772 2 4	47,400 0 0	.....
1867 ...	111,209 9 10	4,090 4 10	1,620 17 8	107,600 0 0	.....
1868 ...	117,520 18 10	2,441 3 6	218 12 1	600 0 0	.....
1869 ...	115,580 10 6	2,247 5 4	1,453 13 1	100,000 0 0	.....
1870 ...	119,032 4 10	1,040 14 10	351 10 9	103,300 0 0	.....
1871 ...	110,954 16 10	2,510 9 9	.....	198,800 0 0	.....
1872 ...	125,778 4 7	3,663 2 6	.....	413,000 0 0	.....
1873 ...	158,520 18 10	5,536 14 6	.....	20,500 0 0	.....
1874 ...	211,088 9 9	5,756 2 3	.....	357,100 0 0	.....
1875 ..	261,283 8 2	17,751 2 2	.....	75,900 0 0	.....
1876 ...	300,955 17 9	19,523 6 8	18 19 1	754,100 0 0	.....
1877 ...	352,457 7 10	19,174 0 1	69,300 16 9	38,300 0 0	.....
1878 ...	382,951 11 9	18,266 1 11	94,707 5 4	27,300 0 0	.....
1879 ...	393,338 8 9	55,910 1 1	81,783 14 3	28,100 0 0	.....
1880 ...	384,435 17 7	56,412 0 3	43,358 18 5	29,600 0 0	59,957 4 1
Totals	£ 3,700,758 17 5	285,743 19 10	357,536 6 2	2,302,600 0 0	59,957 4 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

4.

## Consolidated Revenue Fund during each year from 1862 to 1880.

Year.	Public Works, Harbours and Rivers.			Public Works— Colonial Architect.			Roads and Bridges.			Endowment of Municipalities and Preliminary Expenses.			Electric Telegraph Public Works.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1862 ...	9,824	7	3	101,523	18	9	125,718	7	1	25,640	15	11	.....			
1863 ...	9,949	11	0	110,848	18	0	256,084	13	5	21,549	2	4	.....			
1864 ...	10,664	18	9	43,219	8	1	219,716	14	6	35,941	7	10	.....			
1865 ...	18,691	3	3	44,588	11	9	135,246	11	4	32,109	15	2	.....			
1866 ...	23,570	10	7	49,941	12	3	142,152	0	10	24,139	5	1	.....			
1867 ...	24,429	0	0	75,325	17	7	190,372	12	8	25,898	17	3	.....			
1868 ...	29,614	8	7	72,160	6	2	167,229	7	8	29,460	0	7	.....			
1869 ...	30,175	16	5	63,870	8	7	161,760	19	6	29,204	19	6	.....			
1870 ...	29,876	0	8	52,247	7	7	151,757	15	3	25,184	18	1	.....			
1871 ...	28,065	3	1	46,606	4	6	183,131	17	7	25,802	15	3	.....	817	9	1
1872 ...	28,343	16	8	42,833	13	1	151,726	18	5	29,997	14	10	.....	709	9	6
1873 ...	42,579	1	1	60,427	14	1	232,748	4	4	28,997	9	0	.....			
1874 ...	74,098	4	5	117,205	13	10	273,634	11	9	31,536	5	4	.....			
1875 ...	114,319	1	1	124,296	11	4	329,187	11	3	72,145	7	5	.....			
1876 ...	113,434	1	1	125,107	19	7	371,787	1	3	28,015	7	8	.....	2,352	6	10
1877 ...	141,729	7	9	171,517	12	10	428,083	11	1	145,213	10	8	.....	14,934	14	1
1878 ...	174,581	15	0	258,925	6	4	527,307	4	10	83,973	15	6	.....	46,962	12	3
1879 ...	208,855	7	10	435,643	7	4	585,844	0	0	127,467	5	0	.....	32,524	9	5
1880 ...	195,398	12	3	359,769	12	3	601,157	19	6	83,893	0	9	.....	14,404	9	3
Totals	£ 1,308,200	6	9	2,356,060	3	11	5,234,648	2	3	906,171	13	2	.....	112,705	10	5





**No. 5.**

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STATEMENT showing the Revenue and Expenditure on account of RAILWAYS and TELEGRAPHY, from 1862 to 1880, and the Surplus Revenue of these Services available to meet the Interest on the Public Debt during the same period.

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STATEMENT showing the Revenue and Expenditure on account of Railways and the Interest on the Public

Year.	Railway Department.			Electric
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862 ... ..	97,029 9 11	71,327 13 9	25,701 16 2	23,440 2 11
1863 ... ..	129,468 18 5	116,473 8 8	12,995 9 9	31,904 15 2
1864 ... ..	145,812 19 1	112,238 0 11	33,574 18 2	30,753 4 4
1865 ... ..	163,349 18 3	113,605 12 10	49,744 5 5	30,443 11 4
1866 ... ..	176,246 0 7	113,415 4 0	62,830 16 7	33,914 5 11
1867 ... ..	188,610 6 9	122,141 11 6	66,468 15 3	30,502 12 5
1868 ... ..	215,727 18 8	145,472 19 2	70,254 19 6	29,912 6 1
1869 ... ..	273,077 4 0	175,445 0 1	97,632 3 11	31,693 16 8
1870 ... ..	303,779 15 1	214,015 2 4	89,764 12 9	30,133 11 5
1871 ... ..	361,425 15 9	207,839 7 0	153,586 8 9	31,768 15 1
1872 ... ..	421,888 3 11	207,230 12 10	214,657 11 1	48,866 2 1
1873 ... ..	483,574 5 6	241,935 8 1	241,638 17 5	46,667 7 9
1874 ... ..	532,852 7 10	253,048 10 6	279,803 17 4	42,767 13 1
1875 ... ..	598,663 12 1	313,821 7 7	284,842 4 6	49,238 2 0
1876 ... ..	678,391 14 0	374,305 14 6	304,085 19 6	59,417 5 6
1877 ... ..	799,947 6 6	454,753 0 3	345,194 6 3	67,297 13 9
1878 ... ..	860,285 2 10	698,446 1 9	161,839 1 1	72,095 3 6
1879 ... ..	976,898 9 6	829,152 0 2	147,746 9 4	84,455 3 11
1880 ... ..	1,189,563 14 10	840,844 11 10	348,719 3 0	87,324 15 11
Totals ... ..	£ 8,596,593 3 6	5,605,511 7 9	2,991,081 15 9	862,596 8 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

## 5. 23

Telegraphs, from 1862 to 1880, and the Surplus Revenue of these Services available to meet Debt during the same period.

Telegraph Department.			Total Surplus Revenue available to meet Interest on Loans.	Total Interest on Public Debt.	Interest on Public Debt in excess of Surplus Revenue available to meet same.
Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficiency.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17,852 19 2	5,587 3 9	.....	31,288 19 11	186,676 9 8	155,887 9 9
23,992 14 7	7,912 0 7	.....	20,907 10 4	224,244 2 10	203,336 12 6
22,747 12 8	8,005 11 8	.....	41,580 9 10	252,609 7 8	211,028 17 10
23,486 9 0	6,957 2 4	.....	56,701 7 9	267,719 11 3	211,018 3 6
26,380 9 2	7,533 16 9	.....	70,364 13 4	292,828 6 7	222,463 13 3
29,853 1 10	649 10 7	.....	67,118 5 10	361,080 4 4	293,961 18 6
28,755 11 9	1,156 14 4	.....	71,411 13 10	409,774 17 10	338,363 4 0
31,780 12 9	.....	86 16 1	97,545 7 10	456,427 13 11	358,882 6 1
30,653 13 7	.....	520 2 2	89,244 10 7	486,662 6 3	397,417 15 8
33,724 18 9	.....	1,956 3 8	151,630 5 1	492,459 18 10	340,829 13 9
32,277 14 7	16,588 7 6	.....	231,245 18 7	522,248 18 7	291,003 0 0
39,195 4 11	7,472 2 10	.....	249,111 0 3	513,625 9 11	264,514 9 8
52,726 0 8	.....	9,958 7 7	269,845 9 9	541,501 0 8	271,655 10 11
66,268 2 6	.....	17,030 0 6	267,812 4 0	542,278 13 7	274,466 9 7
73,749 7 7	.....	14,332 2 1	289,753 17 5	564,668 14 4	274,914 16 11
87,778 2 3	.....	20,480 8 6	324,713 17 9	566,523 15 11	241,809 18 2
95,797 18 7	.....	23,702 15 1	138,136 6 0	560,751 10 8	422,615 4 8
114,366 14 0	.....	29,911 10 1	117,834 19 3	556,239 0 5	438,404 1 2
117,217 11 7	.....	29,892 15 8	318,826 7 4	686,393 15 4	367,567 8 0
948,604 19 11	61,862 10 4	147,871 1 5	2,905,073 4 8	8,484,713 18 7	5,579,640 13 11



No. 6.

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DISBURSEMENTS for certain specified Public Services out  
of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during each year, from  
1862 to 1880.

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## DISBURSEMENTS for certain specified Public Services out of the

Year.	National Schools.	Denominational Schools.	Public Instruction.	Endowments. University, Museum, &c.	Sydney International Exhibition.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862 ...	30,000 0 0	30,912 2 8	.....	8,579 17 9	.....
1863 ...	35,264 11 4	32,177 14 11	.....	8,700 0 0	.....
1864 ...	35,033 19 2	47,947 2 4	.....	8,800 0 0	.....
1865 ...	35,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	.....	8,700 0 0	.....
1866 ...	40,000 0 0	39,583 6 8	.....	8,700 0 0	.....
1867 ...	.....	3,333 6 8	83,433 7 0	8,658 6 8	.....
1868 ...	.....	.....	96,567 12 9	8,700 0 0	.....
1869 ...	.....	.....	100,000 0 0	8,658 6 8	.....
1870 ...	.....	.....	110,000 0 0	8,700 0 0	.....
1871 ...	.....	.....	110,000 0 0	8,783 6 8	.....
1872 ...	.....	.....	122,000 0 0	8,700 0 0	.....
1873 ...	.....	.....	120,000 0 0	9,048 2 4	.....
1874 ...	.....	.....	120,000 0 0	9,169 8 10	.....
1875 ...	.....	.....	160,000 0 0	8,997 4 5	.....
1876 ...	.....	.....	270,000 0 0	9,200 0 0	.....
1877 ...	.....	.....	249,999 0 0	9,000 0 0	.....
1878 ...	.....	.....	350,000 0 0	9,500 0 0	.....
1879 ...	.....	.....	349,197 0 0	9,300 0 0	214,733 1 2
1880 ...	.....	.....	350,197 0 0	9,300 0 0	33,000 0 0
Total £	175,298 10 6	188,953 13 3	2,591,393 19 9	169,194 13 4	247,733 1 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.

6.

## Consolidated Revenue Fund during each year, from 1862 to 1880.

Year.	Post Office.—Conveyance of Mails and Money Orders.									
	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Deficiency.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1862 ...	56,305	5	3	141,452	2	9	85,146	17	6	
1863 ...	58,309	10	5	105,326	0	5	47,016	10	0	
1864 ...	68,923	6	6	112,791	13	7	43,868	7	1	
1865 ...	72,423	13	3	110,698	13	7	38,275	0	4	
1866 ...	79,061	12	3	120,996	13	10	41,935	1	7	
1867 ...	84,101	14	5	177,159	6	2	93,057	11	9	
1868 ...	83,779	10	1	167,819	6	0	84,039	15	11	
1869 ...	88,582	5	5	134,543	16	6	45,961	11	1	
1870 ...	85,742	13	6	93,347	16	7	7,605	3	1	
1871 ...	86,950	14	9	139,140	1	6	52,189	6	9	
1872 ...	100,086	8	4	110,028	9	10	9,942	1	6	
1873 ...	111,830	1	7	125,748	16	4	13,918	14	9	
1874 ...	106,941	7	9	164,261	6	0	57,319	18	3	
1875 ...	114,770	2	10	199,425	3	5	84,655	0	7	
1876 ...	131,464	14	0	209,414	3	7	77,949	9	7	
1877 ...	157,150	17	11	223,835	10	7	66,684	12	8	
1878 ...	154,309	7	4	255,844	7	9	101,535	0	5	
1879 ...	174,714	10	9	268,945	8	3	94,230	17	6	
1880 ...	198,809	7	3	277,884	14	2	79,075	6	11	
Total	£	2,014,257	3	7	3,133,663	10	10	1,124,403	7	3





## NEW SOUTH WALES.

17 October, 1881.

## RAILWAYS.

THE following report respecting the Railway Extensions in course of construction, and the Surveys of projected lines, has been prepared for the information of the Hon. The Colonial Treasurer :—

THE extensions now in progress are those provided for by the vote of the Legislative Assembly in 1879, viz :—

	Miles.	£
G.N.R.—Tamworth to Tenterfield, including vote on account in 1876...	203	2,211,000
G.W.R.—Dubbo to Bourke ... ..	225 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,450,000
W.N.R.—Gunnedah to Narrabri... ..	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	370,000
Wallerawang to Mudgee ... ..	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	735,000
S.W.R.—Narrandera to Hay ... ..	107	735,000
Total ... ..	<u>675<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></u>	<u>5,501,000</u>

The portions now under contract are—

G.N.R.—Tamworth to Tenterfield, Contract No. 1 ... ..	63 miles 52 chains
Do. do. do. No. 2 ... ..	78 „ 38 „
G.W.R.—Dubbo to Bourke, do. No. 1 ... ..	... 37 „
Do. do. do. No. 2 ... ..	98 miles 50 „
N.W.R.—Gunnedah to Narrabri, do. No. 1 ... ..	55 „ 61 „
Wallerawang to Mudgee, do. No. 1 ... ..	22 „ 56 „
Do. do. No. 2 ... ..	61 „ 78 „
S.W.R.—Narrandera to Hay, do. No. 1 ... ..	106 „ 72 „
Total length under contract ... ..	<u>488 miles 44 chains</u>

The number of men employed on these contracts in the month of September was 5,760, exclusive of bushmen getting timber and materials, and the amount paid to contractors, after deducting 10 per cent., was £70,098.

Tenders are now invited for the construction of the remaining length of extension, Dubbo to Bourke, 126 miles and 20 chains.

A length of 38 miles from Narrandera to Darlington was opened for traffic on September 1st, and will be taken over from the contractor very shortly. The length of line under contract at the beginning of 1882 will therefore be 576 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles, of which it is expected that 225 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles will be opened for traffic in 1882, viz :—

Tamworth to Armidale ... ..	78 miles
Gunnedah to Narrabri ... ..	55 „ 61 chains
Wallerawang to Capertee ... ..	22 „ 56 „
Darlington to Hay ... ..	68 „ 72 „
	<u>225 miles 29 chains</u>

The particulars of the contracts for construction only now in hand are as follows :—Great Northern Railway, Contract No. 1, from Tamworth to Uralla, length 63 miles 51 chains 81 $\frac{1}{2}$  links. Tenders invited, February, 1879; contract let to A. & R. Amos for £612,962 15s. 4d., in May, 1879; time of completion, May 31st, 1882. On this contract rails are now laid for 35 miles, and the works generally are sufficiently forward to allow of the line being easily completed within the contract time. The station at Tamworth, on the north side of river, is completed, and stations are in course of erection at Moonbi, Walcha Road, and Uralla.

Contract No. 2, from Uralla to Glen Innes, length 78 miles 38 chains. Tenders invited, November, 1880; contract let to David Proudfoot for £457,522 18s. 4d., in January, 1881; time of completion to Armidale, August 31st, 1882, and to Glen Innes, December 31st, 1883. There are about 1,300 men employed on this contract at present and good progress is being made.

Great

Great Western Railway, Contract No. 1, is for the iron bridge (fixing only) 612 feet long over the river Macquarie, at Dubbo, and a timber viaduct over the flooded banks of that river; length, 37 chains 31 links; tenders invited, August, 1881; contract let to B. Barnes and Company for £31,112 15s., in September, 1881; time of completion, 31st March, 1883; the iron-work for the bridge was ordered from England in July, 1881. The works are only just commenced.

Contract No. 2, from Macquarie River, at Dubbo, to Nyngin on the Bogan River. Length, 98 miles and 50 chains; tenders invited, November, 1880; contract let to A. & R. Amos for £306,339 13s. 4d., in December, 1880; time of completion, June 30th, 1883. There are about 450 men at work on this contract.

North-western Railway, Contract No. 1, from Gunnedah to Narrabri. Length, 55 miles and 61 chains; tenders invited, November, 1880; contract let to James M'Guigan and Company for £170,990 6s. 6d., in December, 1880; time of completion, June 30th, 1882. There are now 12 miles of permanent-way laid. The bridges and culverts are completed for 30 miles, and the works generally are very forward. There are 670 men employed and good progress is being made.

Extension—Wallerawang to Mudgee, Contract No. 1, from Wallerawang to Capertee. Length, 22 miles and 56 chains; tenders invited, June, 1880; contract let to Monie and Mattinson for £180,692 7s. 6d., in August, 1880; time of completion, March 1st, 1882. All the works for 18 miles from Wallerawang are completed ready for laying the rails, which is just being commenced. On the last 4 miles of this contract there are some very heavy works which are fairly forward. 440 men are employed on this contract.

Contract No. 2, from Capertee to Mudgee. Length, 61 miles 78 chains and 15 links; tenders invited, March, 1881; contract let to Fishburn and Morton for £463,973 8s., in June, 1881; time of completion, 30th June, 1884. The works on this contract were only lately commenced, but the work is being pushed on with vigour, and 1,088 men were at work last month.

South-western Railway; Contract No. 1, for the whole length of 106 miles and 72 chains. Tenders invited, May, 1880; contract let to George Blunt for £321,942 8s. 4d., in July, 1880; time of completion, June 1st, 1882. 38 miles of this contract were opened for traffic on September 1st, although not quite completed. The earthworks and bridges are practically completed all the way to Hay, and rails are now laid to 106 miles or 45 miles from Narrandera, and are being laid at the rate of about 7 miles per month. Stations are being built at Hulong and Darlington, and tenders will be invited immediately for stations at Kurrathool and Hay. Loading stages for wool and stock are being made along the line.

#### LINES FOR WHICH WORKING PLANS AND SECTIONS ARE BEING PREPARED.

The final surveys of the whole of the extensions authorized by Parliament at the passing of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1881" are now being proceeded with, and the Parliamentary plans, sections, and books of reference will be submitted as early as practicable. The following is a statement showing the number of surveyors employed on each extension, and the progress made to date.

#### *Southern and Northern Junction Railway—From Homebush to Waratah.*

There are six surveyors employed on this extension, and the work having been commenced from both ends, and also in opposite directions at the Hawkesbury River, very satisfactory progress has been made.

The junction with the main Southern Railway has been fixed close to the Redmyre Station, with a fork joining the main line between the Homebush Station and the site of the new cattle sale-yards and a short branch for the delivery of stock on the northern side of the yards.

The junction with the Northern Railway has been arranged in a similar manner between the stations at Hamilton and Waratah.

The final surveys have been completed from Redmyre to a point midway between the crossing of the Parramatta River and the Hawkesbury, from the summit on the Peat's Ferry Road, across the Hawkesbury, to Gosford, and from Waratah to a point a few miles north of Cooranbang.

The borings for foundations of the piers of the proposed bridge at the Parramatta River crossing are completed, and borings are now in progress at the site of the proposed bridge at the Hawkesbury crossing. All alterations and improvements on the route of trial survey having been determined, the Parliamentary plan and section of this extension is being proceeded with, and will, I hope, be ready to lay before Parliament in about three weeks.

*Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama.*

Three surveyors are now employed on the final survey of this extension, and the centre line has been staked from the junction with the Southern Railway, between the Eveleigh and Macdonaldtown Platforms, to George's River; thence *via* the ridge on which the Bottle Forest Road has been formed, through the village of Bottle Forest, to a point 14 miles north of the Bulli Pass; thence to a crossing of Port Hacking River, through the coast range to Stanwell Park and Coal Cliff. From this point the route of the original trial line will be adopted to Wollongong, and thence passing to the west of that town and the Illawarra Lake to Kiama.

The borings at the crossing of George's River are now being carried forward, and the Parliamentary plan, section, and book of reference, of the through length to Kiama will be completed in about a fortnight.

*Goulburn to Cooma, via Tarago, Bungendore, and Queanbeyan.*

Five surveyors are now engaged on the final survey of this extension. The junction with the Southern Railway has been fixed on the southern side of the bridge over the run of water, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Goulburn, and the permanent staking of the centre line has been completed to Tarago; the rough country between Bungendore and Queanbeyan has been thoroughly cross-levelled, and the centre line through the greater portion of this length has been staked. From Cooma the centre line is also being staked towards Queanbeyan, as the various alterations and improvements are being made in the route of the original trial survey.

*Orange to near Forbes, via Molong.*

Four surveyors are engaged on the final survey of this line. There has been considerable delay in selecting the route between Orange and Molong. It has been determined that the junction with the Western Railway is to be formed on the southern side of the town of Orange, and after making various trial surveys, with a view of improving the very heavy section of the original trial survey route, *via* the Molong Creek, the final line has been selected and is now being staked to Molong. From Molong the route of the trial survey passing within about 7 miles of Parkes, and terminating about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Forbes, will be adopted.

*Narrandera to Jerilderie.*

Three surveyors are now engaged upon the final staking of this extension, and considerable progress has been made. The junction with the South-western Railway has been made at the western end of the Narrandera Station ground, and from this point the centre line has been staked to the crossing of the Murrumbidgee River, immediately below the town of Narrandera, and thence for about 15 miles in the direction of Jerilderie. The line is also being staked from Jerilderie towards Colombo. A slight deviation has been made from the route of the trial survey, and the centre line is to be staked as nearly as possible along the roads forming the boundaries of the large estates between the Colombo and Yanko Creeks, by which means there will be considerably less severance than is shown on the plan of the trial survey.

*Cootamundra to Gundagai.*

Three surveyors are now occupied in staking this extension, and the final line has been selected throughout, and has been staked as far as Coolac. This being a short line I expect the whole of the field work to be completed by the end of the year, and to have the working plans and sections ready for calling for tenders at a very early date.

*Murrumburrah to Blayney.*

Four surveyors are engaged on the permanent staking of this line, and the points of junction with both the Southern and the Western Railway having been determined, the staking is being proceeded with both from Murrumburrah and from Blayney. The centre line has been selected between Blayney and Carcoar, and the route throughout of the original trial survey will not admit of any very great improvements.

*Glen Innes to Tenterfield.*

Two surveyors are now engaged in completing the permanent staking to Tenterfield. The centre line has been staked throughout, and most of the working section has been plotted. I expect the surveyors to return to this office next month, when all the contract plans and sections may be proceeded with.

SUMMARY.

## SUMMARY.

	Lengths.
Southern and Northern Junction Railway—	
From Homebush to Waratah ... ..	95 miles.
Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama ... ..	69 „
Goulburn to Cooma, <i>via</i> Tarago, Bungendore, and Queanbeyan	130 „
Orange to near Forbes, <i>via</i> Molong ... ..	83 „
Narrandera to Jerilderie ... ..	63 „
Cootamundra to Gundagai ... ..	34 „
Murrumburrah to Blayney ... ..	108 „
Glen Innes to Tenterfield ... ..	58 „
	<hr/>
Total length of permanent staking in progress ...	640 miles.

## TRIAL SURVEYS.

*Clarence and New England.*

Four surveyors are now engaged in making trial surveys of various routes suggested by residents in this district, and so far without any useful or practicable results. The through route suggested by Mr. Marcolini has been surveyed and a second route proposed by Mr. Quinn is being proceeded with, both of which routes show a far more expensive section than either of the original trial survey routes between Grafton and Glen Innes or from Lawrence to Tenterfield. Another route is now being surveyed from Byron Bay to Tabulam, which is merely a difference of proposed route between the coast and the foot of the Coast Range and joins the original trial line from Lawrence to Tenterfield at the point when the difficulties of making the ascent to the New England Tableland commence.

*Monaro to Twofold Bay.*

A trial survey has lately been commenced upon which two surveyors are employed from Bombala *via* Cathcart to the summit of the Coast Range and thence in a north-easterly direction towards the Bega district and thence *via* Candelo and Pambula to Eden.

A fall of nearly 3,000 feet has to be made from the summit of the Coast Range and it is probable that several routes will have to be surveyed before the most favourable descent to the coast level can be selected.

*North Shore to junction with line from Homebush to Waratah.*

Two surveyors have been selected to make a trial survey from deep water frontage on the North Shore to a junction with the Southern and Northern Junction Railway. I have not yet had time to examine this country but from such knowledge as I have of the ground I imagine that an ascent will have to be made from the water frontage in the neighbourhood of Berry's Bay to the summit of the ridge dividing the waters of Lane Cove from those of Middle Harbour, and that the general direction of the Lane Cove Road will be followed to a junction with the northern line on the Peat's Ferry Road.

*Glen Innes to Inverell.*

One surveyor has been instructed to proceed to Glen Innes to commence this trial survey, and another will be sent shortly.

## SURVEYORS EMPLOYED.

*Permanent staking of authorized Extensions.*

	No.
Southern and Northern Junction Railway ... ..	6
Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama ... ..	3
Goulburn to Cooma <i>via</i> Tarago, Bungendore, and Queanbeyan	5
Orange to near Forbes, <i>via</i> Molong ... ..	4
Narrandera to Jerilderie ... ..	3
Cootamundra to Gundagai ... ..	3
Murrumburrah to Blayney ... ..	4
Glen Innes to Tenterfield ... ..	2

*Trial Surveys.*

Clarence River district to New England ... ..	4
Monaro to Twofold Bay ... ..	2
North Shore to junction with Southern and Northern Junction Railway	2
Glen Innes to Inverell ... ..	1

Total number of Surveyors ... .. 

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 39

JOHN WHITTON, 17/10/81.

## BRIEF OUTLINE OF WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVERS DEPARTMENT.

HAVING been requested to condense this statement as much as possible, I can only give in bare General. outline the works which have been undertaken by my Branch, say within the last ten years. These have consisted of wharfs and jetties, in all parts of the Colony—breakwaters, harbour and river improvements,—in which last may be noted clearing the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, Darling, and Richmond, of rocks, sandbanks, and snags, the latter the accumulation of ages, which greatly obstructed their navigation; reclamations of considerable areas of land in Sydney Harbour, and bordering them with spacious quays, or sea-walls; construction of dredging plant; surveys for the Sydney and a large number of country water supplies; surveys also of our rivers and harbours, &c.

It would be of course impossible for me, in the limits assigned, to particularize even in the briefest Funds provided from Consol- dated Revenue. detail these works; but without taking into account funds provided from loans to carry on undertakings of the above character, something like £680,000 have been provided from the Consolidated Revenue to meet their cost.

With regard to dredging, during the last twenty years the sum of £334,000 may fairly be put down Dredging of permanent character charged to revenue. as the value of works performed by that means of a permanent character which have been charged to revenue, but which might properly have been debited to the Loan Fund. It is right to mention here that the whole of the annual cost of dredging is chargeable to revenue, a large portion of the work being, as before explained, of a permanent character.

With regard to some of the principal works, either in progress or recently carried out, special Newcastle. attention might be drawn to Newcastle, a port not very long ago the dread alike of shipmasters and Insurance Companies, but now both safe and commodious. These results have been achieved on the one hand by the construction of breakwaters, and on the other by means of dredging.

With regard to the former, something like twenty years ago the Harbour-master drew attention to the gradual deepening of the bar, resulting from the action of the breakwaters, and this has been confirmed by soundings recently taken, which show an increased depth there from 16 feet, its former depth, to 22 feet, its present.

The effect of the southern breakwater in lessening the range of the waves inside the harbour, and thus effectually protecting the shipping which lie along the wharfs, is also very marked. This breakwater now extends 1,500 feet into the ocean from the base of Nobby's, something like 186,108 tons of stone having been used in its construction from that point. The end of the breakwater is now in 28 feet of water low spring tides.

With regard to the dredging, the accompanying diagram will show more clearly than words would convey, what has been accomplished by that means. Twenty laden ships can now swing to moorings in the Horseshoe, where formerly accommodation could with difficulty be found for one or two.

Large quantities of rock, &c., along the line of wharfs have also been removed by dredging, the rock having been first broken up by blasting.

The wharfs now extend to a length of over a mile and a half, on which, in addition to the staiths and seven steam cranes, eight powerful hydraulic cranes of the newest and best construction have been erected, two of them capable of lifting 25 tons each. Large areas have also been reclaimed, on a portion of which stands the hydraulic engine-house. Perhaps nothing is more calculated to convey to the mind the justification of the large expenditure which has taken place at Newcastle than the accompanying diagram, which shows the marvellous increase in the coal trade, which would simply have been impossible without that outlay. Probably no public expenditure has been more remunerative than that at Newcastle.

At the Clarence, Moruya, Ulladulla, Kiama, and Wollongong breakwaters have been constructed. Clarence, Moruya, Ulladulla, Kiama, Wollongong. In the latter place two steam cranes have been added to the shipping appliances (three staiths) already existing and a third steam-crane (a powerful one) is in course of erection.

At the Clarence River very considerable improvements have been effected inside the bar by means of Macleay River and Lake Macquarie. dredging; this is also true of the Macleay River; and at Lake Macquarie extensive works for the improve- ment of the outlet are also in progress.

At Trial Bay large prison buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the prisoners who Trial Bay. will be employed in constructing a harbour of refuge there. The value of the harbours along our coast is every year becoming more apparent in connection with the rapid development of trade which is taking place in the colony.

Sydney. In Sydney harbour a fine channel (the eastern) has recently been made at the Sow and Pigs reef, so that ships of the heaviest draft can now safely enter. The improvements to the wharfage on the eastern side of Sydney Cove are rapidly approaching completion, and arrangements are in hand for the necessary hydraulic machinery for facilitating the loading and discharging of ships.

New dock, Sydney.  
Darling Harbour Wharf. With regard to the new dock about to be constructed at Cockatoo Island, the necessary surveys, &c., have been prepared, and the work will shortly be commenced. A considerable extension of the wharfage accommodation at Darling Harbour will also very soon be put in hand.

Country water supplies. With reference to works for country water supplies which are being paid from revenue, those for Newcastle, Maitland, and the mining townships are in progress, several contracts having been taken for the reservoirs, &c. The necessary piping will be ordered at once. It has been determined also to carry out the Bathurst and Goulburn water supplies, and tenders have been invited for the pumping machinery; other towns will doubtless quickly follow.

Sydney water supply. I have reserved the Sydney water supply for the last and more extended notice.

It is well known that this contemplates bringing the combined waters of the Upper Nepean, the Cordeaux, and the Cataract Rivers into Sydney, the furthest point being about 63 miles distant. The place of intake is at the junction of the two former rivers, whose united waters\* are held back by means of a dam, and conducted through a tunnel  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long to the Cataract River; the waters of the two streams to which the Cataract is then to be added, are again to be arrested by a dam, then carried by another tunnel,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile long, and brought into the canals and aqueducts along which they are to flow, until they are delivered into the large reservoir at Prospect; from thence by another  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles of open canal and 16 miles of piping and aqueduct, and delivered into the reservoir at Crown-street, the higher levels being reached by pumping from that point. Of the  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles of tunnel comprised in this scheme nearly 9 miles are actually under contract, 2,151 $\frac{3}{4}$  lineal yards being already completed. Of the  $33\frac{1}{4}$  miles of open canal, nearly 21 miles are under contract, the larger part of the ground being opened up, giving a total amount of excavation to this date of nearly 340,000 cubic yards.

The plans for the 15 miles (or so) of canal and tunnel work not yet under contract are nearly ready, and tenders will be immediately invited for the work. Pipes, &c., for the remaining portion of the line will shortly be ordered.

Tenders will also soon be invited for the reservoirs at Prospect, Petersham, and Waverley, for all which the land is already secured, so that the whole scheme may now be said to be well in hand, considerable portions having been already executed.

The large tunnels, which are the key to the whole work, so far as time is concerned, are to be completed under heavy penalties by July, 1883; and as proper machinery is now being introduced there is every reason to believe that that time will not be exceeded.

E. O. MORIARTY,

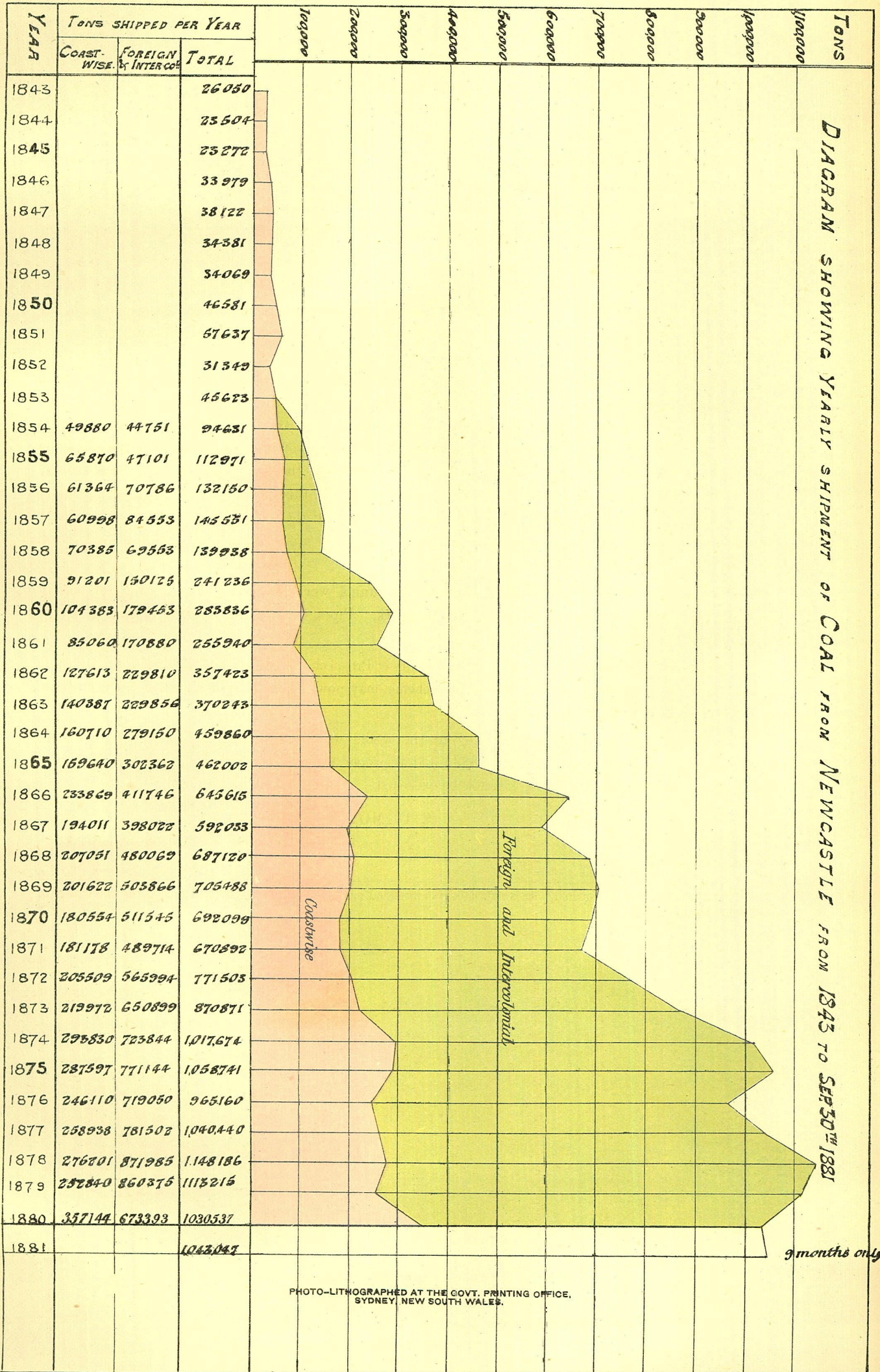
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Sydney, 12th October, 1881.

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\* That is to the extent required. It is not of course intended here to be understood that the *whole* of the waters of these rivers are diverted.

DIAGRAM SHOWING YEARLY SHIPMENT OF COAL FROM NEWCASTLE FROM 1845 TO SEP 30<sup>TH</sup> 1881



9 months only

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



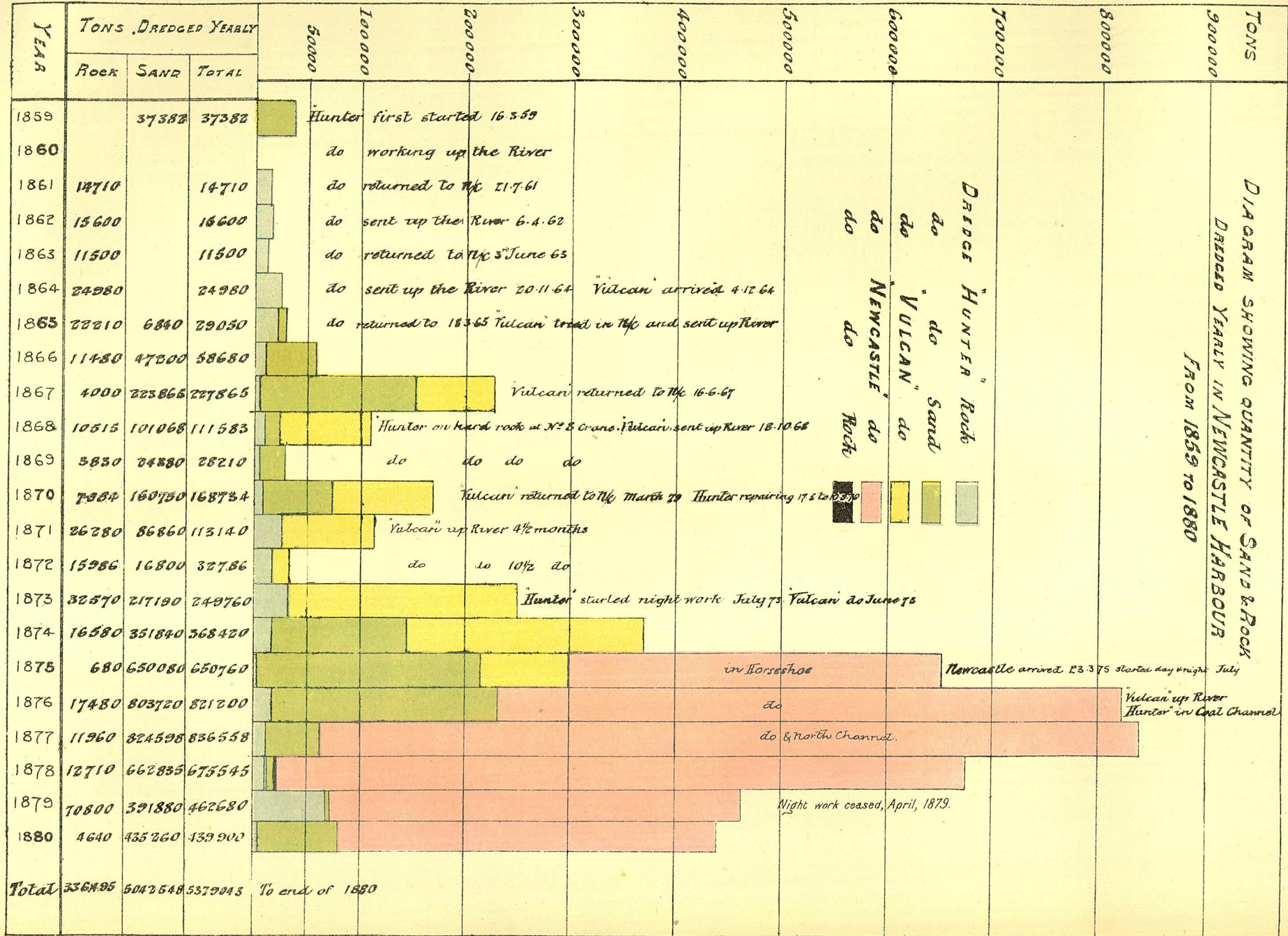


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIAGRAM SHOWING QUANTITY OF SAND & ROCK DREDGED YEARLY IN NEWCASTLE HARBOUR FROM 1859 TO 1880

Dredge Hunter "Rock"  
do "do" Sand  
do "VULCAN" do  
do "NEWCASTLE" do  
do "do" Rock

TELEGRAPHS.

Since the opening in N.S.W. of communication by electric telegraph, the advancement of the Colony, in this respect, has been marked by a rapidity which furnishes abundant evidence of the possession upon our parts of great resources for the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of this kind, and when it is remembered that many difficulties have continually presented themselves during the progress of the work, I think it may safely be said that the Colony has reason to congratulate itself upon the proprietorship of a telegraphic system which will compare most favourably, from any point of view, with that of any telegraphic administration in the world.

The first electric telegraph line in this Colony was opened on the 26th January, 1858, and the following is a statement showing the progress of construction from that time to the present date, namely :—

1858...	...	...	...	...	372 miles of wire.
1859...	...	...	...	...	470 "
1860...	...	...	...	...	1,173 "
1861...	...	...	...	...	1,744 "
1862...	...	...	...	...	1,984 "
1863...	...	...	...	...	2,754 "
1864...	...	...	...	...	2,901 "
1865...	...	...	...	...	3,177 "
1866...	...	...	...	...	3,510 "
1867...	...	...	...	...	4,064 "
1868...	...	...	...	...	4,385 "
1869...	...	...	...	...	5,053 "
1870...	...	...	...	...	5,247 "
1871...	...	...	...	...	5,579 "
1872...	...	...	...	...	5,907 "
1873...	...	...	...	...	6,604 "
1874...	...	...	...	...	7,340 "
1875...	...	...	...	...	7,972 "
1876...	...	...	...	...	8,472 "
1877...	...	...	...	...	9,761 "
1878...	...	...	...	...	11,760 "
1879...	...	...	...	...	12,426 "
1880...	...	...	...	...	13,188 "
9 months, 1881...	...	...	...	...	13,689 "

There are 323 telegraph offices in the Colony. I think it will be admitted that this is a very satisfactory statement of the works which the Department has carried out during the 23½ years it has been in existence, but when we compare our operations in this direction with those carried on simultaneously in the adjacent Colonies, we have every reason to be still more pleased with our efforts to place a speedy and reliable means of communication within the reach, not only of those in all the settled districts, but also of those seeking their fortunes in the more remote parts of the Colony. Thus I find that New South Wales stands at the head of the list, with 13,689 miles of wire, New Zealand follows with 9,587 miles, Queensland with 8,967 miles, Victoria 6,675 miles, South Australia 7,017, Tasmania 1,000, and Western Australia with miles.

And whilst the extent of our telegraphic system is so gratifying, it becomes still more so in the evidence of the general prosperity of the Colony, which is furnished by the necessity which has from time to time manifested itself for thus increasing this means of rapid interchange of communication. The proof of the existence of this necessity and the ready appreciation upon the part of the people, of the promptness with which successive Governments have contrived to meet it, is clearly set forth in the following return showing the number of messages transmitted and the revenue derived from the Telegraph Department from the year 1858 up to the present time, viz. :—

Year.	Messages.	Revenue.
1858	9,141	£1,932 19 9
1859	36,867	7,826 0 10
1860	53,981	12,136 13 2
1861	74,224	16,542 8 9
1862	104,660	25,513 9 8
1863	124,638	29,599 0 0

Year

Year.	...	...	...	...	Messages.	Revenue.
1864	...	...	...	...	130,500	29,678 8 4
1865	...	...	...	...	138,785	31,362 5 5
1866	...	...	...	...	143,523	30,698 7 7
1867	...	...	...	...	130,447	28,197 0 10
1868	...	...	...	...	132,872	27,908 2 2
1869	...	...	...	...	145,370	30,150 7 6
1870	...	...	...	...	173,812	28,550 4 8
1871	...	...	...	...	218,530	29,019 16 11
1872	...	...	...	...	335,822	45,019 16 3
1873	...	...	...	...	363,950	41,132 7 6
1874	...	...	...	...	569,001	39,379 19 2
1875	...	...	...	...	718,512	48,657 18 2
1876	...	...	...	...	854,204	57,317 13 11
1877	...	...	...	...	996,175	65,645 6 0
1878	...	...	...	...	1,132,287	76,226 18 11
1879	...	...	...	...	1,175,218	80,490 0 6
1880	...	...	...	...	1,319,537	84,110 4 8
*1881	...	...	...	...	926,503	63,366 17 11

To meet this rapid increase of traffic it has been found necessary from time to time to avail ourselves of whatever new inventions were considered the most suitable for increasing the carrying capacity of lines already existing, without incurring the large expenditure necessary for duplicating the number of these lines. Then, in 1877, we obtained from the Western Union Telegraph Co. of New York the instruments for working the quadruple system, patented by Messrs. Prescott and Gerritt Smith. After some delay the Victorian Department consented to adopt the system, which was introduced between the two colonies early last year, and has been very successfully worked ever since. It has proved of immense advantage in enabling us to dispose of this large traffic at the rate of 6,000 words per hour with one line. Later on, the business between New South Wales and Queensland began to assume such large proportions that it became necessary to duplex the carrying capacity of that line. Accordingly, we obtained the instruments for working the double current duplex system which has been adopted in England. This system has now been established between Sydney and Brisbane, and the work between the two places is being done at the rate of 3,000 words per hour with but one wire. The lines leading to the interior of our Colony are still worked upon the "Morse" principle, which is likely to meet all requirements for many years to come. It is satisfactory thus to know that our lines are worked upon those principles which have met with most approval upon the part of the British Postal-Telegraph Department and other large telegraphic systems in Europe and America.

The following is a statement showing the revenue derived from telegraphs in New South Wales in 1880 compared with that collected in the sister colonies, viz. :—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	£84,110 4 8
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	85,359 0 0
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	55,152 14 2
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	7,422 6 0
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	73,002 0 0
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	46,313 4 3

Looked at in the light of a revenue-producing branch of the Service it is of course to be regretted that though in the early days of our telegraphic history the receipts of the Department considerably exceeded the expenditure, yet for some years past the balance has been upon the wrong side of the ledger. This has been due, on the one hand, to the fact that in former years our lines extended only to the largely populated places near to the metropolis, whence the returns were great and the expenditure comparatively small, whilst in later times we have adopted the course of carrying our lines into remote and sparsely peopled parts at a large present loss; and, upon the other hand, to the large reductions which have been made in our scale of charges, in some cases amounting to three-fourths of the original rates. That loss should accrue under these circumstances is but a natural consequence, still it may be fairly assumed that as the now thinly-peopled districts become occupied by large populations, the first-named cause will gradually disappear in the increase of revenue which is sure to follow without any appreciable enlargement of the expenditure, and the many intellectual, social, and commercial advantages arising out of a scale of charges which is as small as that of any other part of the world may be regarded as fully compensating the tax-payers generally for the loss incurred under this head.

E. C. CRACKNELL.

Chief Telegraph Office,  
Sydney, 7 October, 1881.

\* Nine months.

## MINING.

THE value of the minerals raised in the Colony during 1880 amounted to £1,987,873, or nearly two millions sterling.

This was less by £97,582 than the production for the previous year (1879), but when it is considered that the diminished output of coal and shale, and the reduction in the price of coal (caused chiefly by the disagreements between the coal-miners and the mine-owners) resulted in the large deficiency in the value of the coal output for the year of £347,747, it will be seen that actually there has been a satisfactory increase upon the value of the output of other minerals amounting to no less than £250,165. And it is confidently anticipated that the increase for the present year will exceed that of 1880, owing to the renewed activity manifested in mining throughout the Colony; and the consequent increase in the number of those engaged in mining pursuits and of trades dependent thereon will tend to show that the mining industry of New South Wales is in a progressive and satisfactory condition. The Mint returns for gold alone show the value of the production for the nine months ending 30th September of the present year to be £367,424, being an increase of £66,189, as compared with the yield for the corresponding period of 1880.

The output of coal for the nine months ending 30th September of this year exceeds that of the corresponding nine months of last year by 222,534 tons. The output of tin ore will, it is feared, not equal that of last year, owing to the want of water for washing purposes, but the recent rains will enable the mine-owners to wash up a large quantity of earth raised during the drought, and if the water supply hold out the deficiency may by the end of the year be found to be less than was anticipated.

From the new gold fields of Temora, Mount Browne, and other districts, encouraging reports have been received. At Temora the probable occurrence of new leads, and of a second bottom to the main lead now being worked, which has already yielded over 20,000 ounces of gold, has been pointed out by the geological surveyor, who is also of opinion that some of the reefs will be profitably worked, and that increased returns of gold may be expected from this gold field.

The reefs at Milburn Creek and Nana Creek, which have been lately opened up, are attracting considerable attention, and if thoroughly tested will probably add considerably to our gold yield. At Mount Browne, west of the Darling, a large area has been proved to be auriferous, and the quartz reefs are believed to be of a permanent character; the scarcity of water, however, at present, retards mining operations, but the formation of the country is favourable for the conservation of water in tanks, and a good supply for domestic purposes can be obtained in the locality by sinking to a moderate depth. The discovery of gold in this part of the Colony has led to the settlement of a population at Milparinka of about 1,000 persons, and of a similar population at Tibooburra. At these places, situate in the extreme north-west corner of the Colony, permanent buildings are being erected, and there is every reason to suppose that the settlement will be permanent.

The Minister for Mines, in addition to having a well sunk at Milparinka, and another at Tibooburra, has recently had an examination made of this gold field and the Upper Darling district, with the view of ascertaining the probability of obtaining an underground water supply. Artesian water has already been proved in this district, and Mr. Brown, geological surveyor, reports that a very extensive tract of country is underlaid by water-bearing strata of the cretaceous formation. There can therefore be no question as to the increased capabilities of this portion of the Colony when this source of water supply has been made available by means of artesian or pump wells.

Though the revenue from mining for the past three months shows a considerable decrease upon that of the corresponding quarter of 1880 there is a decrease of only £250 upon the revenue of the nine months of 1881, as compared with that of the corresponding nine months of 1880, and the decrease is, I think, mainly due to the want of water on the tin fields.

HARRIE WOOD, 13/10/81.



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MEMO. RESPECTING PUBLIC WORKS

(COMPLETED AND IN PROGRESS)

UNDER THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT,

FROM 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY TO 17<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 1881.

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**MEMO. respecting Public Works completed and in progress under the Colonial Architect, during the year 1881 to date.**

The following statements show that the principal works completed this year, to date, comprise erection of 11, and additions to 8, Post and Telegraph Offices ; erection of 5, and additions to 11, Court-houses ; erection of 5, and additions to 2, Lock-ups ; erection of 6, and additions to 2, Police Stations ; and erection of 1 Light-house—the expenditure during the year upon these works being £43,726 13s. 8d. ; in addition to which, £32,005 4s. 7d. has been expended during the same period, on additions, repairs, and alterations to Public Buildings generally ; £9,385 2s. 11d. for Furniture ; and £197,417 on Contracts now in progress ; making a total expenditure this year to date of £282,534 1s. 2d.

Expenditure in 1881 to date, £282,534 1s. 2d.

The Contracts now in progress, the most important of which are :—the extension of the General Post Office to Pitt-street ; completion of new Offices for Department of Lands ; additions to Lunatic Asylums, Gladsville and Parramatta ; Fortifications, Bare Island, Botany, and Newcastle ; Callan Park Asylum ; Light-houses, Montague Island, South Head, and Green Cape ; Post and Telegraph Office and Gaol at Goulburn ; Albury Gaol. These works, with others of less importance, amount to £868,056.

Amount of contracts in hand, £868,056.

Estimates have also been prepared for six Post and Telegraph Offices, one Court-house, two Lock-ups, and other works, amounting to £43,957. In addition to these, several works have been authorized, estimates of which are not yet prepared.

Amount of estimate for proposed works authorized, £43,957.

JAMES BARNET,  
Colonial Architect.

Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 17th October, 1881.

**PUBLIC WORKS UNDER COLONIAL ARCHITECT.**

GENERAL SUMMARY of annexed statements showing Public Works under the Colonial Architect carried out this year to date, those now in hand, and those authorized but not yet commenced.

No.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£   s.   d.	
1	85,117   1   2	Details annexed, Statement No. 1.
2	* 868,056   0   0	Do.            do.    No. 2.
3	† 43,957   0   0	Do.            do.    No. 3.
Total	£ † 997,130   1   2	

\* Amount expended this year to date on these contracts, £197,417.    † In addition to this item there are other works authorized, for which estimates are not yet prepared.    ‡ Fund from which defrayed : Consolidated Revenue, £949,930 1s. 2d. ; Loan Act, 1877, £47,200.    Total, £997,130 1s. 2d.

Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 17th October, 1881.

JAMES BARNET,  
Colonial Architect.

SUMMARY

**SUMMARY of annexed Detailed Statement, showing Expenditure, &c., during the year 1881 to date, on Public Works carried out, on those now in hand, and Works authorized but not yet commenced.**

Description of Works.	Expenditure, &c., on Public Works carried out.					Expenditure, &c., on Public Works now in hand.						Public Works authorized but not yet commenced.								
	No. of Works.	Erections.			No. of Works.	Additions, &c.	Contracts completed.	No. of Works.	Erections.			No. of Works.	Current Contracts.	No. of Works.	Estimated Cost.					
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£						
Asylums for Insane ... ..	3	1,232	18	4					2	52,700	0	0	1	1,250	0	0	3	304,662		
Colonial Secretary's and Public Works Offices... ..	1	2,217	0	0									1	645			1	645		
Court-houses ... ..	5	2,971	12	9	11	4,580	13	9	9	9,740	0	0	3	355	0	0	33	48,005	2	11,030
Custom-house ... ..													1	111			1	111		
Drainage ... ..													1	1,900			1	1,900		
Dwarf Wall ... ..	1	775	10	0																
Fortifications ... ..									2	10,800	0	0					2	47,200		
Garden Palace ... ..													1	5,032			1	5,032	1	544
General Post Office ... ..									1	15,200	0	0					1	205,620		
Gaols ... ..	1	439	10	0	2	387	0	0	3	17,510	0	0	1	150	0	0	9	80,275	3	950
Hospitals ... ..													2	1,087			2	1,087		
Lands Offices ... ..									1	11,000	0	0					2	26,042		
Light-houses ... ..	1	8,686	9	5					3	20,800	0	0					4	43,176	1	1,750
Lockups ... ..	5	2,994	16	6	2	1,247	10	0	6	1,930	0	0	1	80	0	0	11	13,666	4	5,350
Mining Office ... ..	1	139	17	6																
Morgue ... ..	1	371	13	6					1	929	0	0					1	620	1	380
Pilot's Residence ... ..	1	567	0	0													1	209		
Police Stations ... ..	6	2,921	3	10	2	548	14	0	7	2,950	0	0					17	12,316	6	1,287
Post and Telegraph Offices ... ..	11	8,836	12	7	8	2,122	1	0	16	17,523	0	0	2	190	0	0	31	58,568	15	19,041
Public Instruction Office ... ..					1	1,280	14	6											1	965
Schools (Orphan) ... ..													2	3,150	0	0	2	7,048		
Sanatorium and Hospital, Little Bay ... ..									1	22,000	0	0								
Supreme Court ... ..													1	730			1	730		
Tar-paving ... ..					4	1,405	16	0					1	200	0	0	3	1,783	2	258
Wall and Railing ... ..									2	1,560	0	0					3	2,361	1	660
Casual Repairs, &c... ..						32,005	4	7										5,715		1,742
Furniture ... ..						9,385	2	11										1,285		
		£32,154	4	5		£52,962	16	9		£184,642	0	0		£12,775	0	0		£868,056		£43,957

Details in annexed Statement, No. 1.

442—F

41

Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 17th October, 1881.

67477



STATEMENT showing Public Works carried out

Building.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Contract.	Amount expended during 1881.
SYDNEY.				
Watch-house ... ..	Balmain ... ..	Additions ... ..	£ 842	£ 842 0 0
Public Instruction Office ... ..	Bridge-street ... ..	Alterations ... ..	1,120	1,280 14 6
Gaol and Court-house... ..	Darlinghurst ... ..	Tar-paving ... ..	852	407 9 0
Footpaths ... ..	Devonshire-street ... ..	Do. ... ..	400	400 0 0
Hospital ... ..	Gladesville ... ..	Furniture and fittings ... ..	667	667 4 0
Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Hot water apparatus ... ..	930	210 0 0
Colonial Secretary's and Public Works Offices.	Macquarie and Bridge Streets.	Finishing trades ... ..	46,767	2,217 0 0
Lockup ... ..	North Willoughby ... ..	Erection ... ..	870	670 10 0
Watch-house ... ..	Pyrmont ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,324	524 0 0
University ... ..	Newtown Road... ..	Dwarf wall ... ..	2,875	775 10 0
COUNTRY.				
Court-house ... ..	Albury ... ..	Additions ... ..	623	623 1 0
Light-house ... ..	Barrenjuey ... ..	Erection ... ..	13,695	8,686 9 5
Court-house ... ..	Bega ... ..	Additions ... ..	1,670	720 0 0
Do. ... ..	Bellinger River... ..	Repairs ... ..	152	152 7 0
Do. ... ..	Bingera ... ..	Tank and fencing ... ..	321	321 0 0
Do. ... ..	Boggabri ... ..	Stables ... ..	160	160 0 0
Police Officers' Quarters ... ..	Braidwood ... ..	Erection ... ..	1,470	490 3 10
Post and Telegraph Office	Brewarrina ... ..	Fencing ... ..	112	112 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Bulladelah ... ..	Do. ... ..	124	124 16 0
Police-station ... ..	Clarence Town ... ..	Additions ... ..	325	325 0 0
Lunatic Asylum ... ..	Cooma ... ..	Carpenter's shop ... ..	135	136 14 4
Post and Telegraph Office	Coonamble ... ..	Erection ... ..	2,495	245 0 0
Do. do.	Cooranbong ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,324	829 14 0
Court-house ... ..	Cootamundra ... ..	Additions ... ..	574	258 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Do. ... ..	Erection ... ..	2,401	661 19 1
Do. do.	Corowa ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,347	1,997 11 0
Watch-house ... ..	Dapto ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,231	331 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Denman... ..	Do. ... ..	1,500	868 15 9
Do. ... ..	Dubbo ... ..	Water-closets ... ..	300	300 0 0
Public buildings ... ..	Do. ... ..	Tar-paving ... ..	295	295 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Dungog ... ..	Additions ... ..	272	172 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Eden ... ..	Repairs ... ..	160	160 0 0
Police-station ... ..	Eugowra ... ..	Erection... ..	972	972 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Forbes ... ..	Fittings ... ..	442	442 0 0
Morgue ... ..	Goulburn ... ..	Erection... ..	371	371 13 6
Gaol ... ..	Gunnedah ... ..	Repairs ... ..	137	137 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Gunning... ..	Fencing ... ..	378	258 16 9
Post and Telegraph Office	Do. ... ..	Erection... ..	1,435	440 0 0
Gaol ... ..	Hay ... ..	Do. ... ..	7,250	169 10 0
Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Drainage ... ..	740	270 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Jerry's Plains ... ..	Erection... ..	1,050	225 0 0
Do. Do.	Kempsey (West) ... ..	Tank and fencing ... ..	295	295 0 0
Pilot's residence ... ..	Kiama ... ..	Erection ... ..	867	567 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Do. ... ..	Tank and fencing ... ..	149	149 10 0
Asylum ... ..	Liverpool ... ..	Tank, shed, &c. ... ..	469	219 0 0
Police-station ... ..	Lismore ... ..	Erection... ..	1,450	350 0 0
Gaol ... ..	Maitland ... ..	Roofing ... ..	250	250 0 0
Post Office ... ..	Maitland (West) ... ..	Wall, tank, &c. ... ..	236	236 11 0
Police-station ... ..	Marengo ... ..	Fencing ... ..	199	223 14 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Menindie ... ..	Erection... ..	2,375	1,675 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Moruya ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,680	680 17 0
Do. ... ..	Newcastle ... ..	Repairs ... ..	157	157 13 0
Lockup ... ..	Do. ... ..	Additions ... ..	710	405 10 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Parkes ... ..	Do. ... ..	559	409 0 0
Protestant Orphan School	Parramatta ... ..	Tar-paving ... ..	298	303 7 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Port Macquarie... ..	Additions ... ..	348	348 10 0
Do. Do.	Rylstone ... ..	Erection... ..	1,870	1,020 0 0
Police-station ... ..	Springwood ... ..	Do. ... ..	470	220 0 0
Watch-house ... ..	Stockton ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,097	1,097 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Temora ... ..	Additions, tank, &c. ... ..	1,363	1,363 0 0
Mining Office ... ..	Do. ... ..	Erection... ..	139	139 17 6
Post and Telegraph Office	Tenterfield ... ..	Do. ... ..	3,827	1,142 5 6
Police-station ... ..	Urana ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,590	744 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Walgett ... ..	Do. ... ..	3,097	962 0 0
Police-station ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,095	145 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Waratah ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,243	443 12 0
Public buildings ... ..	Wentworth ... ..	Fencing ... ..	399	399 10 0
Lockup ... ..	Wilcannia ... ..	Erection... ..	6,400	372 6 6
Post and Telegraph Office	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	4,600	156 11 0
Casual Repairs, Alterations, &c., to various buildings				32,005 4 7
Furniture do. do.				9,385 2 11
Total expenditure on completed works during the year 1881 to date ...				£85,117 1 2

1. 43  
by the Colonial Architect during the year 1881.

Votes.	Year.	Appropriation No.	Fund from which the expenditure was defrayed.
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	Consolidated Revenue.
Treasurer's Advance Account, pending Supplementary Estimate	1881	.....	
Tar-paving Footpaths—Darlinghurst Gaol and Court-house ...	1880	509	
Tar-paving Footpaths—Devonshire-street ... ..	1880	522	
Lunatic Patients ... ..	1880	41	
Additional Building—Gladesville Hospital ... ..	1878	484	
Completion of Colonial Secretary's and Public Works Offices ...	1879	843	
North Willoughby Lock-up ... ..	1880	501	
Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters ... ..	1879	876	
Sydney University—Dwarf Wall, &c. ... ..	1879	630	
Treasurer's Advance Account, pending Supplementary Estimates	1881	.....	
Barranjuoy Light-house ... ..	1880	529	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Braidwood Police Officers' Quarters ... ..	1879	679	
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Stations ... ..	1881	417	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Police Buildings ... ..	1881	415	
Repairs, Public Buildings ... ..	1881	409	
Coonamble Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1880	514	
Cooranbong Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1880	527	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Cootamundra Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1879	663 & 863	
Corowa Post and Telegraph Office—further sum ... ..	1880	543	
Police Buildings ... ..	1881	415	
Denman Court-houses ... ..	1878	509	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Flagging Footpaths—Dubbo ... ..	1879	677	
Dungog Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1880	536	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Police Buildings ... ..	1881	415	
Furniture, Public Offices ... ..	1881	410	
Goulburn Morgue ... ..	1879	636	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Do. ... ..	1881	418	
Gunning Post and Telegraph Office—further sum ... ..	1880	539	
Hay Gaol—further sum ... ..	1879	650	
Hay Public Buildings—Drainage ... ..	1880	502	
Jerry's Plains Post and Telegraph Office... ..	1879	674	
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Stations ... ..	1881	417	
Kiama Pilot's Residence ... ..	1880	732	
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Stations ... ..	1881	417	
Appliances for Extinction of Fire ... ..	1879	613	
Police Buildings ... ..	1881	415	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Repairs, Public Buildings... ..	1881	409	
Police Buildings ... ..	1881	415	
Menindie Post and Telegraph Office—further sum ... ..	1880	510	
Moruya Court-house ... ..	1879	576	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Parkes Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1880	548	
Parramatta Protestant Orphan School—Repairs, &c. ... ..	1880	485	
Port Macquarie Post and Telegraph Office—further sum ... ..	1879	666	
Rylstone Post and Telegraph Office—further sum ... ..	1880	545	
Police Buildings ... ..	1881	415	
Stockton Watch-house ... ..	1878	475	
Temora Court-house ... ..	1881	440	
Repairs, Public Buildings... ..	1881	409	
Tenterfield Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1877	1,040	
Urana Police Station ... ..	1879	659	
Walgett Court-house ... ..	1879	575	
Walgett Police Station—further sum ... ..	1879	642	
Waratah Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1880	515	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Wilcannia Watch-house—further sum ... ..	1879	580	
Wilcannia Post and Telegraph Office—further sum ... ..	1879	593	

## STATEMENT showing Public Works upon

Building	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Contract.	Amount expended during 1881, to date.
SYDNEY.				
New Lands Office ... ..	Bridge-street ... ..	Finishing trades ... ..	£ 25,010	£ 11,000 0 0
Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Laying on water ... ..	120	.....
Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Fittings ... ..	597	.....
Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Cement vaults ... ..	157	.....
Cook and Phillip Parks ... ..	Burrangong-street ... ..	Tar-paving ... ..	333	200 0 0
Industrial Blind Asylum ... ..	Do. ... ..	Wall and railing ... ..	385	370 0 0
Asylum (Lunatic) ... ..	Callan Park ... ..	Erection ... ..	229,000	47,050 0 0
Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Wharf ... ..	980	.....
Watch-house ... ..	Camperdown ... ..	Erection ... ..	1,240	800 0 0
Reception-house ... ..	Darlinghurst ... ..	Tar-paving ... ..	170	.....
Supreme Court ... ..	Elizabeth-street ... ..	Additions ... ..	730	600 0 0
Reserve ... ..	Flagstaff Hill ... ..	Drainage ... ..	.....	600 0 0
Hospital for the Insane ... ..	Gladesville ... ..	New wing ... ..	31,333	5,500 0 0
Boiler and pumping engine ... ..	Do. ... ..	Boiler & pumping engine ... ..	263	150 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Glebe Island ... ..	Erection ... ..	155	.....
Garden Palace ... ..	Macquarie-street ... ..	Alterations ... ..	4,450	5,000 0 0
Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Painting ... ..	187	.....
Do. (Railway Office) ... ..	Do. ... ..	Tables, &c., for draftsmen ... ..	395	.....
Colonial Secretary's and Public Works Office.	Macquarie and Bridge Streets.	Statues ... ..	645	.....
University ... ..	Newtown Road... ..	Iron railing ... ..	1,181	1,190 0 0
Watch-house ... ..	North Sydney ... ..	Erection... ..	3,985	.....
Victoria Barracks ... ..	Paddington ... ..	Tar-paving ... ..	1,280	.....
General Post Office ... ..	Pitt-street ... ..	Extension ... ..	136,215	14,000 0 0
Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Ironwork ... ..	24,947	1,200 0 0
Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Finishing trades ... ..	44,458	.....
Light-house ... ..	South Head ... ..	Erection ... ..	11,300	3,100 0 0
Morgue ... ..	South Sydney ... ..	Do. ... ..	620	929 0 0
COUNTRY.				
Court-house ... ..	Albury ... ..	Repairs ... ..	675	125 0 0
Gaol ... ..	Do. ... ..	Erection... ..	10,797	4,600 0 0
Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Fittings, tank, &c. ... ..	1,153	.....
Lands Office ... ..	Do. ... ..	Tank, &c. ... ..	158	.....
Police Station ... ..	Arakoon ... ..	Erection... ..	770	475 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Ballina ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,897	.....
Do. ... ..	Baraba ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,525	900 0 0
Fortifications ... ..	Bare Island ... ..	Constructing ... ..	25,020	2,000 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Bega ... ..	Additions ... ..	1,810	80 0 0
Police Station ... ..	Do. ... ..	Tank and fencing ... ..	314	.....
Gaol ... ..	Berrina ... ..	Roofing ... ..	168	150 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Bingera ... ..	Erection... ..	321	.....
Police Barracks ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,335	.....
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Blaney ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,300	750 0 0
Do. do. ... ..	Boggabri ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,448	980 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Bombala ... ..	Do. ... ..	3,300	1,200 0 0
Police Station ... ..	Booligal... ..	Repairs, &c. ... ..	359	.....
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Do. ... ..	Erection... ..	1,490	.....
Police Officers' Quarters ... ..	Braidwood ... ..	Do. ... ..	328	200 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Buckley's Crossing ... ..	Additions ... ..	275	.....
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Camden ... ..	Erection ... ..	1,557	950 0 0
Do. do. ... ..	Candelo ... ..	Do. ... ..	750	.....
Court-house ... ..	Canonbar ... ..	Repairs ... ..	160	.....
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Do. ... ..	Erection... ..	1,347	570 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Canowindra ... ..	Do. ... ..	848	.....
Do. ... ..	Carcoar ... ..	Do. ... ..	3,639	1,820 0 0
Do. ... ..	Casino ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,426	1,750 0 0
Watch-house ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,629	.....
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Cassilis ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,961	950 0 0
Police Station ... ..	Cobar ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,085	.....
Court-house ... ..	Condobolin ... ..	Additions ... ..	1,837	.....
Carried forward			£ 593,818	£109,189 0 0

2.

which the Colonial Architect is now engaged.

Votes.	Year.	Appropriation No.	Fund from which the expenditure is defrayed.
New Lands Office ... ..	1879	842	Consolidated Revenue.
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Tar-paving Footpaths—Cook and Phillip Parks...	1880	522	
Wall and Railing—Industrial Blind Asylum ... ..	"	537	
Callan Park Lunatic Asylum ... ..	1879	841	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Repairs, Public Buildings... ..	"	409	
Supreme Court—Additions ... ..	"	423	
Flagstaff Hill Reserve—Drainage ... ..	1879	637	
Gladesville Hospital—Additional Building ... ..	1878	484	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Stations ... ..	1881	417	
International Exhibition Building ... ..	"	"	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
New Public Offices—Additional Works ... ..	1880	529	
Sydney University, Dwarf Wall, &c. ... ..	1879	630	
North Sydney Watch-house ... ..	1880	735	
Volunteer Force ... ..	"	13	
General Post Office—Extension ... ..	1879	846	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
South Head Light-house ... ..	1878	480	
South Sydney Morgue ... ..	1880	550	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Albury Gaol ... ..	1877	933	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Repairs, Public Buildings... ..	"	409	
Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters ... ..	"	422	
Ballina Court-house ... ..	"	433	
Baraba Court-house ... ..	1880	495	
Defence Works—Loans, 1877 ... ..	"	"	
Treasurer's Advance Account, pending Supplementary Estimates	1881	—	Loan Act, 1877.
Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters ... ..	"	422	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	"	418	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Bingera Police Station ... ..	1880	528	
Blaney Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1879	861	
Boggabri Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	"	661	
Bombala Court-house ... ..	1878	492	
Police Buildings ... ..	1881	415	
Booligal Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1879	600	
Police Buildings ... ..	1881	415	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	"	418	
Camden Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1879	594	
Candelo Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	"	585	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Canonbar Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1879	604	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Carcoar Court-house ... ..	1879	644	
Casino Court-house ... ..	1880	491	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Cassilis Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1879	862	
Cobar Police Station ... ..	1880	544	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
			Consolidated Revenue.

## No. 2—continued.

Building.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Contract.	Amount expended, during 1881, to date.
<i>COUNTRY—continued.</i>			£	£ s. d.
		Brought forward ...	593,818	109,189 0 0
Police-station ...	Condobolin ...	Erection ...	1,620	520 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Coolah ...	Do. ...	1,679	250 0 0
Do. do.	Cooma ...	Tank and fencing	191	.....
Lock-up ...	Coonabarabran ...	Additions	320	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Do. ...	Fencing, &c.	130	.....
Court-house ...	Coonamble ...	Alterations	2,992	.....
Police Station ...	Copmanhurst ...	Erection	345	100 0 0
Court-house ...	Crookwell ...	Additions	198	.....
Do. ...	Dubbo ...	Do. ...	300	.....
Police-Station ...	Eulowrie ...	Erection	550	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Euston ...	Repairs, &c.	650	.....
Do. do.	Forbes ...	Erection	6,043	2,450 0 0
Do. do.	Germanton ...	Additions	125	.....
Police Station ...	Gerogery ...	Do. ...	160	.....
Do. ...	Gosford ...	Erection	970	850 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,340	300 0 0
Gaol ...	Goulburn ...	Do. ...	57,800	10,100 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Do. ...	Do. ...	13,379	4,457 0 0
Light-house ...	Green Cape ...	Do. ...	12,936	2,700 0 0
Do. ...	Do. ...	Extra foundations	1,827	.....
Lock-up ...	Gulgong... ..	Erection...	1,270	700 0 0
Police Station ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,492	775 0 0
Gaol ...	Gundagai ...	Additions	900	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Gunnedah ...	Tank and fencing	184	120 0 0
Court-house ...	Hartley ...	Repairs ...	187	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Hay ...	Erection	3,030	.....
Public buildings	Do. ...	Drainage	1,900	1,200 0 0
Lock-up ...	Hill End ...	Repairs ...	170	.....
Do. ...	Hinton ...	Erection...	1,357	.....
Do. ...	Jerilderie ...	Do. ...	1,050	130 0 0
Pilot Station ...	Kiama ...	Fencing ...	209	.....
Court-house ...	Lambton ...	Repairs ...	97	.....
Telegraph Station ...	La Perouse ...	Erection...	3,978	700 0 0
Do. ...	Lawrence ...	Alterations	117	70 0 0
Sanatorium and Hospital	Little Bay ...	Erection	No contract.	17,000 0 0
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	"	4,500 0 0
Do. ...	Do. ...	Furniture	"	500 0 0
Court-house ...	Maclean ...	Additions	308	.....
Do. ...	Maitland, East ...	Do. ...	739	150 0 0
Police Station ...	Do. Do. ...	Erection...	2,049	.....
Post Office ...	Maitland, West...	Do. ...	3,429	490 0 0
Telegraph Office	Do. Do. ...	Repairs ...	388	.....
Post and Telegraph Office	Manly ...	Erection...	1,904	.....
Light-house ...	Montague Island	Do. ...	16,950	15,000 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Moree ...	Fencing ...	169	.....
Do. ...	Morpeth...	Erection	1,882	1,660 0 0
Police Station ...	Mossgiel...	Additions	320	.....
Lock-up ...	Moruya ...	Tank and fencing	410	200 0 0
Court-house ...	Moss Vale ...	Stables, ...	510	400 0 0
Police Station ...	Murwillumbah ...	Do. ...	113	30 0 0
Court-house ...	Narandera ...	Erection...	1,705	550 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,713	1,150 0 0
Gaol ...	Narrabri ...	Do. ...	3,300	2,810 0 0
Light-house ...	Nelson's Head ...	Verandah	163	.....
Custom-house ...	Newcastle ...	Repairs ...	111	.....
Hospital ...	Do. ...	Fencing ...	128	.....
Lock-up ...	Do. ...	Wall and railing	795	.....
Fortifications ...	Do. ...	Constructing	22,180	8,800 0 0
Court-house ...	Orange ...	Erection	6,580	.....
Hospital ...	Paramatta ...	Additions	959	.....
Lunatic Asylum	Do. ...	Temporary buildings	36,789	.....
Do. ...	Do. ...	Additions	3,558	1,000 0 0
Do. ...	Do. ...	Fire-engine shed	.....	250 0 0
		Carried forward	£ 820,466	189,101 0 0

## No. 2—continued.

Votes.	Year.	Appropriation No.	Fund from which the expenditure is defrayed.
Condobolin Police Station ... ..	1879	615	} Consolidated Revenue.
Coolah Post and Telegraph Office... ..	1880	517	
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Stations ... ..	1881	417	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	"	418	
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Stations ... ..	"	417	
Coonamble Court-house—Alterations ... ..	1880	493	
Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters ... ..	1881	422	
Gaols, Court-houses and Lock-ups ... ..	"	418	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters ... ..	"	422	
Euston Post and Telegraph Office—Repairs ... ..	"	434	
Forbes Post and Telegraph Office—further sum ... ..	1880	511	
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Stations ... ..	1881	417	
Police Buildings ... ..	"	415	
Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters ... ..	"	422	
Gosford Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1879	598	
Goulburn Gaol ... ..	1880	534	
Goulburn Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1879	667 & 864	
Green Cape Light-house ... ..	"	840	
Do. —further sum ... ..	1880	710	
Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters ... ..	1881	422	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	"	418	
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Stations ... ..	"	417	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	"	418	
Hay Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1879	606	
Hay Public Buildings—Drainage ... ..	1880	502	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Hinton Watch-house ... ..	1880	507	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Kiama Pilot's Residence—re-vote ... ..	1880	732	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
La Perouse Cable Station... ..	1880	725	
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Stations ... ..	1881	417	
Treasurer's Advance Account ... ..	"	"	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters ... ..	"	422	
West Maitland Post Office ... ..	1877	608 & 916	
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Stations ... ..	1881	417	
Manly Post and Telegraph Office... ..	1880	518	
Montague Island Light-house ... ..	"	723	
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Stations ... ..	1881	417	
Morpeth Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1879	589	
Police Buildings ... ..	1881	415	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	"	418	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Police Building and Officers' Quarters ... ..	"	422	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	"	415	
Narandera Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1879	870	
Narrabri Gaol ... ..	"	618	
Repairs, Public Buildings... ..	1881	409	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Newcastle Lock-up—Brick Walls, &c. ... ..	"	437	
Defence Works—Loans, 1877 ... ..	"	.....	
Orange New Court House ... ..	1880	525	
Parramatta Hospital ... ..	"	523	
Parramatta Lunatic Asylum—Temporary Buildings—further sum ... ..	1878	481	
Treasurer's Advance Account, pending Supplementary Estimates ... ..	1881	.....	
Parramatta Lunatic Asylum—Fire-engine Shed ... ..	1879	611	
			} Loan Act, 1877.
			} Consolidated Revenue.

## No. 2—continued.

Building.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Contract.	Amount expended during 1881, to date.
	COUNTRY—continued.		£	£ s. d.
Lunatic Asylum ... ..	Parramatta ... ..	Brought forward ...	820,466	189,101 0 0
Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	Laying on water ...	274	.....
Protestant Orphan School ... ..	Do. ... ..	Cottages ... ..	2,465	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	Do. ... ..	Additions ... ..	898	850 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Penrith ... ..	Do. ... ..	6,150	2,300 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Platsburg ... ..	Erection... ..	1,993	1,800 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Queanbeyan ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,395	656 0 0
Do. ... ..	Richmond ... ..	Additions ... ..	534	.....
Gaol ... ..	Tamworth ... ..	Do. ... ..	649	.....
Court-house ... ..	Taree ... ..	Repairs and fencing ...	474	.....
Do. ... ..	Tenterfield ... ..	Erection ... ..	2,525	320 0 0
Police Quarters ... ..	Tumberumba ... ..	Do. ... ..	4,432	1,000 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Urana ... ..	Repairs ... ..	107	.....
Do. ... ..	Walgett ... ..	Tank, fencing, &c. ...	532	.....
Gaol ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	157	.....
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Do. ... ..	Erection ... ..	5,400	.....
Lock-up ... ..	Waratah ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,200	910 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Warialda ... ..	Do. ... ..	1,185	100 0 0
Lock-up ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,650	.....
Gaol ... ..	Do. ... ..	Additions ... ..	1,050	80 0 0
Court-house ... ..	Warren ... ..	Wall, &c. ... ..	283	.....
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Do. ... ..	Repairs ... ..	195	.....
Court-house ... ..	Wee Waa ... ..	Erection ... ..	2,087	300 0 0
Police Station ... ..	Wentworth ... ..	Fencing, stable, &c. ...	359	.....
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Windsor ... ..	Fencing ... ..	399	.....
Do. ... ..	Wollongong ... ..	Shed, tank, &c. ... ..	172	.....
Court-house ... ..	Yass ... ..	Additions ... ..	1,375	.....
		Wall and railing ... ..	650	.....
		Casual Repairs, Alterations, &c., to various Buildings ... ..	5,715	.....
		Furniture, do. ... ..	1,285	.....
Total of Contracts now in hand and expenditure on the same during the year 1881 to date £			868,056	197,417 0 0

Colonial Architect's Office,  
Sydney, 17th October, 1881

No. 2—*continued.*

Votes.	Year.	Appropriation No.	Fund from which the expenditure is defrayed.
Parramatta Lunatic Asylum—Laying on Water ... ..	1879	611	Consolidated Revenue.
Treasurer's Advance Account, pending Supplementary Estimates	1881	.....	
Parramatta Protestant Orphan School—Additions ... ..	1879	631	
Do. Roman Catholic Orphan School—Do. ... ..	"	632	
Penrith Court-house ... ..	1880	489	
Platsburg and Wallsend Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	"	519	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	415	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Taree Court-house ... ..	1880	490	
Tenterfield do. ... ..	1877	497	
Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters ... ..	1881	422	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	"	415	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Walgett Gaol ... ..	1880	492	
Walgett Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	"	736	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	415	
Warialda Court-house ... ..	1880	549	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Warren Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	1879	584	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	1881	418	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Repairs, &c., Telegraph Stations ... ..	"	417	
Wollongong Post and Telegraph Office—Additions ... ..	"	427	
Yass Public Buildings—Wall and Railing ... ..	1881	430	



## STATEMENT showing Public Works authorized to be carried

Building.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Estimated Cost.
SYDNEY.			£
Police Barracks ... ..	Belmore ... ..	Repairs ... ..	112
Public Instruction Office ... ..	Bridge-street ... ..	Furniture ... ..	965
Audit Office ... ..	Castlereagh-street ... ..	Repairs ... ..	223
Morgue ... ..	Circular Quay ... ..	Additions ... ..	380
Grammar School ... ..	College-street ... ..	Tar-paving ... ..	108
Reception House ... ..	Darlinghurst ... ..	Paving footpaths ... ..	150
Art Gallery ... ..	Domain ... ..	Repairs to roof ... ..	126
Signal Station ... ..	Fort Phillip ... ..	Repairs ... ..	250
Lockup ... ..	Glebe ... ..	Erection ... ..	2,250
Magazine ... ..	Goat Island ... ..	Repairs ... ..	230
Government House ... ..	Macquarie-street ... ..	Furniture, &c. ... ..	258
Garden Palace (Fisheries Office) ... ..	Do. ... ..	do. ... ..	330
Do. (Mines Department) ... ..	Do. ... ..	do. ... ..	214
Parliamentary Buildings ... ..	Do. ... ..	Repairs ... ..	220
University ... ..	Newtown Road... ..	Furniture ... ..	108
Do. ... ..	Do. do. ... ..	Fencing ... ..	140
Police Station ... ..	North Willoughby ... ..	Stable, fencing, &c. ... ..	270
Water Police Court ... ..	Phillip-street ... ..	Repairs ... ..	117
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Redfern ... ..	Erection... ..	3,000
Lockup ... ..	St. Peter's ... ..	do. ... ..	1,850
Light-house ... ..	South Head ... ..	Laying on gas ... ..	1,750
Reformatory ... ..	Do. ... ..	Shed, &c. ... ..	187
Lockup ... ..	Waverley ... ..	Erection ... ..	1,000
COUNTRY.			
Court-house and Lands Office ... ..	Albury ... ..	Wall and railing ... ..	660
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Barraba ... ..	Erection... ..	1,800
Police Officers' Quarters ... ..	Braidwood ... ..	Tank, &c. ... ..	328
Court-house ... ..	Bulli ... ..	Erection ... ..	1,500
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Campbelltown ... ..	do. ... ..	2,500
Do. ... ..	Casino ... ..	Fencing and tank ... ..	283
Court-house ... ..	Cassilis ... ..	Additions ... ..	1,500
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Coonamble ... ..	Fencing, tank, &c. ... ..	235
Do. ... ..	Cowra ... ..	Erection... ..	1,560
Court-house ... ..	Forbes ... ..	Fencing, tank, &c. ... ..	770
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Hillston ... ..	Erection... ..	2,000
Court-house ... ..	Inverell ... ..	Additions ... ..	580
Do. ... ..	Jerry's Plains ... ..	Erection... ..	900
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Lismore ... ..	Do. ... ..	2,000
Court-house ... ..	Lithgow... ..	Additions ... ..	1,150
Gaol ... ..	Maitland ... ..	Repairing wall ... ..	200
Do. ... ..	Narrabri ... ..	Brick wall ... ..	250
Telegraph Office ... ..	Newcastle ... ..	Additions ... ..	710
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Nowra ... ..	Erection ... ..	1,150
Court-house ... ..	Pambula ... ..	Repairs ... ..	130
Do. ... ..	Penrith ... ..	Tank, &c. ... ..	130
Lockup ... ..	Do. ... ..	Repairs ... ..	250
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Richmond ... ..	Additions ... ..	303
Do. ... ..	Rockley ... ..	Tank and fencing ... ..	240
Do. ... ..	St. Mary's, South Creek ... ..	Erection ... ..	1,060
Court-house ... ..	Scone ... ..	Additions ... ..	1,225
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	South Grafton ... ..	Erection ... ..	1,400
Police Station ... ..	Springwood ... ..	Tank and fencing ... ..	165
Court-house ... ..	Taree ... ..	Additions ... ..	725
Do. ... ..	Tumberumba ... ..	Erection ... ..	1,600
Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	Ulmarra ... ..	Do. ... ..	800
Court-house ... ..	Wellington ... ..	Repairs, &c. ... ..	200
Do. ... ..	Wingham ... ..	Additions ... ..	620
Gaol ... ..	Windsor ... ..	Do. ... ..	500
Police Station ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	295
Total estimated cost of Works authorized, but not commenced* ... ..			£ 43,957

\* In addition to these Works there are others,

3.

out, but not yet commenced by the Colonial Architect.

Votes.	Year.	Appropriation No.	Fund from which it is proposed to defray the expenditure.
Police Buildings ... ..			
No Vote taken ... ..			
Repairs, Public Buildings			
Do. ... ..			
Do. ... ..			
Do. ... ..			
Do. ... ..			
Do. ... ..			
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups			
Repairs, Public Buildings			
Furniture, Public Offices ... ..			
Do. ... ..			
Do. ... ..			
Repairs, Public Buildings...			
Sydney University—Repairs, &c.	1880	540	
Do. ... ..	"	"	
Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters			
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups			
Redfern Post and Telegraph Office	1880	513	
No Vote taken ... ..			
Do. ... ..			
Repairs, Public Buildings			
Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters			
No Vote taken ... ..			
Barraba Post and Telegraph Office	1881	444	
Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters			
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups			
Campbelltown Post and Telegraph Office	1880	497	
Repairs, Telegraph Stations			
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups			
Repairs, Telegraph Stations			
Cowra Post and Telegraph Office...	1880	535	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups			
Hillston Post and Telegraph Office	1880	498	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups			
No Vote taken ... ..			
Lismore Post and Telegraph Office	1880	516	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups			
Do. ... ..			
Do. ... ..			
No Vote taken ... ..			
Nowra Post and Telegraph Office	1880	532	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups			
Do. ... ..			
Do. ... ..			
Repairs, Telegraph Stations			
Do. ... ..			
St. Mary's, South Creek, Post and Telegraph Office	1880	533	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups			
South Grafton Post and Telegraph Office	1881	447	
Police Buildings ... ..			
Taree Court-house	1880	490	
Tumberumba Court-house...	"	541	
Ulmarra Post and Telegraph Office	"	499	
Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups			
Do. ... ..			
Do. ... ..			
Police Buildings ... ..			

Consolidated Revenue.

estimates of which have not yet been prepared.



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RETURNS FURNISHED  
BY THE  
REGISTRAR GENERAL  
RELATING TO THE  
CENSUS  
TAKEN IN APRIL, 1881.

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RETURN showing the result of the Census taken in the Year 1881, compared with that taken in the Year 1871, and the increase of population in the Decennial period.

	Population.						Increase.								
	1871.			1881.			Numerical.			Centesimal.			Annual Average.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Sydney ... ..	36,149	38,274	74,423	54,401	48,978	103,379	18,252	10,704	28,956	50.49	27.96	38.90	5.05	2.79	3.89
Suburbs ... ..	29,148	31,176	60,324	59,527	61,305	120,832	30,379	30,129	60,508	104.22	96.64	100.30	10.42	9.66	10.03
Country Districts ... ..	210,254	158,980	369,234	297,221	230,036	527,257	86,967	71,056	158,023	41.36	44.69	42.79	4.13	4.46	4.27
Totals ... ..	275,551	228,430	503,981	411,149	340,319	751,468	135,598	111,889	247,487	49.20	48.98	49.10	4.92	4.89	4.91

17th October, 1881.

E. G. WARD,  
Registrar General.

## CENSUS—1881.

RETURN of new Municipalities, Towns, Villages, &c., containing populations of 100 and upwards, according to the Census of 1881.

(The majority of these Towns, &c., did not exist when the Census was taken in 1871, and of the remainder the populations did not reach 100.)

Electorate.	Name of Municipality, Town, or Village.	Population.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
1 Argyle ... ..	Crookwell ... ..	127	113	240
4 Bogan ... ..	Willie Coper ... ..	268	125	393
	Bulgundramine ... ..	336	106	442
	Talbragar and Cobborah ... ..	924	670	1,594
	Merri Merri ... ..	507	268	775
4 Bourke ... ..	Cobar ... ..	1,301	558	1,859
	Barrington ... ..	78	35	113
	Gongolgon ... ..	56	49	105
	Brewarrina ... ..	210	134	344
3 Braidwood ... ..	Araluen ... ..	323	286	609
	Do. West ... ..	148	122	270
	Elrington ... ..	89	86	175
1 Camden ... ..	Mittagong ... ..	252	247	499
1 Carcoar ... ..	Mandurama ... ..	69	54	123
1 Clarence ... ..	Ulmorra ... ..	826	734	1,560
4 Central Cumberland ... ..	Granville ... ..	176	196	372
	Guilford ... ..	73	53	126
	Rookwood ... ..	138	109	247
	Prospect ... ..	345	327	672
2 Durham ... ..	Lostock ... ..	89	71	160
	Gresford ... ..	178	168	346
7 Eden ... ..	Wyndham ... ..	64	76	140
	Bodalla ... ..	229	146	375
	Bateman's Bay ... ..	147	119	266
	Mullenderee ... ..	95	72	167
	Eurobadalla ... ..	85	52	137
	Brogo ... ..	114	89	203
	Wollumla ... ..	185	167	352
2 Forbes ... ..	Parkes ... ..	1,098	863	1,961
	Condobolin ... ..	285	182	467
3 Glen Innes ... ..	Dundee ... ..	275	99	374
	Wellingrove ... ..	317	230	547
	Vegetable Creek ... ..	2,011	659	2,670
2 Gloucester ... ..	Copeland ... ..	268	204	472
	A. and A. Co.'s Estate ... ..	542	445	987
1 Grafton ... ..	Copmanhurst ... ..	111	95	206
1 Grenfell ... ..	Goolagong ... ..	57	47	104
1 Gundagai ... ..	Bethungra ... ..	61	43	104
5 Gunnedah ... ..	Breeza ... ..	73	57	130
	Quirindi ... ..	156	122	278
	Boggabri ... ..	291	162	453
	Carroll ... ..	123	108	231
	Doughboy Hollow ... ..	74	66	140
2 Gwydir ... ..	Moree ... ..	174	121	295
	Bingera ... ..	215	199	414
2 Hartley ... ..	Lithgow ... ..	1,172	940	2,112
	Wallerawang ... ..	1,490	817	2,307
1 Hastings and Manning ... ..	Forster ... ..	105	78	183
2 Hume ... ..	Germanton ... ..	282	180	462
	Gerogery ... ..	135	92	227
4 Hunter ... ..	Greta ... ..	279	291	570
	Cessnock ... ..	69	61	130
	Rothbury ... ..	88	98	186
	Gosforth ... ..	56	55	111
3 Upper Hunter ... ..	Denman Town ... ..	284	273	557
	Murrulla ... ..	59	48	107
	Moonambrook ... ..	79	75	154
	Carried forward ... ..	17,661	11,942	29,603

Electorate.	Name of Municipality, Town, or Village.	Population.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
	Brought forward ... ..	17,661	11,942	29,603
5 Illawarra ... ..	Central Illawarra ... ..	976	914	1,890
	North Illawarra ... ..	535	476	1,011
	Bulli ... ..	645	542	1,187
	Woonoona ... ..	217	224	441
	Bulgo and Clifton ... ..	236	149	385
5 Inverell ... ..	Tingha ... ..	1,757	667	2,424
	Wellangra ... ..	206	131	337
	Newstead ... ..	293	200	493
	Auburn Vale ... ..	567	430	997
	Byron ... ..	393	276	669
4 Kiama ... ..	Broughton Vale ... ..	255	202	457
	Gerringong ... ..	559	488	1,047
	Jamberoo ... ..	72	59	131
	Shell Harbour ... ..	714	686	1,400
3 Macleay ... ..	Gladstone ... ..	64	57	121
	Bellinger River ... ..	325	258	583
	Nambucca ... ..	379	283	662
3 East Macquarie ... ..	Oberon ... ..	59	43	102
	White Rock ... ..	69	56	125
	O'Connell ... ..	60	40	100
1 West Macquarie ... ..	Perth ... ..	113	118	231
1 East Maitland ... ..	Minmi ... ..	418	358	776
2 Molong ... ..	Cudal ... ..	132	103	235
	Cargo ... ..	150	136	286
2 Monaro ... ..	Seymour ... ..	237	191	428
	Delegate ... ..	81	63	144
1 Morpeth ... ..	Butterwick ... ..	318	305	623
4 Mudgee ... ..	Cudgegong ... ..	1,384	1,149	2,533
	Home Rule ... ..	201	207	408
	Ilford ... ..	91	71	162
	Gulgong ... ..	866	776	1,642
4 Murrumbidgee ... ..	Hillston ... ..	206	131	337
	Wallacetown ... ..	109	94	203
	Junee ... ..	323	215	538
	Cargelligo ... ..	110	56	166
1 Namoi ... ..	Wallgett ... ..	226	149	375
1 Nepean ... ..	Ludenhams ... ..	83	76	159
3 Newcastle ... ..	Wickham ... ..	1,258	1,141	2,399
	Hamilton and Suburbs ... ..	1,168	1,047	2,215
	Onebygamba ... ..	408	397	805
6 Northumberland ... ..	Lambton ... ..	2,475	2,301	4,776
	Wallsend ... ..	1,110	1,046	2,156
	Waratah ... ..	880	434	1,314
	Plattsburgh ... ..	978	920	1,898
	Minmi ... ..	631	529	1,160
	Charleston, &c. ... ..	1,290	1,075	2,365
2 Patrick's Plains ... ..	Goorangoola ... ..	60	47	107
	Belford ... ..	99	122	221
5 Richmond ... ..	Lismore ... ..	532	460	992
	Ballina ... ..	197	162	359
	Wardell ... ..	101	72	173
	Woodburn ... ..	73	36	109
	Gundarumba ... ..	82	61	143
1 Shoalhaven ... ..	Broughton Park ... ..	634	654	1,288
4 Tamworth ... ..	Barraba ... ..	138	91	229
	Bowling Alley Point ... ..	92	87	179
	Goonoo Goonoo ... ..	275	253	528
	Swamp Oak Creek ... ..	151	95	246
1 Tumut ... ..	Wandalgo ... ..	66	47	113
1 Wentworth ... ..	Menindie ... ..	156	105	261
4 Yass ... ..	Dalton ... ..	61	51	112
	Bowning ... ..	96	87	183
	Wheeo ... ..	103	85	188
	Grabben Gullen ... ..	100	76	176
4 Young ... ..	Temora ... ..	2,264	990	3,254
	Marengo ... ..	557	446	1,003
	Burrangong ... ..	175	122	297
	Murrumburrah ... ..	880	740	1,620
126 New Towns, &c.	Total ... ..	48,180	36,100	84,280

## CENSUS—1881.

RETURN of Towns and Villages the populations of which have *decreased* in the decennial period 1871–1881.

Town or Village.	Electorate.	Population in		Decrease.
		1871.	1881.	
Aberdeen ... ..	Upper Hunter ... ..	185	125	60
Apsley ... ..	West Macquarie ... ..	165	124	41
Adelong ... ..	Gundagai ... ..	864	753	111
Berrima ... ..	Camden ... ..	475	444	31
Binnalong ... ..	Borrowa ... ..	189	179	10
Braidwood ... ..	Braidwood ... ..	1,197	1,066	131
Branxton ... ..	The Hunter ... ..	254	87	167
Camden ... ..	Camden ... ..	604	505	99
Cassilis... ..	Upper Hunter ... ..	141	99	42
Collector ... ..	Argyle ... ..	169	97	72
Darlington ... ..	Patrick's Plains ... ..	153	105	48
Gosford ... ..	Wollombi ... ..	168	92	76
Grenfell ... ..	Grenfell ... ..	1,657	1,575	82
Gundagai ... ..	Gundagai ... ..	785	584	201
Gundaroo ... ..	Queanbeyan ... ..	108	90	18
Guyong ... ..	Orange ... ..	262	24	238
Hargraves ... ..	Mudgee ... ..	231	98	133
Hexham ... ..	Morpeth ... ..	143	76	67
Jugiong ... ..	Gundagai ... ..	247	119	128
Largs ... ..	Morpeth ... ..	172	161	11
Lochinvar ... ..	Hunter ... ..	320	85	235
Meadow Flat ... ..	East Macquarie ... ..	160	29	131
Mulbring ... ..	East Maitland ... ..	122	88	34
Muswellbrook ... ..	Upper Hunter ... ..	1,445	1,074	371
Nattai ... ..	Camden ... ..	292	89	203
Nimitybelle ... ..	Monaro ... ..	122	91	31
O'Connell Town ... ..	Yass Plains ... ..	117	69	48
Panbula ... ..	Eden ... ..	295	128	167
Peel ... ..	East Macquarie ... ..	155	114	41
Port Macquarie ... ..	Hastings and Manning ... ..	691	596	95
Rydal ... ..	Hartley ... ..	310	162	148
St. Aubin ... ..	Upper Hunter ... ..	118	85	33
Tambaroora ... ..	Mudgee ... ..	409	337	72
Terrara... ..	Shoalhaven ... ..	218	not stated	.....
Trunkey ... ..	Carcoar ... ..	681	500	181
Wilberforce ... ..	Hawkesbury ... ..	375	356	19
Wingen ... ..	Upper Hunter ... ..	128	92	36
	Total ... ..	14,127	10,298	3,611



## CENSUS—1881.

RETURN showing the increase of population in the decennial period, 1871–81, of Municipalities, Towns, Villages, &c., whose respective populations in the former period numbered 100 and upwards.

Electorate.	Municipality, Town, or Village.	Population.		
		1871.	1881.	Increase.
Albury ... ..	Albury ... ..	1,906	5,715	3,809
Argyle ... ..	Marulan ... ..	112	172	60
	Taralga ... ..	165	326	161
Balranald ... ..	Balranald ... ..	233	646	413
	Booligal ... ..	120	145	25
	Hay ... ..	654	2,073	1,419
Bathurst ... ..	Bathurst ... ..	5,030	7,221	2,191
Bogan ... ..	Cannonbar ... ..	129	472	343
	Dubbo ... ..	836	3,334	2,498
	Warren ... ..	159	429	270
Burrowa ... ..	Burrowa ... ..	446	653	207
Bourke ... ..	Bourke ... ..	318	1,420	1,102
Camden ... ..	Campbelltown ... ..	592	688	96
	Appin ... ..	179	255	76
	Moss Vale ... ..	134	570	436
	Picton ... ..	452	667	215
	Wilton ... ..	121	275	154
	Bowral ... ..	133	367	234
Carcoar ... ..	Carcoar ... ..	395	540	145
	Blaney ... ..	122	720	598
	Cowra ... ..	265	628	363
	Tuena ... ..	131	213	82
The Clarence ... ..	Lawrence ... ..	137	465	328
	Macleay ... ..	139	498	359
Central Cumberland ... ..	Liverpool ... ..	1,338	1,766	428
	Smithfield ... ..	269	288	19
Durham ... ..	Clarence Town ... ..	350	370	20
	Dungog ... ..	396	436	40
Eden ... ..	Bega ... ..	516	1,634	1,118
	Candelo ... ..	118	146	28
	Eden ... ..	224	231	7
	Merimbula ... ..	115	125	10
	Moruya ... ..	547	829	282
	Nelligen ... ..	127	413	286
Forbes ... ..	Forbes ... ..	710	2,191	1,481
Glen Innes ... ..	Glen Innes ... ..	343	1,327	984
Gloucester ... ..	Raymond Terrace ... ..	535	1,951	1,416
	Stroud ... ..	289	344	55
Goulburn ... ..	Goulburn ... ..	4,253	6,839	2,586
Grafton ... ..	Grafton ... ..	2,250	3,891	1,641
Gundagai ... ..	Cootamundra ... ..	237	938	701
Gunnedah ... ..	Gunnedah ... ..	459	1,331	872
	Wallabadah ... ..	144	172	28
The Gwydir ... ..	Warialda ... ..	131	268	137
The Hastings and Manning ... ..	Cundletown ... ..	121	217	96
	Port Macquarie ... ..	691	773	82
	Tarce ... ..	339	488	149
	Tinonee ... ..	148	266	118
	Wingham ... ..	102	223	121
Hawkesbury ... ..	Pitt Town ... ..	241	351	110
	Richmond ... ..	1,065	1,239	174
	Windsor ... ..	1,732	1,990	258
Hume ... ..	Corowa ... ..	189	1,810	1,621
	Howlong ... ..	107	422	315
	Tumberumba ... ..	138	690	552
Hunter ... ..	Bishop's Bridge ... ..	116	144	28
Upper Hunter ... ..	Haydonton ... ..	257	308	51
	Merriwa ... ..	287	342	55
	Murrurundi ... ..	311	344	33
	Scone ... ..	574	600	26
	Carried forward ... ..	32,677	64,189	31,512

Electorate.	Municipality, Town, or Village.	Population.		
		1871.	1881.	Increase.
	Brought forward...	32,677	64,189	31,512
Illawarra ... ..	Wollongong ... ..	1,297	1,635	338
Inverell ... ..	Inverell and Suburbs ... ..	509	1,965	1,456
Kiama ... ..	Kiama ... ..	783	2,700	1,917
	Shellharbour ... ..	134	1,400	1,266
The Macleay ... ..	Fredericton ... ..	188	221	33
	Kempsey, West ... ..	628	615	
	"    East ... ..	240	296	} 453
	"    Central ... ..	.....	410	
East Macquarie ... ..	Kelso ... ..	485	546	61
West Macquarie ... ..	Rockley ... ..	135	180	45
East Maitland... ..	East Maitland ... ..	1,675	2,302	627
West Maitland ... ..	West Maitland ... ..	5,079	5,702	623
Molong ... ..	Molong ... ..	360	874	514
Monaro ... ..	Bombala ... ..	565	1,000	435
	Cooma ... ..	492	1,042	550
	Kiandra ... ..	102	271	169
Morpeth ... ..	Hinton ... ..	349	475	126
	Morpeth ... ..	1,236	1,372	136
Mudgee ... ..	Mudgee ... ..	1,786	2,492	706
	Hill End ... ..	516	1,223	707
	Rylstone ... ..	239	333	94
The Murray ... ..	Deniliquin ... ..	1,118	2,506	1,388
	Jerilderie ... ..	170	353	183
	Moama and Suburbs... ..	281	1,204	923
Murrumbidgee ... ..	Narrandera ... ..	142	1,144	1,002
	Urana ... ..	113	398	285
	Wagga Wagga ... ..	1,858	3,974	2,116
The Namoi ... ..	Coonabarabran ... ..	163	405	242
	Coonamble ... ..	209	1,226	1,017
	Narrabri ... ..	313	432	119
The Nepean ... ..	Emu ... ..	136	530	394
	Penrith ... ..	836	1,567	731
	St. Mary's ... ..	422	608	186
Newcastle ... ..	Newcastle ... ..	7,581	8,986	1,405
	Stockton ... ..	341	666	325
New England ... ..	Armidale ... ..	1,369	2,187	818
	Bendemeer ... ..	110	226	116
	Bundarra ... ..	184	301	117
	Uralla ... ..	254	380	126
	Walcha ... ..	246	309	63
Orange... ..	Orange ... ..	1,455	2,701	1,246
Parramatta ... ..	Parramatta ... ..	6,103	8,432	2,329
	"    (including Gaol and Asylums)	1,727	2,017	290
Patrick's Plains ... ..	Broke ... ..	117	167	50
	Jerry's Plains ... ..	159	295	136
	Singleton ... ..	1,187	1,951	764
Queanbeyan ... ..	Bungendore ... ..	197	270	73
	Queanbeyan ... ..	682	939	257
The Richmond... ..	Casino ... ..	284	718	434
Shoalhaven ... ..	Nowra ... ..	243	886	643
	Shoalhaven and ... ..	} 646	578	} 571
	Numba ... ..		639	
	Ulladulla ... ..	129	1,615	1,486
Tamworth ... ..	Nundle ... ..	132	170	38
	Tamworth ... ..	1,511	4,096	2,585
Tenterfield ... ..	Tenterfield ... ..	911	1,816	905
Wellington ... ..	Wellington ... ..	549	1,563	1,014
Wentworth ... ..	Euston ... ..	100	117	17
	Wentworth ... ..	445	752	307
	Wilcannia and Suburbs ... ..	264	1,424	1,160
Wollombi ... ..	Wollombi ... ..	222	1,841	1,619
Yass Plains ... ..	Gunning ... ..	272	409	137
	Yass ... ..	1,167	1,804	637
Young ... ..	Wombat ... ..	235	319	84
	Young and Suburbs ... ..	792	3,223	2,431
	Total ... ..	84,850	157,387	72,537



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RETURNS FURNISHED BY THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

RELATING TO

**CUSTOMS REVENUE**

FOR THE YEARS 1876-1880, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

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## CUSTOMS.

THE return of Customs' revenue given herewith shows the rates of duty imposed, the quantity entered, and the amount collected on each article for a period of five years.

Under the heading "Specific," the gross amount collected for the Colony is given, and in a separate return the amount of specific duty, with the various articles specified, quantity entered, and the amount collected are shown for Sydney *only*, the details of the collections at the outports not having been kept until recently.

The amount returned for drawback on several articles upon which a refund is allowed by law is not given. This defect will be remedied in future, and the net return will be available for comparison.

The differences between the returns for the years given seem to present a difficulty not easy of solution. Taking spirits for example, it is not easy to understand why the year 1876 should give a consumption of 970,481 gallons, and that 1880, with an increase of population close upon 150,000 persons, should reach only 999,744 gallons. The year 1878 gave a consumption of 1,089,191 gallons. Of this quantity a large proportion must have been held in stock, for the following year the consumption fell in seeming anticipation of an increase of the rate of duty. The year 1880, with an increased rate of duty, brought up the consumption to a considerable extent, and the year approaching its close will doubtless show a return to the normal consumption to be reasonably expected in conjunction with the population increase.

That there are many disturbing influences at work, causing perturbations of the revenue pendulum, assisting to defy estimates based upon the experience of selected years, will be admitted by those who have watched the progress of the Customs' collections for a lengthened period. To these some reference may be admissible.

For example, it is a notable fact that the bonded stocks of dutiable articles have undergone extraordinary fluctuations, for which many reasons may be afforded, according to the bias by which those approaching the question are influenced.

The following table, showing the stocks in bond at the close of the years 1871, 1875, and 1880, discloses differences of a remarkable character :—

	1871.	1875.	1880.
Rum ... .. Gallons ...	175,515	79,099	20,271
Brandy ... .. " ...	345,840	248,950	363,454
Geneva ... .. " ...	180,358	166,029	104,795
Whiskey ... .. " ...	30,930	33,303	96,035
Liqueurs ... .. " ...	3,276	3,625	3,898
Gin ... .. " ...	8,909	5,334	7,397
Tobacco manufactured ... .. Ds. ....	454,023	388,822	299,021
" Leaf ... .. " .....	52,081	1,087,276	941,034
Cigars ... .. " .....	22,769	33,784	36,079
Sugar ... .. Tons .....	2,137	1,035	1,596
Coffee ... .. " .....	150	19	11
Tea ... .. lbs. ....	2,503,265	2,228,994	2,580,211
Chicory ... .. " .....	83,423	105,723	74,895
Wine ... .. Gallons ...	160,913	179,370	205,213
All other Spirits ... .. " ...	8,715	9,384	4,145

Taking

Taking the totals of spirits from the years quoted, the figures would stand as follows :—

	1871.	1875.	1880.
Spirits (in gallons) ... ..	753,543	545,724	599,995

There should be some good reason for such a diminution in the stock of spirits to account for the falling off of 153,548 gallons in a comparison covering a period of ten years. Without pretending to give a reason it may be well to give some consideration to the following figures showing the number of vessels employed in bringing cargo to ports in New South Wales, for each of the years compared above.

#### VESSELS.

	From Great Britain.		From all Ports.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1871	67	69,008	1891	706,019
1875	141	150,071	2376	1,109,086
1880	148	211,372	2108	1,242,458

This would seem to show that as increased facilities are afforded for the importation of goods there is less necessity to run the risks of heavy stocks, and an increasing disposition to meet the wants of the market without so heavy a margin as a less frequent and more unreliable means of transport rendered imperative in the past.

It also seems to show that Sydney is becoming less a depôt from which the adjacent colonies draw their supplies, and that the increased facilities of transit are likely to more and more equalise the trade of the colonies, making the supply of each the means of building up a carrying trade of a direct character.

The article next noticed in the return is methylated spirit. In Victoria the increasing consumption of this article has caused an uneasy feeling that the spirit duties are defrauded by re-distillation. The consumption in New South Wales does not appear to increase to any serious extent. It is, however, desirable to carefully notice the deliveries, and it may perhaps be necessary to so increase the duty at some future time that no temptation shall remain to tamper with the spirit to the injury of the revenue.

The headings—wine, still, and sparkling, ale and beer in wood, and in glass, tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured, and sugar, represent articles manufactured in the Colony.

Excepting ale and beer in bottle, which is imported and consumed as a luxury, these articles are imported in competition with similar articles produced here. The revenue from these commodities is gradually diminishing, and the alternative between the entire loss of the revenue, and the imposition of excise duties, is a question for Statesmen to consider.

The increase in the manufacture of Colonial beer should justify the expectation of a larger revenue from malt and hops than the returns disclose, and the inference is suggested that other material of a possibly more objectionable character is used, from which the revenue of the Colony does not derive an adequate return.

The increase in the consumption of cigars seems to indicate a disposition to use an expensive article affording its own guarantee of foreign leaf and production.

Articles not produced in this Colony, such as tea, coffee, chicory, and opium, show a consumption fairly in accord with the relative increase of the population.

Passing on to the return of specific duties, which, as before-mentioned, contains only the Sydney collections, it is curious to notice the features presented in certain articles of food such as bacon, hams, cheese, and fish. The gradual settlement of the Colony, has had its legitimate effect in increasing the Home food supply, rendering the community less dependent on sources outside our Colony. The revenue from these articles is considerably less year by year, and the evidence is irresistible that the causes are to be found

found in the healthy and profitable settlement of the people on the soil. Differing schools of politicians and political economists will find arguments in favour of their particular theories from the statements herein given which it is not within the province of this paper to notice. But it may be excusable to draw attention to the fact that in the instances of biscuits, corn-flour, maizena, and kerosene oil, upon which duties were imposed and were regarded with favour as tending to foster industries, a reverse result is presented so far as restriction is concerned, the increase of importation being considerable in each instance.

Articles not liable to disturbing influences by the competition of Colonial-produced articles of a similar character, such as cement, galvanized iron, wire, nails, oils, pepper, spice, salt, shot, starch, timber, turpentine, varnishes, and woolpacks, exhibit a ratio of steady increase in proportion to the population.

It is encouraging to note that the specific duties realize a revenue, year by year, much greater than the revenue derived from duties *ad valorem*, and the Customs' revenue of the Colony generally affords evidence that, however inevitable, and perhaps objectionable, indirect taxation may be, there is an ability to purchase articles subject to Customs' duty, and that the absolute necessities of life are free from such taxation.

The amount of Customs Revenue for 1860 was	...	...	...	£555,104		
Do.	do.	1870	„	...	...	853,815
Do.	do.	1880	„	...	...	1,203,916

The values of goods imported into and exported from the Colony, for 1871, 1875, and 1880, were as follows :—

			Imports.	Exports.
			£	£
1871	...	...	9,609,508	11,245,032
1875	...	...	13,490,200	13,671,580
1880	...	...	13,950,075	15,525,138

JAMES POWELL,  
Collector of Customs,  
5th November, 1881.

RETURN of Customs Revenue for the Colony of New South Wales, from 1876 to 1880,  
both inclusive.

SPIRITS.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Proof gallons.	£
	s.		
1876	10	970,481	485,240
1877	10	1,012,806	506,403
1878	10	1,089,191	544,595
1879	10	979,210	489,605
"	12	52,779	31,667
1880	12	999,744	599,847

From the 11th December, 1879, 12s. per gallon.

METHYLATED SPIRITS.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1877	2	8,041	804
1878	2	11,504	1,150
1879	2	10,380	1,038
1880	2	11,020	1,102

WINE STILL.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1876	4	173,667	34,733
1877	4	176,734	35,346
1878	4	184,360	36,872
1879	4	144,813	28,962
"	5	9,726	2,431
1880	5	143,433	35,858

From the 11th December, 1879, 5s. per gallon.

WINE—SPARKLING.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1876	6	12,234	3,670
1877	6	13,349	4,004
1878	6	13,363	4,008
1879	6	10,467	3,140
"	10	699	349
1880	10	10,757	5,378

From the 11th December, 1879, 10s. per gallon.

ALE AND BEER IN WOOD.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	d.		
1876	6	887,000	22,175
1877	6	656,367	16,409
1878	6	473,225	11,830
1879	6	521,710	13,042
"	9	13,604	510
1880	9	8,533	320
"	6	340,815	8,520

From the 11th December, 1879, to the 15th January, 1880 ... 9d. per gallon.  
From the 16th January, 1880 ... .. 6d. "



## ALE AND BEER IN BOTTLE.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s. d.		
1876	0 9	404,667	15,175
1877	0 9	513,506	19,256
1878	0 9	587,546	22,033
1879	0 9	599,502	22,481
"	1 0	34,254	1,712
1880	1 0	24,650	1,232
"	0 9	573,162	21,493
From the 11th December, 1879, to the 15th January, 1880			... 1s. per gallon.
From the 16th January, 1880...			... 9d. "

## TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	s. d.		£
1876	2 0	252,104	25,210
1877	2 0	232,513	23,251
1878	2 0	261,142	26,114
1879	2 0	263,854	26,385
"	2 6	6,803	850
1880	2 6	5,016	627
"	2 0	241,965	24,196
From 1st January to 16th February, 1876.....			2s. 3d. per lb.
From 25th January to 15th March, 1877 .....			2s. 3d. "
From the 11th December, 1879, to the 15th January, 1880 .....			2s. 6d. "
From the 16th January, 1880 .....			2s. 0d. "

## TOBACCO IN LEAF.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	s. d.		£
1876	1 0	908,154	45,407
1877	1 0	1,149,651	57,482
1878	1 0	1,164,225	58,211
1879	1 0	753,158	37,657
"	1 3	10,685	667
1880	1 3	15,503	968
"	1 0	851,720	42,586
From 1st January to 16th February, 1876 .....			1s. 6d. per lb.
From the 11th December, 1879, to the 15th January, 1880 .....			1s. 3d. "
From the 16th January, 1880 .....			1s. 0d. "

## CIGARS.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	s.		
1876	5	76,679	19,169
1877	5	87,191	21,797
1878	5	98,408	24,602
1879	5	110,389	27,597
1880	5	116,067	29,016

## TEA.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1876	3	5,220,320	65,254
1877	3	5,389,625	67,370
1878	3	5,060,720	63,259
1879	3	6,703,466	83,793
1880	3	5,923,336	74,041

## 67

## COFFEE.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1876	3	499,564	6,244
1877	3	452,404	5,655
1878	3	443,868	5,548
1879	3	441,664	5,520
1880	3	553,062	6,913

## CHICORY.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1876	3	289,916	3,623
1877	3	317,045	3,963
1878	3	304,546	3,806
1879	3	281,264	3,515
1880	3	325,558	4,069

## SUGAR (REFINED).

Year.	Rate per cwt.	Cwt.	£
	s. d.		
1876	6 8	6,864	2,288
1877	6 8	6,164	2,054
1878	6 8	3,573	1,191
1879	6 8	4,197	1,399
1880	6 8	3,187	1,062

## SUGAR (RAW).

Year.	Rate per cwt.	Cwt.	£
	s.		
1876	5	184,940	46,235
1877	5	208,035	52,008
1878	5	265,178	66,294
1879	5	269,312	67,328
1880	5	228,171	57,042

## MOLASSES.

Year.	Rate per cwt.	Cwt.	£
	s. d.		
1876	3 4	189	31
1877	3 4	452	75
1878	3 4	1,573	262
1879	3 4	3,596	599
1880	3 4	11,701	1,950

## OPIUM.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	s.		
1876	10	18,530	9,265
1877	10	18,345	9,172
1878	10	18,697	9,348
1879	10	21,028	10,514
1880	10	21,880	10,940

## RICE.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1876	60	3,480	10,440
1877	60	3,246	9,738
1878	60	3,775	11,325
1879	60	4,528	13,585
1880	60	3,433	10,300

## DRIED FRUITS.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1876	2	4,056,840	33,807
1877	2	5,208,314	43,402
1878	2	4,559,137	37,992
1879	2	3,885,838	32,381
1880	2	4,443,272	37,027

## NUTS.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1876	1	188,827	786
1877	1	207,932	866
1878	1	267,545	1,114
1879	1	147,190	613
1880	1	158,403	660

## MALT.

Year.	Rate per bushel.	Bushels.	£
	d.		
1876	6	188,088	4,702
1877	6	232,719	5,817
1878	6	236,652	5,916
1879	6	286,104	7,152
1880	6	253,547	6,338

## HOPS.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1876	3	526,931	6,586
1877	3	484,246	6,053
1878	3	623,510	7,793
1879	3	490,269	6,128
1880	3	564,129	7,051

## SARSAPARILLA.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1876	4	4,747	949
1877	4	6,792	1,358
1878	4	5,350	1,070
1879	4	4,524	904
1880	4	4,132	826

## SPECIFIC.

			£
1876	.....	.....	153,548
1877	.....	.....	167,558
1878	.....	.....	174,742
1879	.....	.....	167,769
1880	.....	.....	171,161

## BONDED WAREHOUSE—LICENSE FEES.

			£
1876	.....	.....	4,990
1877	.....	.....	5,579
1878	.....	.....	5,907
1879	.....	.....	6,246
1880	.....	.....	6,097

## RENT OF GOODS IN QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE.

			£
1876	.....	.....	511
1877	.....	.....	368
1878	.....	.....	499
1879	.....	.....	493
1880	.....	.....	243

## PILOTAGE.

			£
1876	.....	.....	14,479
1877	.....	.....	15,357
1878	.....	.....	17,776
1879	.....	.....	18,005
1880	.....	.....	14,462

## HARBOUR AND LIGHT RATES.

			£
1876	.....	.....	8,533
1877	.....	.....	9,072
1878	.....	.....	10,351
1879	.....	.....	9,959
1880	.....	.....	8,197

## REMOVAL DUES.

			£
1876	.....	.....	1,404
1877	.....	.....	2,845
1878	.....	.....	3,023
1879	.....	.....	2,997
1880	.....	.....	2,022

## TONNAGE AND WHARFAGE RATES.

			£
1880	.....	.....	6,973

## REVENUE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Year.	Population.	Customs Revenue.	Rate per head.
		£	£ s. d.
1876	629,776	1,025,924	1 12 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1877	662,212	1,093,903	1 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1878	693,743	1,157,791	1 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1879	734,282	1,127,249	1 10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1880	770,524	1,203,916	1 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$



RETURN of New Specific Duties collected at the Port of Sydney only from 1875 to 1880, both inclusive.\*

BACON AND HAMS.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	2	269,640	2,247
1876	2	192,480	1,604
1877	2	313,440	2,612
1878	2	325,920	2,716
1879	2	338,400	2,820
1880	2	241,440	2,012

BAGS AND SACKS.

Year.	Rate per doz.	Doz.	£
	s.		
1875	1	43,720	2,186
1876	1	33,840	1,692
1877	1	15,320	766
1878	1	50,240	2,512
1879	1	56,640	2,832
1880	1	30,200	1,510

GUNNY BAGS.

Year.	Rate per doz.	Doz.	£
	d.		
1875	6	3,240	81
1876	6	160	4
1877	6	2,360	59
1878	6	1,640	41
1879	6	3,640	91
1880	6	11,520	288

BISCUITS.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	223,440	931
1876	1	292,320	1,218
1877	1	347,760	1,449
1878	1	381,360	1,589
1879	1	291,120	1,213
1880	1	332,160	1,384

BLUE.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	189,360	789
1876	1	276,720	1,153
1877	1	146,880	612
1878	1	240,720	1,003
1879	1	326,880	1,362
1880	1	295,920	1,233

\* The amounts in this return are included in the specific return for the whole of the Colony.

## CANDLES.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	2,079,840	8,666
1876	1	1,998,000	8,325
1877	1	2,640,720	11,003
1878	1	1,789,200	7,455
1879	1	1,938,000	8,075
1880	1	1,400,400	5,835

## CEMENT.

Year.	Rate per barrel.	Barrels.	£
	s.		
1875	2	22,840	2,284
1876	2	35,940	3,594
1877	2	38,310	3,831
1878	2	38,040	3,804
1879	2	55,820	5,582
1880	2	45,290	4,529

## CHEESE.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	2	169,080	1,409
1876	2	316,320	2,636
1877	2	440,760	3,673
1878	2	323,880	2,699
1879	2	148,560	1,238
1880	2	73,920	616

## CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	3	231,600	2,895
1876	3	160,560	2,007
1877	3	258,560	3,232
1878	3	218,320	2,729
1879	3	235,440	2,943
1880	3	220,560	2,757

## CONFECTIONERY.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	350,400	2,190
1876	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	326,880	2,043
1877	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	275,840	1,724
1878	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	174,720	1,092
1879	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	156,640	979
1880	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	207,680	1,298

## 73

## CORDAGE.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1875	40	361	723
1876	40	248	497
1877	40	307	615
1878	40	367	734
1879	40	197	394
1880	40	197	395

## CORN FLOUR AND MAIZENA.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	42,240	176
1876	1	87,120	363
1877	1	88,800	370
1878	1	78,000	325
1879	1	69,840	291
1880	1	96,240	401

## DATES.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	213,120	888
1876	1	213,840	891
1877	1	229,200	955
1878	1	462,240	1,926
1879	1	346,560	1,444
1880	1	234,000	975

## DOORS.

Year.	Rate per each.	Each.	£
	s.		
1875	1	6,240	312
1876	1	10,600	530
1877	1	22,000	1,100
1878	1	17,360	868
1879	1	21,960	1,098
1880	1	24,220	1,211

## FISH.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	2,754,720	11,478
1876	1	2,389,680	9,957
1877	1	2,785,440	11,606
1878	1	3,508,800	14,620
1879	1	2,510,880	10,462
1880	1	1,858,800	7,745



## BOTTLED FRUITS.

Year.	Rate per dozen.	Dozen.	£
	s.		
1875	2	8,760	876
1876	2	5,260	526
1877	2	5,530	553
1878	2	4,690	469
1879	2	7,650	765
1880	2	3,620	362

## GINGER.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	146,880	612
1876	1	221,040	921
1877	1	144,960	604
1878	1	158,640	661
1879	1	169,440	706
1880	1	119,280	497

## GALVANIZED IRON.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1875	40	4,726	9,453
1876	40	4,370	8,740
1877	40	6,249	12,498
1878	40	7,831	15,663
1879	40	6,491	12,983
1880	40	9,782	19,564

## GALVANIZED MANUFACTURES.

Year.	Rate per cwt.	Cwt.	£
	s.		
1875	3	4,120	618
1876	3	4,920	738
1877	3	5,593	839
1878	3	6,200	930
1879	3	4,400	660
1880	3	3,840	576

## IRON WIRE.

Year.	Rate per cwt.	Cwt.	£
	s.		
1875	1	97,940	4,897
1876	1	104,980	5,249
1877	1	156,560	7,828
1878	1	117,580	5,879
1879	1	93,500	4,675
1880	1	102,100	5,105

## JAMS AND JELLIES.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	1,500,480	6,252
1876	1	2,154,240	8,976
1877	1	2,237,040	9,321
1878	1	2,269,440	9,456
1879	1	2,140,320	8,918
1880	1	2,065,200	8,605

## MUSTARD.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	332,400	1,385
1876	1	229,920	958
1877	1	243,840	1,016
1878	1	246,960	1,029
1879	1	270,960	1,129
1880	1	260,640	1,086

## NAILS.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1875	40	1,687	3,374
1876	40	1,557	3,115
1877	40	1,794	3,588
1878	40	1,743	3,487
1879	40	1,647	3,295
1880	40	1,704	3,408

## KEROSENE OIL.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	d.		
1875	6	270,640	6,766
1876	6	259,360	6,484
1877	6	304,800	7,620
1878	6	297,040	7,426
1879	6	368,400	9,210
1880	6	319,440	7,986

## OTHER OILS.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	d.		
1875	6	382,520	9,563
1876	6	235,880	5,897
1877	6	320,480	8,012
1878	6	441,920	11,048
1879	6	383,360	9,584
1880	6	482,160	12,054

## OILMEN'S STORES—SAUCES AND PICKLES.

Year.	Rate per dozen.	Dozen.	£
	d.		
1875	6	97,480	2,437
1876	6	123,960	3,099
1877	6	97,520	2,438
1878	6	91,400	2,285
1879	6	101,600	2,540
1880	6	103,600	2,590

## PAINTS.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1875	40	1,259	2,519
1876	40	1,171	2,342
1877	40	1,211	2,422
1878	40	1,586	3,172
1879	40	1,374	2,748
1880	40	1,425	2,850

## PAPER—WRITING AND FANCY.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	157,200	655
1876	1	200,880	837
1877	1	340,560	1,419
1878	1	307,440	1,281
1879	1	657,360	2,739
1880	1	186,960	779

## PAPER—BROWN AND WRAPPING.

Year.	Rate per cwt.	Cwt.	£
	s. d.		
1875	3 4	14,190	2,365
1876	3 4	13,308	2,218
1877	3 4	9,648	1,608
1878	3 4	12,462	2,077
1879	3 4	5,760	960
1880	3 4	12,522	2,087

## PEPPER.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	2	81,840	682
1876	2	168,840	1,407
1877	2	157,560	1,313
1878	2	163,080	1,359
1879	2	126,600	1,055
1880	2	202,080	1,684

## BLASTING POWDER.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	508,320	2,118
1876	1	339,840	1,416
1877	1	422,400	1,760
1878	1	646,800	2,695
1879	1	480,720	2,003
1880	1	990,720	4,128

## SPORTING POWDER.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	3	71,840	898
1876	3	60,480	756
1877	3	62,640	783
1878	3	66,720	834
1879	3	51,120	639
1880	3	73,840	923

## PRESERVES.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	225,360	939
1876	1	242,400	1,010
1877	1	393,120	1,638
1878	1	274,320	1,143
1879	1	351,360	1,464
1880	1	244,080	1,017

## ROPE.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1875	40	465	931
1876	40	391	783
1877	40	275	551
1878	40	524	1,049
1879	40	351	702
1880	40	304	609

## SAGO.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	166,080	692
1876	1	173,520	723
1877	1	191,040	796
1878	1	137,040	571
1879	1	35,040	146
1880	1	62,640	261

## SALT AND SALTPETRE.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1875	20	12,551	12,551
1876	20	9,909	9,909
1877	20	14,266	14,266
1878	20	9,804	9,804
1879	20	9,695	9,695
1880	20	17,199	17,199

## SASHES.

Year.	Rate per each.	Each.	£
	s.		
1875	1	820	41
1876	1	1,700	85
1877	1	1,460	73
1878	1	840	42
1879	1	1,520	76
1880	1	660	33

## SHOT.

Year.	Rate per cwt.	Cwt.	£
	s.		
1875	5	2,644	661
1876	5	4,496	1,124
1877	5	3,396	849
1878	5	3,440	860
1879	5	5,284	1,321
1880	5	4 828	1,207

## SHUTTERS.

Year.	Rate per each.	Each.	£ s. d.
	s.		
1875	1	Nil	Nil.
1876	1	6	0 6 0
1877	1	20	1 0 0
1878	1	99	4 19 0
1879	1	140	7 0 0
1880	1	1	0 1 0

## SODA CRYSTALS.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1875	20	1,444	1,444
1876	20	700	700
1877	20	1,198	1,198
1878	20	900	900
1879	20	1,281	1,281
1880	20	1,171	1,171

## SPICES.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	2	75,000	625
1876	2	76,080	634
1877	2	78,240	652
1878	2	79,320	661
1879	2	49,920	419
1880	2	80,040	667

## METHYLATED SPIRITS.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1875	2	4,440	440
1876	2	8,110	811
1877	2	7,950	795
1878	2	11,340	1,134
1879	2	10,240	1,024
1880	2	10,950	1,095

## STARCH.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	864,000	3,600
1876	1	849,600	3,540
1877	1	994,080	4,142
1878	1	805,200	3,355
1879	1	1,002,720	4,178
1880	1	1,013,520	4,223

## DRESSED TIMBER.

Year.	Rate per 100 sup. feet.	Fect.	£
	s.		
1875	2	1,056,000	1,056
1876	2	1,875,000	1,875
1877	2	2,301,000	2,301
1878	2	4,687,000	4,687
1879	2	5,061,000	5,061
1880	2	5,185,000	5,185

## UNDRESSED TIMBER.

Year.	Rate per 100 feet super.	Fect.	£
	s.		
1875	1	6,154,000	3,077
1876	1	6,080,000	3,040
1877	1	6,670,000	3,335
1878	1	11,724,000	5,862
1879	1	17,354,000	8,677
1880	1	11,018,000	5,509

## SHEEPWASH TOBACCO.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	3	Nil.	Nil.
1876	3	1,040	13
1877	3	480	6
1878	3	3,120	39
1879	3	Nil.	Nil.
1880	3	2,320	29

## TURPENTINE.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1875	1	26,440	1,322
1876	1	21,100	1,055
1877	1	30,120	1,506
1878	1	26,760	1,338
1879	1	30,360	1,518
1880	1	35,240	1,762

## VARNISH.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1875	2	14,140	1,414
1876	2	12,470	1,247
1877	2	14,240	1,424
1878	2	18,920	1,892
1879	2	19,890	1,989
1880	2	16,830	1,683

## VINEGAR.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	d.		
1875	6	83,920	2,098
1876	6	81,280	2,032
1877	6	75,680	1,892
1878	6	86,160	2,154
1879	6	72,560	1,814
1880	6	112,640	2,816

## WOOLPACKS.

Year.	Rate per each.	Each.	£
	d.		
1875	3	154,320	1,929
1876	3	150,720	1,884
1877	3	138,960	1,737
1878	3	154,240	1,928
1879	3	253,280	3,166
1880	3	238,800	2,985

## TOTAL.

Year.	£
1875	125,573
1876	120,679
1877	144,416
1878	151,313
1879	147,992
1880	153,949

## STAMP DUTIES.

The Commissioner of Stamps to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Stamp Office, 13th October, 1881.

By the desire of the Honorable the Treasurer, I do myself the honor to forward the following information as to the receipt of revenue from stamp duties since the passing of the "Stamp Duties Act of 1880."

- 1st. Statement of revenue collected from the passing of the Act to the 31st December, 1880.
- 2nd. Statement of revenue collected during the quarter ended 31st March, 1881.
- 3rd. Statement of revenue collected during the quarter ended 30th June, 1881.
- 4th. Comparative statement of revenue collected during the corresponding quarters ended 30th September, 1880, and 30th September, 1881.

Appendix 1,  
3, 4.

The revenue collected during the year 1880, amounted to...	...	...	...	...	£72,303	2	7
For quarter ended 31st March, 1881	...	...	...	...	£35,146	15	5
" 30th June, 1881...	...	...	...	...	42,992	19	10
" 30th September, 1881	...	...	...	...	46,997	1	10
						125,136	17 1

Making a total to 30th September, 1881, of ... £ 197,439 19 8  
which includes a sum of £6,084 16s. 4d. collected by the Treasury.

Since the beginning of the present year I have kept (with a view to compare the amount of revenue actually collected with the revenue estimated to be received from certain descriptions of instruments where the impressed stamp only is allowed to be used), a daily record of the receipts from which I am enabled to furnish the following return.

RETURN showing the revenue estimated for the year 1881, and the amount actually collected for impressed stamps during the nine months ended 30th September, 1881.

Class of Instruments.	Estimated Revenue for the year 1881.			Actual collections during past nine months.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bank notes	22,000	0	0	19,488	0	0
Bills of lading	1,000	0	0	894	17	9
Bills of Exchange and Promissory-notes	30,000	0	0	12,291	4	4
Drafts payable on demand, cheques, &c.	20,000	0	0	14,503	15	8
*General duties	50,000	0	0	33,497	0	7
Transfers of shares	750	0	0	2,679	18	4
Estates of deceased persons	15,000	0	0	16,711	17	0
Totals	£ 138,750	0	0	100,066	13	8

\* General duties comprise those on agreements under seal, common deeds, conveyances or transfers of any property not shares, grants, leases, and transfers of runs, &c.

The above Return does not include the amount of Revenue received on account of Impressed Stamps issued to Licensed Vendors and others on credit, from whom I receive monthly payments, as shown in Statements of Miscellaneous Receipts; and which, if added to actual collections, would make the same exceed the estimated Revenue.



With respect to adhesive stamps I am unable to furnish any such information, as it is impossible to tell on which of the five classes of instruments, viz., agreements under hand, foreign bills, drafts payable on demand, policies of insurance and receipts, adhesive stamps are used.

As credit is given to various public officers, and to certain licensed vendors, I am not in a position to positively state the amount daily received by them, but the total paid on account of such credits is as follows:—

Total amount of Credit.	Total amount paid.	Balance unpaid.
£ s. d. 33,287 1 5	£ s. d. 14,583 14 10	£ s. d. 18,703 6 7

Appendix 5, 6.

The total number of stamps issued, both impressed and adhesive, are shown in the accompanying lists or returns for the period between the 1st January and 30th September, 1881. It will be seen that upwards of 3,500,000 stamps of the value of 1d. have been impressed during that period, being an average of 90,000 per week, each of which has to be impressed separately to get a perfect impression.

Having reference to postage stamps being allowed to be used for stamp duties, I beg to give the following extract from the report of the Honorable the Postmaster General for the year 1880. The revenue for that year being £194,084 8s. 7d.

“In 1879 the revenue amounted to £171,336 5s. 5d., showing an increase for the year 1880 of “£22,748 3s. 2d.”

“The Stamp Duties Act having come into operation in July, 1880, and postage stamps being available for stamp duty purposes, a portion of the large increase of revenue collected during that year is “attributable to the operation of the new Act.”

I roughly estimated the loss to this Department by the use of postage stamps to be at least £10,000 per annum. That estimate is now shown by the quarterly returns to have been considerably underrated. These returns show a very considerable increase, which I submit is partly attributable to the use of postage stamps for stamp duty purposes.

Quarter ending	1880.	1881.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31 March... ..	40,773 4 7	48,043 7 9	7,270 3 2
30 June ... ..	45,540 17 2	60,272 11 0	14,731 13 10
30 September ... ..	49,665 1 4	73,111 10 6	23,446 9 2

Since compiling the above I have had an interview, by the direction of the Honorable the Treasurer, with the Secretary of the General Post Office, who made an offer to refund the amount of £12,000 for the half-year ended 30th June last, as an approximate amount for that period on account of postage stamps used for stamp duties.

I think that offer should be accepted, but in future adjustments an additional sum of £1,000 should be added to every subsequent half-year, making as follows:—£13,000 for the half year ending December, 1881; £14,000 for half-year ending June, 1882; £15,000 for half-year ending December, 1882, and so on. On that basis I conceive the revenue would be fairly adjusted.

In concluding these remarks I take the opportunity of stating that the Act, which has now been in operation for fifteen months, appears to work satisfactorily and with little (if any) inconvenience to the public.

I have, &c.,

W. HEMMING,

Commissioner of Stamp Duties.

## APPENDIX.

(1.)

STATEMENT of Revenue collected at the Stamp Office, under the Stamp Duties Act of 1880, during the Quarters ended 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December, 1880, respectively.

Head of Revenue.	Quarter ended 30 June, 1880.	Quarter ended 30 September, 1880.	Quarter ended 31 December, 1880.	Total Receipts.
<b>SCHEDULE I.—DEEDS OR INSTRUMENTS.</b>				
Adhesive Stamps .....	£ s. d. 1,831 0 8	£ s. d. 7,278 13 11	£ s. d. 4,003 14 5	£ s. d. 13,113 9 0
Impressed Stamps .....	10,062 9 2	21,505 3 4	14,209 9 8	45,777 2 2
„ Bank Composition .....			5,747 0 0	5,747 0 0
				64,637 11 2
<b>SCHEDULE II.</b>				
Probate Duty .....		1,374 7 0	2,546 12 0	3,920 19 0
Administration Duty .....		57 4 0	188 16 0	246 0 0
				4,166 19 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>				
Repayments by Postmasters .....	36 11 4	421 10 2	106 4 1	564 5 7
„ Police Magistrates .....		46 0 8	36 18 8	82 19 4
„ Clerks of Petty Sessions .....		105 8 11	114 13 4	220 2 3
„ Licensed Vendors .....		85 9 10	953 11 8	1,039 1 6
„ Crown Lands Agents .....			25 1 11	25 1 11
„ Mining Registrars .....		0 2 9	0 15 0	0 17 9
„ Registrar General .....			1 5 0	1 5 0
Refund of Commission .....		1 3 4	4 14 5	5 17 9
Suspense Account .....	4 3 4	6 15 9	1 3 3	12 2 4
Over-payment on a/c of Impressed Stamps	1 10 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	1 11 6
				1,953 4 11
Received at the Treasury during the Quarter, as disclosed in published Return of Receipts and Expenditure, to be added to Amount collected.....	11,935 14 6	30,882 0 8	27,939 19 11	*70,757 15 1
		454 14 6	1,090 13 0	1,545 7 6
	11,935 14 6	31,336 15 2	29,030 12 11	†72,303 2 7

\* Total Amount collected.

† Total Amount of Revenue.

(2.)

STATEMENT of Revenue collected at the Stamp Office, under the Stamp Duties Act of 1880, during the Quarter ended 31 March, 1881.

Head of Revenue.	Quarter ended 31 March, 1881.		Total Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>SCHEDULE I.—DEEDS OR INSTRUMENTS.</b>			
Adhesive Stamps .....	3,305 19 10		
Impressed Stamps .....	17,470 6 11		
„ Bank Composition .....	6,308 0 0		
		27,084 6 9	
<b>SCHEDULE II.</b>			
Probate Duty .....	3,650 0 0		
Administration Duty .....	283 6 0		
Settlement Duty .....	3 12 0		
		3,936 18 0	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>			
Repayments by Postmasters .....	121 1 7		
„ Licensed Vendors .....	2,522 12 2		
„ Police Magistrates .....	128 4 11		
„ Clerks of Petty Sessions .....	89 19 7		
„ Crown Lands Agents .....	16 7 5		
„ Registrar General .....	10 15 0		
Spoiled stamps unpaid on 31st December, 1880 .....	5 18 5		
Commission Refunded .....	8 1 5		
Suspense Account .....	20 14 3		
Law Courts .....	0 5 1	2,923 19 10	
			*33,945 4 7
Received at the Treasury during the Quarter, as disclosed in published Return of Receipts and Expenditure, to be added to amount collected.....	1,201 10 10		1,201 10 10
	35,146 15 5		†35,146 15 5

\* Total Amount collected.

† Total Amount of Revenue.

(3.)

## STATEMENT of Revenue collected at the Stamp Office, under the Stamp Duties Act of 1880, during the Quarter ended 30 June, 1881.

Head of Revenue.	Quarter ended 30 June, 1881.		Total Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>SCHEDULE I.—DEEDS OR INSTRUMENTS.</b>			
Adhesive Stamps .....	3,474 3 4		
Impressed Stamps .....	20,964 5 3		
"    Bank Composition .....	6,522 10 0	30,960 18 7	
<b>SCHEDULE II.</b>			
Probate Duty .....	6,327 19 0		
Administration Duty .....	363 15 0		
Settlement Duty .....	6 0 0	6,697 14 0	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>			
Re-payments by Postmasters .....	135 3 6		
"    Police Magistrates .....	97 0 4		
"    Clerks of Petty Sessions .....	290 5 6		
"    Licensed Vendors .....	2,335 1 4		
"    Crown Lands Agents .....	31 8 8		
"    Mining Registrars .....	3 14 3		
"    Registrar General .....	532 10 0		
Suspense Account .....	15 5 4		
Refund of Commission .....	14 19 9		
Law Courts .....	0 12 1		
Spoiled Stamps from March Quarter .....	43 19 6	3,500 0 3	
			* 41,158 12 10
Received at the Treasury during the Quarter, as disclosed in published Return of Receipts and Expenditure, to be added to amount collected...	1,834 7 0	.....	1,834 7 0
	42,992 19 10		† 42,992 19 10

\* Total Amount collected.

† Total Amount of Revenue.

(4.)

## COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue collected at the Stamp Office, under the Stamp Duties Act of 1880, during the Quarters ended 30 September, 1880, and 30 September, 1881, respectively; showing the Increase or Decrease under each head.

Head of Revenue.	Quarter ended 30 September, 1880.	Quarter ended 30 September, 1881.	Increase.	Total Increase.	Decrease.	Total Decrease.	Total Increase on the Quarter.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>SCHEDULE I.—DEEDS OR INSTRUMENTS.</b>							
Adhesive Stamps .....	7,278 18 11	3,350 11 10	.....	.....	3,928 2 1		
Impressed Stamps .....	21,505 3 4	24,869 8 4	3,364 5 0				
"    Bank Composition .....	.....	6,657 10 0	6,657 10 0	10,021 15 0		3,928 2 1	
<b>SCHEDULE II.</b>							
Probate Duty .....	1,374 7 0	5,441 7 0	4,067 0 0				
Administration Duty .....	57 4 0	561 1 0	503 17 0				
Settlement Duty .....	.....	13 0 0	13 0 0	4,583 17 0			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>							
Repayments by Postmasters .....	421 10 2	354 9 5	.....	.....	67 9 0		
"    Police Magistrates .....	46 0 8	56 2 6	10 1 10				
"    Clerks of Petty Sessions .....	105 8 11	135 9 8	30 0 9				
"    Licensed Vendors .....	85 9 10	3,185 1 3	3,099 11 5				
"    Crown Lands Agts. ....	.....	15 13 11	15 13 11				
"    Mining Registrar's .....	0 2 9	2 11 2	2 8 5	4,004 7 3			
"    Registrar General .....	.....	836 15 0	836 15 0				18,009 19
Refund of Commission .....	1 3 4	10 11 9	9 8 5				
Suspense Account .....	6 15 9	3 10 6	.....	.....	3 5 3		
Overpayment on account of Impressed Stamps .....	0 1 0	.....	.....	.....	0 1 0		
Law Courts .....	.....	0 7 6	0 7 6			70 7 0	
							Deduct Total Decrease .....
	* 30,882 0 8	* 45,493 10 10	.....				3,998 9 1
Received at the Treasury during the Quarter, as disclosed in published Return of Receipts and Expenditure, to be added to amount collected .....	454 14 6	1,503 11 0	1,048 16 6				14,611 10 2
	† 31,336 15 2	† 46,997 1 10					1,048 16 6
							Total Increase on the Quarter
							15,660 6 8

\* Total Amounts collected.

† Total Amounts of Revenue.

85

(5.)

LIST of Stamps Impressed for General Duties, &amp;c., from 1st January to 30th September, 1881, inclusive.

Denomination.	Number.	Denomination.	Number.	Denomination.	Number.	Denomination.	Number.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
0 0 1	3,621,752	0 11 0	184	1 6 6	3	12 10 0	40
0 0 2	83,426	0 11 6	147	1 7 0	8	13 0 0	15
0 0 3	92	0 12 0	197	1 7 6	27	13 10 0	16
0 0 6	163,823	0 12 6	235	1 10 0	1,848	14 0 0	23
0 0 9	60	0 13 0	111	1 12 6	6	14 10 0	9
0 1 0	44,980	0 13 6	80	1 15 0	8	15 0 0	35
0 1 3	10	0 14 0	146	1 17 6	3	15 10 0	7
0 1 6	15,046	0 14 6	82	2 0 0	2,007	16 0 0	7
0 1 9	6	0 15 0	308	2 5 0	7	16 10 0	9
0 2 0	9,022	0 15 6	76	2 10 0	854	17 0 0	5
0 2 3	5	0 16 0	97	2 15 0	Nil.	17 10 0	16
0 2 6	6,375	0 16 6	79	3 0 0	546	18 0 0	6
0 2 9	1	0 17 0	82	3 10 0	460	18 10 0	10
0 3 0	3,099	0 17 6	91	4 0 0	291	19 0 0	3
0 3 3	3	0 18 0	92	4 10 0	160	19 10 0	6
0 3 6	2,347	0 18 6	62	5 0 0	255	20 0 0	44
0 3 9	1	0 19 0	56	5 10 0	79	21 0 0	Nil.
0 4 0	5	0 19 6	62	6 0 0	100	22 0 0	11
0 4 6	1,166	1 0 0	7,967	6 10 0	61	23 0 0	7
0 5 0	8,558	1 0 6	18	7 0 0	85	24 0 0	4
0 5 6	813	1 1 0	41	7 10 0	91	25 0 0	29
0 6 0	841	1 1 6	30	8 0 0	33	26 0 0	3
0 6 6	486	1 2 0	43	8 10 0	35	27 0 0	6
0 7 0	445	1 2 6	55	9 0 0	44	28 0 0	2
0 7 6	526	1 3 0	22	9 10 0	25	29 0 0	2
0 8 0	384	1 3 6	12	10 0 0	94	30 0 0	32
0 8 6	281	1 4 0	24	10 10 0	20	35 0 0	5
0 9 0	351	1 4 6	6	11 0 0	22	40 0 0	16
0 9 6	270	1 5 0	185	11 10 0	12	45 0 0	5
0 10 0	4,452	1 5 6	2	12 0 0	15	50 0 0	103
0 10 6	176	1 6 0	7				

(6.)

LIST of Adhesive Duties' Stamps issued from 1st January to 30th September, 1881, inclusive.

Denomination.	Numbers.	Denomination.	Numbers.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
0 0 1	358,510	0 4 0	1,470
0 0 2	615,298	0 5 0	5,323
0 0 3	16,806	0 6 0	360
0 0 6	39,052	0 7 0	381
0 0 9	5,757	0 8 0	178
0 1 0	36,416	0 9 0	147
0 1 6	4,256	0 10 0	1,841
0 2 0	9,235	0 12 6	78
0 2 6	7,204	0 15 0	120
0 3 0	4,252	1 0 0	610

### BONDED SUGAR REFINERIES.

The Pymont Sugar Refinery is worked under the "Bonded Distilleries and Bonded Sugar Houses Act," 26 Vic. No. 18 of 1862.

The raw sugar for refining is delivered by Customs Officers from the ship to the inspectors at the refinery, when all supervision by the Customs authorities ceases, except in cases of export from the refinery, when the necessary clearing papers are forwarded by the inspectors to the Customs Officer in charge of the vessel by which the sugar is shipped.

Duty is paid by the Colonial Sugar Company through this department, and receipts taken, and filed in my office.

J.H.B.

#### PYRMONT SUGAR REFINERY.

STATEMENT of Operations during the year 1880, and to 30th September in the year 1881.

	1880.	Nine months of 1881 to 30th Sept.
Raw sugar received—		
Of Foreign growth ... ..	tons. 8,241	tons. 12,780
Of Queensland growth ... ..	776	260
Of New South Wales growth... ..	2,768	2,751
*Total ... ..	11,785	15,791
Sugar issued—		
Of raw sugar, on duty ... ..	297	227
Of bastard sugar " " ... ..	7,039	9,204
Of " " export ... ..	5,270	3,012
Of " " exchange† ... ..	1,903	3,288
Total ... ..	14,509	15,731

\* Exclusive of stock on hand at end of previous year.

† Exchange—This term is applied to sugar issued free of duty in exchange for New South Wales grown sugar delivered to the refinery, less 2½ per cent., as per Treasurer's authority, dated 8th April, 1880.

#### COLONIAL DISTILLERIES.

26 Vic. No. 18, of 1862.

The Harwood Island Distillery has produced during the present year, to the 30th September, 72,926 gallons of proof spirit, and with the exception of 4,887 gallons remaining on hand at that place, and 19,464 gallons ascertained to be in the Customs Bond at Pymont, I am quite unable to account for its disposal, as under the 91st clause of the Act 13 Vic. No. 27, as soon as the spirit leaves the Distillery it passes completely out of my custody into that of the Customs. This is most inconvenient, as I am consequently unable to estimate the quantity issued on duty or export without going to another department for that information which ought to be capable of record in my own. As, however, I hold a deputation under the authority of the Governor and Executive Council to act as a Customs Officer, perhaps some arrangement might possibly be made permitting me to have charge of the spirit manufactured under my supervision, until it is disposed of.

The greater part of the spirit produced in New South Wales is exported, and as may be seen by the Statistical Register for 1880 there were sent

To Great Britain ... ..	24,057 gallons.
To Victoria ... ..	18,012 "
To New Caledonia ... ..	60,155 "

The chief causes which tend to check the sale of New South Wales spirit in the local market are the inferior quality of the spirit made, the superior quality of the Queensland rum, and the large importations of German and other foreign spirit at a very low price and very high strength.

G. H. BARNEY.

1881.

—  
**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

—————  
**WAYS AND MEANS.**  
 (EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.)

—————  
*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 November, 1881.*  
 —————

**EXPLANATORY Statement of the Public Accounts of  
 New South Wales, as embodied in the Ways and  
 Means for the year 1882.**

—————  
**THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.**

The accounts now submitted differ in arrangement slightly from those of former years. Hitherto it has been the practice to submit with the Ways and Means an account for each individual year so long as the account remained unclosed. This practice had the advantage, no doubt, of showing whether the year's revenue was sufficient or otherwise to meet the authorized expenditure; but since the appropriations of Parliament have obtained a currency of two years, the continuance of the practice hitherto adopted would be inconvenient, inasmuch as it would multiply accounts which would tend to confuse rather than make clear the financial condition of the Colony.

The Ways and Means of 9th February last embraced the Surplus Revenue Account, the Account of Revenue and Expenditure for 1879, a similar account for 1880, and an account showing the proposed expenditure in relation to the estimated income for the year 1881. Although the Surplus Revenue Account is not yet closed, nor all the services authorised out of the revenues of 1879 and 1880 completed, it is not considered desirable, for the reasons above stated, to resubmit any of these accounts.

The payments made this year, and yet to be made for services chargeable thereto, will be found embodied in the account for the present year. The accounts now submitted are only two, viz. :—

1. An account of Revenue and Expenditure for 1881.
2. An account showing the proposed Expenditure in relation to the estimated Income for 1882.

These two accounts are absolutely necessary, as it would be almost impossible to explain satisfactorily the present and prospective financial position of the Colony without them. The first account to be explained is therefore

#### THE ACCOUNT FOR 1881.

In order to bring into one view the Assets and Liabilities of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the present year so far as these can be ascertained at this time this account is prepared so as to show not only the revenue and expenditure proper to the year 1881 but the payments which have been made since the 1st January last on account of services of 1880 and previous years and the claims against those years which were outstanding on the 30th September last. The payments made during the present year, and the claims outstanding on the last-mentioned date, of course form a charge against the cash balance at the credit of this fund on the 31st December, 1880, and any other assets which were then available.

The cash balance on that date was £1,440,227 10s. 6d. ; the other assets consist of the Treasurer's advance votes of £100,000 each for the years 1879 and 1880, the former having been recouped this year, the latter repayable on or before the 31st December next; and the amount due by the Loans Account on the 31st December, 1880, for advances made prior to 1879, from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, pending the sale of Debentures, which was £465,437 18s. 7d. These assets, which together amount to £2,105,665 9s. 1d., were legally available to meet all the services of 1880, and previous years, including of course those which Parliament authorised to be defrayed out of the Surplus Revenue Account, which were either in course of completion or not commenced at the close of last year.

On the debtor side of the account the charges on account of these services are fully set forth. They are divided into two classes, namely, those services for which payment has been made between the 1st January, and the 30th September last, and those which were retained as liabilities on that date. The payments amounted to £953,317 5s. 10d., and the liabilities, particulars of which are given in the statements marked B, C, D, and E, at pages 19, 21, 49, and 73 of the Ways and Means, to £892,104 10s. 9d., making together a sum of £1,845,421 16s. 7d. To this there has also to be added £270,026 11s. 9d., being the amount of additional items of expenditure on account of services of 1880 and previous years, as per the Supplementary Estimates now before the Legislative Assembly. Deducting the assets, which amount to £2,105,665 9s. 1d., from the charges, the amount of which is £2,115,448 8s. 4d., there is left a debtor balance of £9,782 19s. 3d., which is the amount of deficiency on the account for 1880.

The revenue of this year, which is also shown in this account, is now estimated at £6,347,747, of which £4,793,730 was actually received during the first nine months, and £1,554,017, estimated as the probable revenue of the remaining three months.

These

These two sums make, as stated, a total of £6,347,747, which, if realised in full, will be by far the largest annual revenue ever collected in this or any colony south of the equator. Deducting from this revenue the debit balance of £9,782 19s. 3d. on the first division of the account, there is left a sum of £6,337,964 0s. 9d. available for the services of the year 1881. The services chargeable against this sum amount to £5,157,113 8s. 4d., which is composed of the following items, viz., authorised expenditure less £250,000 estimated savings, £4,957,216 7s., and additional expenditure yet to be authorised as per Supplementary Estimates now before the Committee, £199,897 1s. 4d. The authorised expenditure is £25,750 less than the amount estimated as the charge against the year when the last Financial Statement was made. This sum represents the amount of the reductions made in the Estimates-in-Chief for 1881 in their passage through Committee of Supply.

Treating the account as a whole, that is, making no distinction between current and arrear expenditure, it would show an estimated surplus at the close of this year of £1,180,850 12s. 5d. The following statement will show more clearly, perhaps, how this result is arrived at:—

*Assets.*

Cash Balance 31st December, 1880	...	...	...	£1,440,227	10	6
Treasurer's Advance for 1879, repaid in 1881	...	...	...	100,000	0	0
Treasurer's Advance for 1880, to be repaid in December next	...	...	...	100,000	0	0
Amount due by the Loans Account	...	...	...	465,437	18	7
Amount of Actual and Estimated Revenue for the year 1881	...	...	...	6,347,747	0	0
Total Assets	...	...	...	£ 8,453,412	9	1

*Liabilities.*

Payments made on account of Services of 1880 and previous years from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1881	...	...	...	£ 953,317	5	10
Amount of appropriations on account of 1880 and previous years, retained for expenditure on same date...	...	...	...	892,104	10	9
Amount of authorized expenditure for the year 1881—						
Less £250,000, estimated Savings	...	...	...	4,957,216	7	0
Amount of the Supplementary Estimates now before the Legislative Assembly	...	...	...	469,923	13	1
Total Liabilities	...	...	...	£ 7,272,561	16	8

Deducting the total liabilities from the total assets thus shown, there is left the balance above stated, namely, £1,180,850 12s. 5d.

As



As the actual and estimated revenue of this year, as now ascertained, far exceeds the original estimate of February last, the following statement is appended in order to show the sources from which the increase is being derived :—

Head of Receipt.	Original Estimate.	Actual and Estimated Revenue.	Short of Original Estimate.	In Excess of Original Estimate.
<b>TAXATION.</b>				
	£	£	£	£
Customs ... ..	1,273,900	1,381,216	.....	107,346
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses ... ..	40,000	56,100	.....	16,100
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony ... ..	7,000	4,601	2,399	.....
Stamps ... ..	160,000	170,137	.....	10,137
Licenses ... ..	114,000	117,071	.....	3,071
<b>Total Taxation ... ..</b>	<b>1,594,900</b>	<b>1,729,155</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>136,654</b>
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>				
Sales ... ..	1,196,000	1,908,204	.....	712,204
<b>Annual Land Revenue—</b>				
Interest on land conditionally purchased ...	230,000	252,812	.....	22,812
Pastoral occupation ... ..	345,400	272,053	73,347	.....
Mining occupation ... ..	18,100	21,523	.....	3,423
Miscellaneous Land Receipts ... ..	22,300	30,407	.....	8,107
	615,800	576,795	73,347	34,342
<b>Total Land Revenue ... ..</b>	<b>1,811,800</b>	<b>2,484,999</b>	<b>73,347</b>	<b>746,546</b>
<b>RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.</b>				
Railway Receipts ... ..	1,365,000	1,439,602	.....	74,602
Post Office ... ..	305,250	343,657	.....	38,407
Mint Receipts ... ..	10,000	9,772	228	.....
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold ...	1,300	1,702	.....	402
Pilotage, Harbour and Light Rates, and Fees...	30,000	35,182	.....	5,182
Registration of Brands ... ..	925	984	.....	59
Public School Fees ... ..	45,000	45,834	.....	834
Fees of Office ... ..	53,900	59,619	.....	5,719
<b>Total Receipts for Services Rendered...</b>	<b>1,811,375</b>	<b>1,936,352</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>125,205</b>
<b>GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>				
Rents, exclusive of Land... ..	43,595	50,170	.....	6,575
Fines and Forfeitures ... ..	12,300	13,893	.....	1,593
Unclassified Receipts ... ..	166,700	133,178	33,522	.....
<b>Total Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..</b>	<b>222,595</b>	<b>197,241</b>	<b>33,522</b>	<b>8,168</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>£ 5,440,670</b>	<b>6,347,747</b>	<b>109,496</b>	<b>1,016,573</b>

#### ESTIMATED ACCOUNT FOR 1882.

This account it will be observed is commenced with the estimated balance at the credit of the account for 1881, namely, £1,180,850 12s. 5d. The revenue of next year is estimated at £6,240,940. These two sums make together £7,421,790 12s. 5d., which is the amount that will probably be available to meet the expenditure of 1882. According to the Estimates now before the Legislative Assembly that expenditure is estimated at £5,961,368 8s. Deducting this sum from the credit of £7,421,790 12s. 5d. above mentioned, there is left an estimated surplus of £1,460,422 4s. 5d.

The

The following are the principal increases in the Estimates of expenditure for 1882 :—

Immigration ... ..	£35,000	0	0
Charitable Allowances (including £12,500 for re-building Sydney Infirmary) ... ..	22,800	0	0
New Services :—			
Fisheries Commission... ..	3,310	0	0
State Children's Relief Department... ..	3,160	0	0
State Nursery ... ..	1,160	0	0
Public Instruction ... ..	84,208	0	0
Grants in aid of Educational Institutions (including £8,500 for the Sydney University—£5,000 of which is for an additional endowment) ... ..	15,731	0	0
Petty Sessions—being re-arrangement ... ..	19,145	0	0
Prisons ... ..	13,287	0	0
Survey of Lands ... ..	76,527	0	0
Harbours and Rivers Navigation—Dredge Service ... ..	8,200	0	0
Colonial Architect :—			
Public Works and Buildings :—			
Parramatta Lunatic Asylum... ..	14,800	0	0
Other Public Works and Buildings ... ..	66,482	0	0
Revotes for Public Buildings ... ..	23,928	0	0
Roads and Bridges :—			
Construction and Maintenance ... ..	92,701	0	0
Revotes of 1878 and 1879 ... ..	25,764	0	0
Railways—Existing Lines :—			
Working Expenses ... ..	107,302	0	0
Post Office ... ..	5,810	0	0
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	5,092	0	0
Department of Mines ... ..	21,400	0	0

The increase for these services amounts to the sum of £645,807 0 0

The difference between this and the actual increase is made up of increases on some items and decreases on others.

#### TREASURY BALANCES.

Particulars of the balances at the credit or debit of the various Public Accounts on the 30th September last, as exhibited by the books of the Treasury, will be found at page 109 of Ways and Means. The following is an abstract of these balances and the distribution of same :—

#### BALANCES AS PER TREASURY BOOKS.

Consolidated Revenue Fund... ..	*£2,308,166	3	9
Trust Fund ... ..	1,525,490	13	0
Old Loans Account ... ..	154,180	2	5
Gross total ... ..	£3,987,836	19	2
Less—Debit balance on the General Loan Fund ... ..	2,839,202	8	5
Net total ... ..	£1,148,634	10	9

#### DISTRIBUTION

\* In addition to this there is a sum of £465,437 18s. 7d. due by the General Loan Account, which would bring the credit on the Consolidated Revenue Fund up to £2,773,604 2s. 4d.

## DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCES.

## Bank of New South Wales—

Public Account, Sydney ... ..	£3,337,355	6	2
Special Bank Deposits ... ..	821,822	0	0
	<hr/>		
		£4,159,177	6 2

*Less—*

Overdraft on the London Account at the date of latest advices ... ..	£748,049	19	4
Overdraft on the General Loan Account, Sydney ... ..	2,896,020	8	5
	<hr/>		
		3,644,070	7 9
Net Balance in Banks ... ..		£515,106	18 5
Cash in the hands of the Receiver ... ..		19,591	0 1
Securities in the Treasury Chest ... ..		613,336	12 3
Securities in Bank of New South Wales ... ..		600	0 0
		<hr/>	
Total as above ... ..		£1,148,634	10 9

## THE LOANS ACCOUNT.

As usual, statements are appended to the Ways and Means, showing the Assets and Liabilities of the Loan Account, and the exact condition of the several votes taken for Railways and other services authorised to be carried out by borrowed money. These Statements will be found at pages 79–104. During last Session a Loan Bill was passed, authorising a Loan to be raised to the amount of £7,807,500 for carrying out the following services, viz. :—

## Railways :—

Southern and Northern Junction Railway—From Homebush to Waratah (double line) 95 miles ... ..	£2,000,000	0	0
Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama, 68 miles ... ..	1,020,000	0	0
Goulburn to Cooma, <i>via</i> Tarago, Bungendore, and Quean- beyan, 130 miles ... ..	1,430,000	0	0
Albury to the river Murray (double line), including moiety of cost of construct- ing the Bridge, 1¼ mile ...	80,000	0	0
Orange to near Forbes, <i>via</i> Molong, 83 miles ... ..	705,500	0	0
Narrandera to Jerilderie, 63 miles	518,000	0	0
Cootamundra to Gundagai, 34 miles ... ..	218,000	0	0
Murrumburrah to Blayney, 108 miles ... ..	1,260,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
Carried forward... ..	£7,231,500	0	0

Brought

Brought forward ...	£7,231,500	0	0		
From Wagga Wagga to Albury, to complete the Line ...	95,000	0	0		
Alterations and Additions to Station Buildings and Siding Accommodation to meet in- creasing traffic, inclusive of payments made in 1880 in anticipation of this vote ...	300,000	0	0		
				£7,626,500	0 0
Harbours and Rivers Navigation—					
Towards construction of Southern Breakwater, Newcastle ...	20,000	0	0		
Towards construction of Break- water, Clarence River ...	30,000	0	0		
Towards completing Darling Harbour Wharf and Exten- sion of Railway to deep waters of Port Jackson ...	60,000	0	0		
Towards Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie ... ..	20,000	0	0		
				130,000	0 0
Roads and Bridges—					
Bridge over Manilla River at Manilla ... ..	27,000	0	0		
Bridge over the Gwydir or Big River at Bingera ... ..	24,000	0	0		
				51,000	0 0
Total ... ..				£7,807,500	0 0

The Liabilities and Assets of the Loan Account on the 30th September last were as follows:—

*Liabilities.*

Unexpended Votes—

Old Loans Account ... ..	£14,389,782	11	7
General Loan Account ... ..	154,180	2	5
Amount due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Advances, pending sale of Debentures ... ..	465,437	18	7
Overdraft at Bank of New South Wales... ..	2,896,020	8	5
Total Liabilities ... ..	£17,905,421	1	0

*Assets.*

Cash in the Bank of New South Wales at the credit of the Old Loans Account, being part of the balance at the credit of the Public Account ... ..	£154,180	2	5
Amount on Special Deposit with four of the city Banks	56,818	0	0
Amount yet to be raised under various Loan Acts ... ..	17,694,422	18	7
Total Assets ... ..	£17,905,421	1	0

It

It is necessary to mention that in May last a Loan was negotiated in London for £2,050,000, so that the amount to be raised, as above shown, has to be reduced by that sum. The proceeds of this Loan cannot be brought to account in the books of the Treasury until complete accounts are furnished by the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, and these are not due in the Colony for some time yet, the last instalment of the Loan having only been paid on the 30th ultimo. This sale of Public Securities is by far the most successful that has ever been made. The prices realized averaged £103 8s. 11d. per cent. Although details have not yet been received the following is an approximate result of the sale, viz. :—

Proceeds of £2,050,000 Debentures, at average price of							
£103 8s. 11d....	...	...	...	...	...	£2,120,639	11 8
Deduct Charges, &c. :—							
Brokerage, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on							
£2,039,200 ...	...	...	...	£5,098	0 0		
Bank's Commission ...	...	...	...	3,812	10 0		
Stamp Duty, $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. ...	...	...	...	2,562	10 0		
Advertising, &c., say ...	...	...	...	500	0 0		
						11,973	0 0
Net proceeds ...	...	...	...	£2,108,666	11 8		

### TRUST FUND.

The balance at the credit of this Fund on the 30th September last was £1,525,490 13s. 0d. On the 31st December, 1881, it stood at £1,190,130 8s. 3d., so that there has been an increase during the last nine months of £335,360 4s. 9d. The following statement will show on what accounts this increase chiefly occurs :—

	Balances.		Decrease.	Increase.				
	31st Dec., 1880.	30th Sept., 1881.						
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Government Savings' Bank ...	586,489	1 7	857,027	14 0	270,538	12 5		
The Clergy and School Estates ...	192,853	3 6	193,368	5 9	515	2 3		
Trust Moneys Account (20 Vic. No. 11)	109,296	18 5	140,247	14 6	30,950	16 1		
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act...	38,205	3 3	42,369	18 9	4,164	15 6		
Revenue Suspense Account ...	26,359	3 3	29,811	3 5	3,452	0 2		
Police Reward and Superannuation Fund ...	23,291	0 1	25,934	3 4	2,643	3 3		
Immigration Remittances ...	14,843	6 3	3,581	3 9	11,262	2 6		
Sheep Account ...	10,461	7 3	14,166	8 3	3,705	1 0		
Poundage Account ...	7,821	17 5	6,763	7 7	1,058	9 10		
Other Accounts ...	180,509	7 3	212,220	13 8	31,711	6 5		
	£1,190,130	8 3	1,525,490	13 0	12,320	12 4	347,680	17 1

## PUBLIC DEBT.

On the 31st December, 1880, the Public Debt stood at £14,903,919 9s. 2d. Since then a loan has been negotiated in London to the extent of £2,050,000. The outstanding debt amounts at the present time to £16,947,119 9s. 2d. During next year Interminable Debentures to the amount of £232,130 are payable at the option of the Government. As it is not considered desirable to renew this small loan, provision will be made in an additional Estimate for 1882 for its liquidation out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. With the exception of this sum, and the gradual extinction of the Million Railway Loan of 1864, no portion of the Public Debt falls due till the year 1888, when Debentures issued under various Acts mature to the amount of £499,200. The Loans authorised but not yet negotiated amount to £15,644,422 18s. 7d., a sum which, at the present rate of expenditure, will not be all required for very many years to come. In fact there is no immediate need of borrowing, as the general funds at the credit of the Government are ample to meet all demands for Loan services.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 15th November, 1881.*

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Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1881.

[9d.]



1881.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

YEAR 1880,

ACCOMPANIED BY THE

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

(UNDER THE ACT 33 VIC. No. 18.)

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
12 *July*, 1881.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1881.





1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(WITH THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT THEREON FOR THE YEAR 1880.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 July, 1881.*

The Auditor General to The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

11 July, 1881.

I do myself the honor to forward to you herewith the Treasurer's Annual Statement of the Public Accounts for the year 1880, together with my Report thereupon.

I request that the papers may be laid upon the Table of the House in conformity with the provisions of the 38th clause of the Audit Act.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.



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ABSTRACTS  
OF THE  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS  
OF THE  
COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,  
FOR THE YEAR  
1880.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Public Accounts—General Abstract ... ..	10
Distribution of Balances ... ..	12
Consolidated Revenue Fund—Account Current ... ..	14
Consolidated Revenue Fund—Statement of Receipts, marked A ... ..	15
Consolidated Revenue Fund—Abstract of Disbursements, marked B ... ..	19
Consolidated Revenue Fund—Detailed Statement of Disbursements ... ..	20
Consolidated Revenue Fund Accumulated Surplus—Detailed Statement of Disbursements, marked C ... ..	57
Loans' Account (Old Loans) ... ..	62
The Superannuation Repeal Fund, 36 Victoria, No. 29 ... ..	66
The General Loans' Account ... ..	70
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund Account ... ..	76
Police Reward Fund Account ... ..	80
Police Superannuation Fund Account ... ..	84
Trust Moneys' Deposit Account ... ..	88
Special Deposits Account ... ..	89
Scab in Sheep Fund Account ... ..	90
Public Debt of the Colony on 31st December, 1880—Statement of the particulars of the... ..	92
Statement of Due Dates of outstanding Debentures and Funded Stock on 31st December, 1880 ... ..	94
Schedule of Repayments to credit of Votes ... ..	95

# INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
<b>A</b>			
Abattoir—Glebe Island .....	25, 32, 45	Consolidated Revenue Fund—Statement of Revenue and Receipts .....	15
Abstract of Disbursements out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund .....	19	Consolidated Revenue Fund—Abstract of Disbursements .....	19
Abstract of Revenue Refunded .....	54, 59	Consolidated Revenue—Detailed Statement of Disbursements .....	20
Account—Scab in Sheep Fund .....	90	Contingent Works on Roads under Department ..	52
Account—Clergy and School Lands .....	76	Contributions under Sheep Disease Prevention Act ..	89
Account Current—Consolidated Revenue Fund ..	14	Conveyance of Mails .....	40, 53
Account—Special Deposits .....	89	Coroners' Inquests .....	21, 24, 33, 47
Account—Trust Moneys' Deposit .....	88	Courts—District .....	33, 47
Administration of Justice .....	20, 21, 24, 33, 46	Crown Lands—Survey and Occupation of .....	25, 41, 53
Advances to Contractors .....	89	Customs—Drawbacks and Refund of Duties .....	54
Advances repaid .....	18	Customs—Establishment .....	20, 25, 32, 45
Advance to Treasurer .....	55	Customs—Receipts .....	15
Affiliated Colleges—Endowment of .....	41, 54	Colonial Distilleries and Refineries .....	45
Agent General for the Colony .....	24, 30, 43	Construction and Maintenance of Main Roads ...	38, 51
Allowances—Charitable .....	24, 30, 43	Crown Solicitor .....	34, 48
Appropriations re-voted .....	23, 57, 59	Commissioners Fund, Real Property Act .....	89
Architect—Colonial .....	36	Country and Suburban Municipalities .....	24
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act .....	89	<b>D</b>	
Asylums—Lunatic .....	20, 21, 24, 29, 43	Debentures—Interest on .....	20, 28, 41, 54
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute .....	21, 30, 43	Debentures paid off .....	93
Attorney General's Department .....	34, 47	Debt—Public—Statement of .....	92
Auditor General's Department .....	30, 43	Defence Works .....	42
Australian Museum—Endowment of .....	54	Disbursements out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund—Abstract of .....	19
Advance to Superannuation Repeal Fund .....	55	Distilleries and Refineries—Colonial .....	45
Accumulated Surplus Disbursements .....	57	Distribution of Balances .....	12
Appendix to the Trust Fund Statements .....	90	District Courts .....	24, 33, 47
Appendix to the General Loans' Account .....	91	Domains and Hyde Park .....	35, 48
<b>B</b>			
Biloela .....	20, 30, 43	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties .....	54
Bishopthorpe Estate Fund .....	89	Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses .....	15
Board of Pharmacy .....	32, 45	Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony .....	15
Botanic Gardens .....	25, 35, 48	Duty on Gold .....	15
Brands Registration .....	41, 53	Department of Colonial Secretary .....	20, 21, 24, 29, 42, 58
British-Australian Telegraph Account .....	89	Department of Attorney General .....	34, 47
Buildings—Public Works and .....	20, 22, 26, 27, 36, 37, 38, 50, 57, 58, 59	Department of Treasury .....	25, 32, 45
<b>C</b>			
Charges on Collections .....	55, 60	Department of Railways .....	20, 22, 28, 40, 53, 58
Charitable Allowances .....	24, 30, 43	Department of Public Works .....	35, 50
Charitable Institutions .....	30, 43	Department of Lands .....	21, 25, 35, 48
Church of England—Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund .....	77	Department of Mines .....	25, 41, 53, 59
City of Sydney Improvement Board .....	30, 43	Department of Justice and Public Instruction ...	33, 46
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund—Account of Receipts and Disbursements .....	75	Dredge Services .....	35, 50
Colleges—Endowment of Affiliated .....	41, 54	<b>E</b>	
Colonial Agent .....	24, 30, 43	Electric Telegraphs .....	22, 27, 38, 40, 53, 57
Colonial Architect .....	26, 36	Electric Telegraph Receipts .....	16
Colonial Secretary .....	20, 21, 24, 29, 42, 57, 58	Emigration Officer .....	32, 45
Colonial Treasurer .....	25, 32, 45	Endowments :—	
Commission to Land Agents, &c .....	35, 48	Municipalities Act .....	57
Consolidated Revenue, Statement of Receipts and Disbursements in the year 1879 .....	15	Australian Museum .....	54
Conditional Land Sales Branch .....	25, 35, 48	Municipal Institutions .....	54
Consolidated Revenue Fund—Account Current ...	14	Sydney Grammar School .....	54
		Sydney Municipal Council .....	54
		Sydney University .....	54
		Affiliated Colleges .....	41, 54

	Page.		Page.
Erysipelas Hospital .....	30, 43		
Escort and Conveyance of Gold—Fees for .....	15		
Executive and Legislative .....	21, 24, 29, 42		
Executive Council .....	29, 42		
<b>F</b>			
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold .....	15		
Fees of Office .....	17		
Fees to Commissioners of Customs .....	41, 54		
Fees under Registration of Brands Act .....	17		
Fines and Forfeitures.....	17		
Free Public Library .....	33, 47		
Fuel and Light for Departments .....	32, 45		
Fencing Public Roads .....	25		
<b>G</b>			
Goals generally .....	29, 43		
Gardens—Botanic .....	25, 35, 48		
General Abstract—Public Account .....	10		
Gold Fields Survey Fee Account.....	89		
Gold Receivers .....	32, 45		
Gold and Escort.....	32, 45		
Gold Revenue.....	16		
Gold—Duty on .....	16		
Government Domains and Hyde Park.....	35, 48		
Governor's Establishment—His Excellency the... ..	29, 42		
Government Savings Bank Account.....	89		
Grammar School, Sydney—Endowment of the... ..	54		
Grants in aid of Public Institutions .....	20, 24, 33, 47		
Glebe Island Abattoirs .....	25, 45		
General Loans' Account .....	69		
<b>H</b>			
Harbours and River Navigation .....	21, 26, 35, 50, 57		
Harbour Dues .....	16		
Harbour and Light Rates .....	16		
Health and Emigration Officers .....	32, 45		
His Excellency the Governor's Establishment .....	29, 42		
Hyde Park—Government Domains and .....	35, 48		
<b>I</b>			
Immigration .....	30, 43		
Immigration Remittances .....	89		
Imperial Pension Fund Account .....	89		
Imperial Pension Fund Commission Account.....	89		
Imported Stock .....	25, 41, 53		
Industrial Schools .....	20, 30, 43		
Infirm and Destitute—Asylums for .....	30, 43		
Insolvent Court .....	46		
Insolvency Commissioners Act.....	54		
Interest on Debentures .....	20, 28, 41, 54		
Interest and Extinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 .....	28, 41, 54		
Inspector Public Charities.....	43		
International Exhibition Act .....	54		
<b>J</b>			
Judges under District Courts Act.....	54		
Justice—Administration of .....	20, 21, 24, 33, 46		
<b>L</b>			
Lands—Department of .....	21, 25, 35, 48		
Lands—Secretary for .....	21, 25, 35, 48, 57		
Land Agents, Appraisers, and others .....	35, 48		
Land Revenue.....	15		
Legislative Departments .....	21, 29, 42		
Library—Parliamentary .....	21, 24, 29, 42		
Library—Free Public .....	33, 47		
Licenses .....	15		
Life-boats.....	45		
Loans—General .....	70		
Lunatic Asylums.....	20, 21, 24, 29		
Lunacy.....	43		
<b>M</b>			
Mails—Conveyance of .....	40, 53		
Main Roads—Construction and Maintenance of... ..	38, 51		
Management, Expenses of—Clergy and School Estates .....	77		
Marine Board Receipts .....	16		
Marine Board of New South Wales.....	25, 32, 45		
Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.....	21, 24, 30, 43		
Medical Board—Clerk .....	30, 43		
Minor Roads.....	27, 38, 41, 53		
Mines—Department of.....	25, 41, 53, 59		
Mint, Sydney Branch of the Royal—Expenditure .....	54		
Mint Receipts.....	16		
Miscellaneous Railways.....	20, 22, 28, 40, 53, 58		
<b>Miscellaneous Expenditure:—</b>			
Colonial Secretary .....	21, 24, 31, 44, 57		
Administration of Justice.....	20, 24, 34, 47		
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade .....	25, 32, 46		
Secretary for Lands.....	21, 25, 35, 48, 57, 59		
Secretary for Mines.....	41, 53		
Secretary for Public Works.....	20, 21, 26, 35, 50, 57		
Railways .....	20, 22, 28, 40, 53, 58		
Miscellaneous Receipts—Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	17		
Molasses and Refined Sugar—Duty on.....	15		
Money Orders Account .....	89		
Money Order Department.....	40, 53		
Municipal Institutions—Endowment of .....	54		
Murray River Customs .....	15		
Museum .....	33, 47, 54		
Master in Equity .....	46, 47		
Municipal Council, Sydney—Endowment of .....	54		
Municipalities—Special Endowment .....	54		
Minister of Public Instruction.....	53		
<b>N</b>			
Naval Brigade.....	29, 42		
Navigation—Harbours and Rivers .....	21, 26, 35, 50, 57		
New Zealand Cable Subsidy .....	40, 53		
New Zealand Cable Account.....	89		
<b>O</b>			
Observatory.....	33, 47		
Occupation of Lands .....	25, 41, 53		
Other Payments .....	55		
Other Roads and Bridges .....	27, 38, 51		
Over-issues .....	89		
Ordnance and Barrack Department.....	25, 32, 45		
Oyster Beds.....	35, 48		
Other Main Roads .....	38, 51		
Old Loans Account.....	62		
<b>P</b>			
Parliamentary Library.....	21, 24, 29, 42		
Parliamentary Reporting Staff.....	42		
Payments under the Scab in Sheep Act .....	90		
Payments under the Registration of Brands Act .....	41, 53		
Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act .....	41, 54		
Petty Sessions.....	24, 33, 47		
Permanent and Volunteer Military Force .....	29, 42		
Pilotage and Harbour and Light Rates .....	16		
Pilotage .....	16		
Police Services .....	24, 29, 43		
Police Reward Fund Account, 16 Vic. No. 33, and 25 Vic. No. 16—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.....	80		
Police Superannuation Fund Account, 16 Vic. No. 33, and 25 Vic. No. 16—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements .....	83		
Postmaster General .....	20, 28, 40, 53		



	Page.		Page.
Post Office .....	20, 28, 40	Schedule B—Supplement to .....	20, 42
Postage Receipts.....	16	Schedule A .....	42
Poundage.....	89	Schedule B .....	29, 42
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions	41, 54	Schedule C .....	29, 42
Presbyterian Church—Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund.....	77	Schedule of Repayments, in the year 1880, to the credit of Votes .....	96
Prevention of Scab in Sheep .....	90	Schools :—	
Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets .....	32, 45	Grammar School, Sydney—Endowment of the	54
Prisons .....	21, 24, 29, 43	School Lands—Clergy and—Account of Receipts and Disbursements .....	75
Public Account—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1880 .....	10	Seamen's Wages .....	89
Public Debt—Statement of the .....	92	Secretary for Finance and Trade—Treasurer and .....	20, 21, 25, 32, 45
Public Debt—Statement of Due Dates of Outstanding Debentures and Funded Stock .....	94	Secretary for Lands Department .....	21, 25, 35, 48, 57, 59
Public Institutions—Grants in aid of .....	20, 24, 33, 47	Secretary for Mines .....	25, 41, 53, 59
Public Works and Buildings ...	20, 22, 26, 27, 36, 38, 50, 57, 58, 59	Secretary for Public Works.....	20, 21, 26, 35, 57, 58
Public Works .....	23, 37, 50, 59	Sessions—Quarter .....	34, 48
Public Works—Secretary for .....	20, 21, 26, 35, 50, 57	Sheriff .....	46
Public Works—Department of.....	35, 50	Shipping Masters .....	32, 45
Public Instruction .....	33, 53	Special Deposit Accounts .....	89
Public Instruction, Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund.....	77	Spirits distilled in the Colony—Duty on.....	15
Public Library—Free .....	33, 47	Stamps .....	16
Pharmacy Board.....	32, 45	Stamp Duties .....	45
Prothonotary .....	33, 46	Statement of Revenue and Receipts .....	15
Parliamentary Draftsman.....	34, 47	Statement of the Public Debt, 31 December, 1879	92
Public Charities Inspector .....	43	Statement of Sales of Debentures .....	91
		Statement of due Dates of Outstanding Debentures and Funded Stock on 31st December, 1880 .....	94
<b>Q</b>		Stores and Stationery.....	21, 25, 32, 45
Quarantine .....	25, 32, 45	Sugar—Refined, and Molasses—Duty on .....	15
Quartermasters .....	34, 48	Sundry Deposits .....	89
		Superannuation Act Repeal Act—Pensions under	41, 54
<b>R</b>		Superannuation Fund—Police .....	84
Railways—General Establishment, &c. ....	40, 53	Supplement to Schedule A .....	42
Railways—Miscellaneous .....	20, 22, 28, 40, 53, 58	Supplement to Schedule B .....	29, 42
Railways—Working Expenses .....	22, 28, 40, 53	Survey of Lands .....	25, 35, 48
Railways—Works in Progress .....	40, 53	Suspense Fund—Revenue .....	89
Railway Tolls and Miscellaneous Receipts .....	16	Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint .....	54
Railway Store Account .....	89	Sydney University—Endowment of.....	54
Real Property Act—Assurance Fund .....	89	Sydney Grammar School—Endowment of .....	54
Real Property Act—Commissioners' Fund.....	89	Sydney International Exhibition Act .....	41, 54
Receipts—Consolidated Revenue Fund—Statement of.....	15	Special Endowment—Municipalities .....	54
Receivers—Gold .....	32, 45	Superannuation Repeal Fund Account .....	55, 65
Refund of Duties—Drawbacks and .....	54		
Refined Sugar and Molasses—Duty on .....	15	<b>T</b>	
Refineries and Distilleries—Colonial .....	45	Telegraphs—Electric .....	22, 27, 38, 40, 53, 57
Registrar General .....	24, 30, 43	Telegraph Receipts—Electric .....	16
Registrar of Copyright .....	30, 43	Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.....	20, 21, 25, 32, 45
Registration of Brands .....	41, 53	Treasurer's Advance Account .....	55
Rents, exclusive of Land .....	17	Treasury Department.....	25, 32, 45
Repairs to Public Buildings ...	20, 22, 26, 27, 36, 38, 57, 58, 59	Triangulation of the Colony .....	35, 48
Repayments to the credit of Votes .....	56, 95	Trust Monies—Deposit Account .....	88
Revenue and Receipts returned .....	54, 59		
Revenue Suspense Fund .....	89	<b>U</b>	
Ré-votes .....	23, 57, 59	University of Sydney—Endowment of the .....	54
Reward Fund—Police .....	79	Unclassified Expenditure .....	20, 28, 41, 54
River Navigation—Harbours and .....	21, 26, 35, 50, 57	Unforeseen Expenses.....	46, 56
Roads and Bridges .....	27, 38, 40, 51, 58, 59	Unclassified Roads.....	40, 52
Roads—Construction and Maintenance .....	38, 51		
Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule .....	28, 40, 52	<b>V</b>	
Roads and Bridges generally .....	22, 39, 40, 52	Volunteers .....	29, 42
Roman Catholic Church—Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund .....	77	Vernon.....	30, 43
Royal Mint—Sydney Branch of the .....	54		
		<b>W</b>	
<b>S</b>		Wesleyan Methodist Church—Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund .....	77
San Francisco Mail Service Account .....	89	Works and Buildings—Public.....	20, 22, 26, 27, 36, 38, 50, 57, 58, 59
Scab in Sheep Fund (41 Vic. No. 19) .....	90	Works in Progress—Railways .....	40, 53
Schedule A—Supplement to .....	42	Works of Defence .....	42



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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

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STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1880,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, THE OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT, THE GENERAL LOANS' ACCOUNT,  
THE SUPERANNUATION REPEAL FUND, AND THE TRUST FUND;

SHOWING ALSO THE

BALANCES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1879, AND 31ST DECEMBER,  
1880, RESPECTIVELY.

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STATEMENT showing the BALANCES on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, the REPEAL FUND, and the TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF during the year 1880; and the BALANCES thereon on 31st December, 1880,

Reference to Statements of Detail.		HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Credit Balances on 31st December, 1879.
No.	Page.		
		<b>Public Account</b>	£ s. d.
1	14	CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ... ..	1,341,619 5 4
2	62	OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT ... ..	156,373 17 10
		TRUST FUND—	
5	76	Clergy and School Estates Fund ... ..	192,656 7 6
6	80	Police Reward Fund ... ..	9,904 11 11
7	84	Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	13,262 10 8
8	88	Trust Moneys' Account (20 Vic. No. 11) ... ..	50,005 6 0
9	89	Special Deposits Account ... ..	720,899 14 11
		Total Trust Fund ... ..	936,723 11 0
		TOTAL, PUBLIC ACCOUNT ... ..	£ 2,484,721 14 2
3	66	SUPERANNUATION REPEAL FUND (36 Vic. No. 29) ... ..	.....
4	70	GENERAL LOANS' ACCOUNT ... ..	534,723 17 11
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	£ 3,019,445 12 1
		<i>Less</i> Debit Balance on the General Loans Account ... ..	.....

‡ The Balance on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as above shown, namely ..... £1,440,227 10 6  
will be increased on recovery of advances to the General Loans' Account from the Consolidated  
Revenue Fund, pending the sale of Debentures, to the amount of ..... £465,437 18 7  
Showing the net Balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to be ..... £1,905,665 9 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

# ACCOUNTS.

OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT, the GENERAL LOANS' ACCOUNT, the SUPERANNUATION NEW SOUTH WALES, on the 31st December, 1879; the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS as per accompanying Statements of Details.

Receipts in the Year 1880.	Total.	Payments in the Year 1880.	Credit Balances on 31st December, 1880.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*5,783,686 13 10	7,125,305 19 2	5,685,078 8 8	1,440,227 10 6
20 0 0	156,393 17 10	2,213 15 5	154,180 2 5
9,864 1 1	202,520 8 7	9,667 5 1	192,853 3 6
5,123 1 7	15,027 13 6	2,258 13 6	12,769 0 0
5,375 15 10	18,638 6 6	8,116 6 5	10,522 0 1
132,894 11 1	182,899 17 1	73,602 18 8	109,296 18 5
1,933,541 2 0	2,654,440 16 11	1,789,751 10 8	864,689 6 3
2,086,798 11 7	3,073,527 2 7	1,883,396 14 4	1,190,130 8 3
7,870,505 5 5	10,355,226 19 7	7,570,688 18 5	2,784,538 1 2
1,922 11 9	1,922 11 9	1,580 12 5	341 19 4
828,374 1 5	1,863,097 19 4	†2,494,779 1 9	a Dr.
8,700,801 18 7	11,720,247 10 8	10,067,048 12 7	2,784,880 0 6
.....	.....	.....	a 1,131,681 2 5
		£	1,653,198 18 1

\* Includes repayment (in part) of advances made to the General Loans' Account to the extent of £828,374 1s. 5d.  
 † Includes repayment of advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the extent of £828,374 1s. 5d.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES ON 31st DECEMBER, 1880.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>CASH :—</b>							
Bank of New South Wales—							
Sydney Account—							
Public Account	...	1,563,539	7	8			
Less Overdraft on the General Loans' Account	...	1,238,499	2	5			
					325,040	5	3
<b>Less—</b>							
London Account—							
Overdraft on 31st August, 1880 (the date of latest advices received in time for passing through the books of the Treasury) ...	...				62,024	13	4
					263,015	11	11
Loan Account 36 Vic. No. 29 ...	...				341	19	4
Cash in the hands of the Receiver, subsequently deposited in the Bank of New South Wales ...	...				198,814	14	7
<b>SPECIAL DEPOSITS :—</b>							
From the Public Account—							
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney ...	£105,452	0	0				
City Bank ...	75,325	0	0				
Oriental Bank ...	75,325	0	0				
Australian Joint Stock Bank ...	60,268	0	0				
Bank of Australasia ...	2,726	0	0				
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ...	52,726	0	0				
London Chartered Bank ...	45,908	0	0				
Mercantile Bank ...	27,726	0	0				
Union Bank ...	27,726	0	0				
		473,182	0	0			
From the General Loans Account—							
Bank of Australasia ...	50,000	0	0				
London Chartered Bank ...	6,818	0	0				
Mercantile Bank ...	25,000	0	0				
Union Bank ...	25,000	0	0				
		106,818	0	0			
					580,000	0	0
Total Cash Balance ...	... £				1,042,172	5	10
<b>SECURITIES :—</b>							
Bank of New South Wales—							
Lunacy Trust Fund—Debentures ...	...				600	0	0
Treasury Chest—							
Police Reward and Superannuation Fund—Debentures ...	...	19,200	0	0			
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund—							
Debentures ...	£68,400	0	0				
New South Wales Funded Stock	106,781	19	3				
		175,181	19	3			
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act—Debentures ...	...	22,000	0	0			
Government Savings Bank Fund—							
Debentures ...	£89,200	0	0				
New South Wales Funded Stock	£296,466	13	11				
		385,666	13	11			
Miscellaneous ...	...	8,377	19	1			
					610,426	12	3
Total Cash and Securities, 31st December, 1880 ...	... £				1,653,198	18	1
Total Balances, 31st December, 1880, as shown on previous page ...	... £				1,653,198	18	1

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

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No. 1.

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ACCOUNT CURRENT  
OF  
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
IN THE YEAR  
1880,  
ON ACCOUNT OF THE  
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

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No. 1.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT CURRENT, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Cash Balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 31st December, 1879 ...	.....	1,341,619 5 4	By Payments in the Year 1880, as per Statement marked B, page 19, viz. :—		
To Receipts in the Year 1880, as per Statement marked A, page 15, viz. :—			For Services of the Year 1875 ... ..	30 0 0	
Revenue and Receipts ... ..	4,911,990 19 9		For Services of the Year 1876 ... ..	127 15 7	
Less—Repayments to the credit of Votes, the expenditure on account of which has been reduced to a like extent in the accompanying Statement of Disbursements, marked B	7,760 16 7		For Services of the Year 1877 ... ..	93,355 17 10	
	4,904,230 3 2		For Services of the Year 1878 ... ..	156,704 13 2	
Advances repaid ... ..	879,456 10 8	5,783,686 13 10	For Services of the Year 1879 ... ..	682,632 9 3	
			For Services of the Year 1880 ... ..	4,294,017 15 11	
				5,226,868 11 9	
			Other Payments ... ..	126,922 11 9	5,353,791 3 6
			By Payments out of the Accumulated Surplus Revenue, as per Statement marked C ... ..		331,287 5 2
			By Cash Balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 31st December, 1880 ... ..		1,440,227 10 6
TOTAL ... ..	£ 7,125,305 19 2		TOTAL ... ..	£ 7,125,305 19 2	

14

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant,

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



## A.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS IN THE YEAR 1880, ON  
ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>TAXATION.</b>		
<b>CUSTOMS:—</b>		
Spirits .....	600,335 15 4	
Wine .....	41,239 10 10	
Ale and Beer .....	31,703 1 1	
Tobacco and Cigars .....	97,397 14 7	
Tea .....	74,217 0 8	
Sugar and Molasses .....	60,169 15 1	
Coffee and Chicory .....	10,993 9 7	
Opium .....	10,935 10 2	
Malt .....	6,371 10 2	
Hops .....	7,052 8 7	
Rice .....	10,341 9 6	
Dried Fruits .....	37,093 11 4	
New Specific Duties .....	179,094 16 4	
Bonded Warehouses, 20 Vic. No. 21 .....	6,011 10 0	
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses .....	314 13 7	
	1,173,271 16 10	
Commutation in part by Government of South Australia .....	15,657 14 2	1,188,929 11 0*
DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES .....	.....	36,510 0 0
DUTY ON SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE COLONY .....	.....	7,353 10 0
STAMPS .....	.....	72,303 2 7
<b>LICENSES:—</b>		
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers .....	4,520 10 6	
To Auctioncers .....	2,507 7 7	
To retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors .....	96,496 3 7	
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans .....	4,555 0 0	
To Distillers and Rectifiers .....	92 1 6	
To Hawkers and Pedlers .....	1,731 0 6	
To Pawnbrokers .....	750 0 0	
To retail Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry .....	596 10 0	
Licenses, Gunpowder Act .....	414 2 6	
All other Licenses .....	534 8 0	
		112,197 4 2
<b>TOTAL TAXATION</b> .....	.....	1,417,293 7 9
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>		
<b>SALES:—</b>		
Auction Sales .....	437,964 0 8	
Improved Purchases, &c. .....	245,094 9 8	
Selections after Auction .....	42,495 8 8	
Provisional Pre-emptive Rights .....	5,798 10 0	
Deposits on Conditional Purchases .....	290,587 5 1	
Instalments of Conditional Purchases .....	113,534 18 8	
Balances of Conditional Purchases .....	41,911 6 10	
		1,177,385 19 7
Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased .....	.....	204,640 4 1
<b>LAND REVENUE carried forward</b> .....	.....	1,382,026 3 8
Carried forward .....	£	1,417,293 7 9

* Collected at Sydney .....	£994,312 4 0
Collected at Outports including the Bonds at Morpeth and Maitland .....	56,711 11
Inland Customs:—	
On Importations from Victoria .....	£94,755 10 4
Do. from South Australia (Bonded goods only) .....	23,588 9 3
On New South Wales importations .....	3,194 5 0
On Importations from Queensland .....	720 4 10
Payments by South Australia .....	15,657 14 2
	187,006 3 7
	<u>£1,188,929 11 0</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS-- *continued.*

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	1,417,293 7 9
<b>LAND REVENUE--continued.</b>		
Brought forward... ..	.....	1,382,026 3 8
<b>PASTORAL OCCUPATION:--</b>		
Rent of Annual Leases ... ..	55,433 7 4	
Rent of Runs ... ..	165,951 10 8	
Assessment on Runs... ..	310 0 0	
Quit Rents ... ..	930 8 6	
		222,625 6 6
<b>MINING OCCUPATION:--</b>		
Mineral Leases ... ..	9,573 5 6	
Mineral Licenses ... ..	1,434 0 0	
Leases of Auriferous Lands... ..	2,417 0 0	
Miners' Rights ... ..	6,050 15 0	
Business Licenses ... ..	776 0 0	
		20,251 0 6
<b>MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS:--</b>		
Licenses to cut Timber, &c. ... ..	6,498 2 6	
Fees on Transfers of Runs ... ..	1,366 0 0	
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds ... ..	5,294 5 0	
All other receipts ... ..	8,374 12 3	
		21,532 19 9
<b>TOTAL LAND REVENUE</b> ... ..	.....	<b>1,646,435 10 5</b>
<b>RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.</b>		
<b>RAILWAY RECEIPTS:--</b>		
<b>Railway Tolls--</b>		
Railways... ..	1,166,918 2 8	
Tramways ... ..	18,980 14 5	
		1,185,898 17 1
<b>Miscellaneous Receipts--</b>		
Sale of Property ... ..	1,429 4 4	
Advertising in Carriages, &c. ... ..	926 13 4	
Hire of Machinery ... ..	206 3 0	
Water supplied to the Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool ... ..	105 6 0	
Rent of House at Newcastle ... ..	29 3 4	
Store Charges ... ..	542 4 11	
Fines ... ..	170 1 1	
Sale of Lost Property ... ..	8 1 6	
Construction of Sidings ... ..	106 12 10	
Other Items ... ..	141 7 5	
		3,664 17 9
<b>POST OFFICE:--</b>		1,189,563 14 10
Postage ... ..	191,216 19 3	
Commission on Money Orders ... ..	7,592 8 0	
Electric Telegraph Receipts... ..	87,324 15 11	
		286,134 3 2
<b>MINT RECEIPTS</b> ... ..	.....	10,212 11 10
Fees for Escort and conveyance of Gold ... ..	.....	1,363 3 0
<b>PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR AND LIGHT RATES:--</b>		
<b>Pilotage:--</b>		
Port Jackson ... ..	9,913 19 10	
Out-ports ... ..	4,583 6 4	
		14,497 6 2
Harbour Dues ... ..	2,026 11 0	
Harbour and Light Rates ... ..	8,193 7 0	
Marine Board ... ..	1,320 10 0	
		26,037 14 2
Carried forward ... ..	£	1,513,311 7 0
Carried forward ... ..	£	3,063,728 18 2

## STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward ... ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 3,063,728 18 2
<b>RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED—continued.</b>		
Brought forward ... ..	.....	1,513,311 7 0
FEES UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT ... ..	.....	844 15 6
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES ... ..	.....	27,552 2 11
<b>FEES OF OFFICE:—</b>		
On Certificates of Naturalization ... ..	96 13 0	
Registrar General ... ..	18,316 18 2	
Prothonotary of Supreme Court ... ..	4,116 18 11	
Master in Equity ... ..	737 6 5	
Curator of Intestate Estates ... ..	816 8 5	
Insolvent Courts ... ..	2,524 10 4	
Sheriff... ..	976 8 5	
District Courts ... ..	4,671 8 4	
Courts of Petty Sessions ... ..	5,839 0 8	
Shipping Masters ... ..	2,280 11 3	
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoirs... ..	2,418 19 3	
Department of Mines ... ..	334 16 1	
Wardens' Courts ... ..	47 6 4	
Cattle Export Act ... ..	46 7 0	
Board of Pharmacy ... ..	22 0 0	
Copyright Act ... ..	52 2 0	
Imported Stock Act ... ..	143 8 6	
Lunacy Act ... ..	70 1 9	
Other Fees ... ..	8,862 15 1	
		52,373 19 11
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED ... ..	.....	1,594,082 5 4
<b>GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>		
<b>RENTS—EXCLUSIVE OF LAND:—</b>		
Tolls and Ferries ... ..	17,326 0 8	
Wharfs ... ..	13,538 6 5	
Government Buildings and Premises ... ..	2,545 5 2	
Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	2,607 11 8	
Glebe Island Bridge ... ..	1,320 0 0	
		37,337 3 11
<b>FINES AND FORFEITURES:—</b>		
Sheriff ... ..	597 16 3	
Courts of Petty Sessions ... ..	10,092 19 5	
For the Unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands ... ..	324 9 1	
Crown's share of Seizures by the Departments of Customs and Distilleries ... ..	277 0 1	
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property ... ..	395 15 9	
Other Fines ... ..	683 2 5	
		12,371 3 0
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ACT OF 1879 ... ..	.....	18,677 9 8
<b>UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS:—</b>		
Interest on Bank Deposits ... ..	78,242 11 5	
Repayments to Credit of Votes ... ..	30,110 17 3	
Collections by the Government Printer ... ..	5,172 1 1	
Sale of Government Property ... ..	8,730 11 0	
For work performed by Prisoners in Gaol ... ..	9,895 12 5	
For docking vessels, Fitz Roy Dock ... ..	1,352 7 0	
Store Rent and Carriage of Gunpowder ... ..	2,354 19 1	
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament, and on Letters of Registration ... ..	2,135 0 0	
Assessment on Sugar Refinery ... ..	1,250 0 0	
For the support of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums ... ..	4,554 2 4	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 143,798 1 7	
Carried forward ... ..	.....	68,385 16 7
Carried forward ... ..	£	4,657,811 3 6

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... ..				4,657,811	3	6
<b>GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—<i>continued.</i></b>						
Brought forward .....				68,885	16	7
<b>UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—<i>continued.</i></b>						
Brought forward ... ..	143,798	1	7			
Amount of unclaimed Sums at the credit of the following Trust Fund Accounts, transferred, in accordance with the provisions of the Audit Act, to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 31st December, 1879, viz.:—						
Unclaimed Moneys, 1878... ..	563	4	5			
Over-issues, 1878 ... ..	4,341	8	10			
Poundage, 1876 ... ..	801	12	1			
Immigration Remittances, 1878 ... ..	12,554	0	0			
Revenue Suspense Account, 1878 ... ..	3,124	1	10			
Amount received for the erection of Public Gates ... ..	183	7	0			
Contribution towards the support of Children in the Industrial Schools and Charitable Institutions of the Colony ... ..	290	18	0			
Amount received for dredging performed at private wharfs ... ..	215	10	0			
Commission on Imperial Pensions ... ..	407	8	10			
Unclaimed Suitors' money—District Court ... ..	16	15	4			
Balances of Insolvent Estates ... ..	680	4	1			
Do. Intestate Estates ... ..	2,047	8	3			
Forfeited Election Deposits... ..	320	0	0			
Bank of New South Wales, London, overcharge on commission on payments in England ... ..	4,176	4	4			
General average claim, "Chimborazo" ... ..	93	13	11			
General average claim, "Cuzco" ... ..	40	7	9			
Balance of the Surplus Revenue derived from the Bishopthorpe Estate for the years 1877, 8, 9 ... ..	3,000	0	0			
Unexpended surplus of the annual grant to the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint for the year 1878, repaid... ..	2,958	2	5			
Do. do. 1879, " ... ..	2,611	10	11			
Trust Moneys unclaimed for 3 years preceding 31 December, 1879 ... ..	68	12	6			
Forfeited Money Orders for year 1879 ... ..	1,401	3	2			
Towards support of British Prisoners and Lunatics ... ..	844	16	3			
Other Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	1,255	8	2			
				185,793	19	8
<b>TOTAL GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ... ..</b>				<b>254,179</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS ... ..</b>				<b>£ 4,911,990</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Less</i> —Repayments to the credit of Votes, the Expenditure of which has been reduced to a like extent in the accompanying Statement of Disbursements ... ..				7,760	16	7
				£ 4,904,230	3	2
<b>ADVANCES REPAID:—</b>						
Repayment on account of Advances made to General Loan Fund in anticipation of sale of Debentures ... ..				828,374	1	5
Repayment of advances made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund on account of "Doubling Great Western Line between Parramatta Junction and Parramatta, &c.," provision having since been made by Loan Vote... ..				26,082	9	3
Repayment of Advance made to the Metropolitan Guaranteed Loan of 1879 ... ..				25,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>				<b>£ 5,783,686</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

**B.**

**CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.**

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1880, AS DETAILED IN THE ANNEXED STATEMENT.

GENERAL HEAD OF SERVICE.	SERVICE OF THE YEAR						TOTAL.
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	
I.—SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICTORIAE, CAP. 54 .....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	39,410 12 7
SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B .....					426 3 4	7,429 11 11	7,855 15 3
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE .....			433 17 8	210 2 2	650 6 8	18,915 9 8	20,209 16 2
III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY .....		3 7 6	1,655 8 0	3,766 10 1	69,941 8 2	542,093 8 8	617,460 2 5
IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE .....		5 10 6	385 17 4	7,861 4 7	75,686 1 2	267,009 15 0	350,948 8 7
V.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION .....		2 4 1	210 12 3	1,455 16 7	11,331 3 8	122,541 17 8	135,541 14 3
VI.—ATTORNEY GENERAL .....					1,855 13 3	30,027 19 3	31,883 12 6
VII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS .....			2 11 0	2,148 16 11	60,065 14 3	284,190 12 6	346,407 14 8
VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS .....		36 0 0	24,025 15 9	114,266 13 4	271,671 8 0	603,641 14 3	1,013,641 11 4
RAILWAYS .....		33 19 4	6,200 9 7	25,809 9 4	75,849 11 3	725,423 17 11	833,317 7 5
IX.—POSTMASTER GENERAL .....		11 14 2		78 2 6	50,938 17 6	344,073 11 7	395,102 5 9
X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES .....				706 7 8	4,605 0 9	49,586 4 1	54,897 12 6
XI.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION .....						350,197 0 0	350,197 0 0
APPROPRIATIONS WHICH LAPSED—REVOTED .....			60,384 16 3				60,384 16 3
UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE .....	30 0 0	35 0 0	56 10 0	401 10 0	56,943 15 6	912,643 6 7	970,110 2 1
TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS .....	30 0 0	127 15 7	93,355 17 10	156,704 13 2	682,632 9 3	4,294,017 15 11	5,226,868 11 9
OTHER PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND .....							126,922 11 9
Add—PAYMENTS OUT OF THE ACCUMULATED SURPLUS REVENUE OF 1878 AND PREVIOUS YEARS .....							331,287 5 2
GRAND TOTAL .....						£	5,685,078 8 8

\* The expenditure shown in this Statement is less than that shown in the Statement published in the Government Gazette, by the balances of Advances to Public Officers to the extent of £7,750 16s. 7d. repaid.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, IN THE YEAR 1880, OUT OF THE  
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1875.</b>				
	<b>No. A.—Unclassified Expenditure.</b>				
	INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT .....			30 0 0	30 0 0
	TOTAL, UNCLASSIFIED.....£			30 0 0	30 0 0
	TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1875.....£			30 0 0	30 0 0
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1876.</b>				
	<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary.</b>				
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—				
	Reformatory for Girls .....		3 7 6		3 7 6
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY.....£		3 7 6		3 7 6
	<b>No. IV.—Administration of Justice.</b>				
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—				
	Maintenance of Orphan Schools, Parramatta .....			2 4 1	2 4 1
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.....£			2 4 1	2 4 1
	<b>No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.</b>				
	CUSTOMS .....		5 10 6		5 10 6
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.....£		5 10 6		5 10 6
	<b>No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.</b>				
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—				
	Ordinary repairs, alterations, and additions to Public Buildings generally .....			36 0 0	36 0 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....£			36 0 0	36 0 0
	<b>RAILWAYS.</b>				
	MISCELLANEOUS—				
	Proportion of net earnings of Railway Traffic due to Wallsend Coal Company, 1875-6 .....			33 19 4	33 19 4
	TOTAL, RAILWAYS .....			33 19 4	33 19 4
	<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General.</b>				
	POST OFFICE.....		11 14 2		11 14 2
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL.....£		11 14 2		11 14 2
	<b>No. X.—Unclassified Expenditure.</b>				
	INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT .....			35 0 0	35 0 0
	TOTAL, UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE.....£			35 0 0	35 0 0
	TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1876.....£		20 12 2	107 3 5	127 15 7

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1877.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>No. II.—Executive and Legislative.</b>					
4	THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL .....		1 9 3		1 9 3
5	THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY .....		17 4 10		17 4 10
6	THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY .....		3 7 6		3 7 6
7	THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY .....		411 16 1		411 16 1
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE .....		433 17 8		433 17 8
<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary.</b>					
PRISONS—					
31	Gaols generally .....		204 2 1		221 7 7
	Purchase of Materials .....		17 5 6		
LUNATIC ASYLUMS—					
	Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, Contingencies 1872, 1873, and 1875, further sum .....		6 7 6		6 7 6
	Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville .....		10 11 9		10 11 9
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—					
	Reformatory for Girls .....		5 18 0		5 18 0
40	MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, &c. ....			5 0 0	5 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—					
142	Two Torpedo Boats .....			830 0 0	830 0 0
	Further expenses connected with the representation of the Colony at the Paris Exhibition.....			576 3 2	576 3 2
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY.....		244 4 10	1,411 3 2	1,655 8 0
<b>No. IV.—Administration of Justice.</b>					
155	CORONERS' INQUESTS .....		5 3 0		5 3 0
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
	New South Wales Academy of Art (revote of 1875).....			205 9 3	205 9 3
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.....		5 3 0	205 9 3	210 12 3
<b>No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.</b>					
STORES AND STATIONERY—					
	Further sum on account of the years 1870, 1872, 1875, and 1877 .....			380 14 1	380 14 1
MISCELLANEOUS—					
	Advertising for the Public Service generally, 1876 and 1877, further sum .....			5 3 3	5 3 3
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE & TRADE.....			385 17 4	385 17 4
<b>No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.</b>					
333	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS AND HYDE PARK .....		2 11 0		2 11 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS .....		2 11 0		2 11 0
<b>No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.</b>					
437	FITZROY DOCK.....		7 7 5		7 7 5
PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVERS—					
447	Towards continuing Sea-wall from Botanic Gardens to Macquarie Point.....			1,991 1 9	4,513 14 3
456	Towards removing sunken Rocks at the head of Camden Haven .....			700 0 0	
460	Wharf and Shipping appliances, Moama .....			1,431 16 1	
470	Towards Public Wharf and Approaches, Bellinger .....			113 15 2	
472	Widening and improving Wollongong Basin .....			175 5 8	
477	Improving navigation of the Murrumbidgee River.....			101 15 7	
	Carried forward.....		7 7 5	4,513 14 3	4,521 1 8
	Carried forward.....		685 16 6	2,002 9 9	2,688 6 3

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1877—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward .....		685 16 6	2,002 9 9	2,688 6 3
	<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward .....		7 7 5	4,513 14 3	4,521 1 8
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—</b>				
497	Court-house and Lock-up at Tenterfield .....			500 0 0	} 10,339 2 3
499	Court-house, Lock-up, and Police Quarters, Euston .....			700 0 0	
506	Erection of new Court-house at Wentworth .....			1,900 0 0	
521	Post and Telegraph Office, Qucanbeyan .....			1,424 13 1	
525	Post and Telegraph Office, Forbes .....			1,200 0 0	
536	New Court-house, Wee Waa .....			377 0 0	
540	Enclosing the New Custom House, Newcastle .....			80 0 0	
543	Erection of a Court-house, Lock-up, Stable, Blayney .....			880 0 0	
554	Post and Telegraph Office, Warialda .....			350 0 0	
557	Post and Telegraph Office, Albury, further sum .....			198 11 6	
562	Post and Telegraph Office, Armidale .....			1,100 0 0	
590	Erection of Post and Telegraph Offices at Clarence Town .....			350 0 0	
591	Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Dungog .....			635 0 0	
601	Erection of a Court-house at Nundle .....			4 0 0	
604	Post and Telegraph Office, Urana, further sum .....			10 0 0	
606	New Land and Survey Office at Albury .....			300 0 0	
615	Post Office, Albury, further sum .....			85 17 8	
617	Post and Telegraph Office at Brewarrina .....			800 0 0	
620	Custom House, Newcastle, further sum .....			44 0 0	
	<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—</b>				
633	Albury to Cowra, <i>via</i> Howlong .....			4 4 0	} 13 6 6
645	Instruments and Batteries for the new Block system on the Southern, Western, and Northern Lines of Railway .....			9 2 6	
	<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES GENERALLY—</b>				
702	Bridge over Yeo Yeo Creek, Bland District .....			156 15 7	} 9,152 5 4
703	Bridge over Cunningham's Creek, on Road to Murrumburrah Railway Station .....			404 0 0	
709	Bridge over Woodstock or Burril Creek, Milton .....			6 14 0	
710	Bridge over Whiteman's Creek Road, Grafton to Copmanhurst .....			840 0 0	
725	Bridge and Road, Dungay Creek, Macleay River .....			230 11 3	
731	Bridges at Pejar, over Wollondilly and Pejar Creek .....			550 0 0	
743	Extension of Footways, &c., between Newtown Road and Camperdown .....			18 2 7	
746	Bridge over Campbell's River. (Resolution of Legislative Assembly) .....			571 3 0	
756	Forming Water Reservoirs, between Hay and Booligal .....			338 16 7	
764	Bridge, Armidale Creek, at Armidale .....			270 0 0	
766	Bridge, Myall Creek Road, Bingera to Warialda .....			334 10 9	
779	Bridge, Williams River .....			2,090 11 6	
787	Road from Grafton and Armidale Road to the Bellinger River .....			447 14 4	
789	Road from the low country to Tableland, near Nowendoc, route to be determined by survey .....			200 8 3	
801	Roads in vicinity of Parkes and Forbes .....			282 4 7	
803	Road at Wolgan Gap .....			96 0 0	
808	Roads from Cooma to Coast Road, at or near Cobargo .....			30 17 9	
815	Bridge over the Lachlan River at Condobolin .....			937 18 0	
817	Bridge over the Alleyn .....			59 13 0	
819	Bridge over Ewenmar Creek, near Warren .....			447 0 0	
826	Bridge, Merriwa River. (Resolution of Assembly) .....			276 0 0	
827	Bridge, Collaroy River. (Resolution of Assembly) .....			149 10 0	
	Re-flooring Penrith Bridge .....			413 14 2	
	<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....£</b>		<b>7 7 5</b>	<b>24,018 8 4</b>	<b>24,025 15 9</b>
	<b>RAILWAYS—</b>				
	Existing Lines—Working Expenses .....			3,558 4 3	} 6,200 9 7
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>				
	Alterations and Additions to Station Buildings, &c., further sum .....			2,642 5 4	
	<b>TOTAL, RAILWAYS.....£</b>			<b>6,200 9 7</b>	<b>6,200 9 7</b>
	Carried forward.....£		693 3 11	32,221 7 8	32,914 11 7



STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1877—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....		693 3 11	32,221 7 8	32,914 11 7
	<b>Re: Notes.</b>				
	APPROPRIATIONS WHICH LAPSED UNDER THE 17TH CLAUSE OF THE AUDIT ACT, RE-VOTED, VIZ. :—				
	Votes of 1876 :—				
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—</b>				
882	Erection of a Post and Telegraph Office, Parramatta .....			575 0 0	} 33,578 5 7
884	Erection of a new Post Office at Albury .....			70 0 0	
885	Post and Telegraph Office at Milton .....			125 0 0	
886	Court-house and Lock-up at Moree.....			679 0 0	
887	Erection of a new Court-house at Grafton .....			150 0 0	
890	Erection of a Post and Telegraph Office at Parkes .....			250 0 0	
897	For the erection of an additional building at the Hospital for Insane, Gladsville, to accommodate 150 patients .....			11,377 14 4	
902	Additions to Post Office at Armidale .....			375 5 9	
911	Post and Telegraph Office, Bourke .....			1,400 0 0	
912	Post and Telegraph Office, Wilcannia .....			600 0 0	
916	Erection of Post Office, West Maitland.....			1,400 0 0	
918	Lock-ups, Redfern, Menindie, and Moorooloolen.....			800 0 0	
929	Erection of Court-house, Urana .....			776 5 6	
930	Erection of a Gaol at Tamworth.....			4,300 0 0	
931	Erection of a Gaol at Wentworth .....			6,300 0 0	
932	Erection of a Gaol at Bourke .....			1,000 0 0	
933	Additions to Gaol at Albury.....			3,400 0 0	
	<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—</b>				
961	Bridge, Namoi River .....			804 12 11	} 23,676 16 2
994	Towards construction of Tanks, &c., on Road Bourke to the Lachlan, <i>via</i> Cobar .....			1,003 8 2	
1001	Bridge at Mungindi and Goondawindi, M'Lutycr River, .....			2,956 2 6	
1002	Bridge over the Hunter at Muswellbrook .....			6,008 2 11	
1003	Bridge at Bairnald .....			6,614 0 2	
1004	Bridge over the Shoalhaven at Nowra .....			6,290 9 6	
	1875—Re-voted 1876 :—				
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—</b>				
1027	Erection of a Gaol at Hay .....			1,100 0 0	} 3,129 14 6
1037	Additions to Gaol at Yass.....			1,090 0 0	
1040	Erection of a Post and Telegraph Office at Tenterfield, including £600 for purchase of site .....			939 14 6	
	TOTAL, LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.....£			60,384 16 3	60,384 16 3
	<b>No. X.—Unclassified Expenditure.</b>				
	INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT .....			56 10 0	56 10 0
	TOTAL, UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE.....£			56 10 0	56 10 0
	TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1877 .....		693 3 11	92,662 13 11	93,355 17 10

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1878.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<b>No. II.—Executive and Legislative.</b>				
7	THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY .....		210 2 2		210 2 2
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE..... £		210 2 2		210 2 2
	<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary.</b>				
15	POLICE— Contingencies generally.....		20 12 0		20 12 0
	PRISONS— Police Gaols, 1876-7-8, further sum .....	32 8 4			32 8 4
	LUNATIC ASYLUMS— Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta—Contingencies, 1874 .....		152 14 7		152 14 7
	Lunatic Patients.....			81 15 8	81 15 8
40	MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, &c.....			33 3 6	33 3 6
43	REGISTRAR GENERAL .....		37 10 6		37 10 6
45	AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY .....		233 6 0		233 6 0
46	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES— In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, an equal amount having been raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
114	Erection of Tamworth Hospital .....			112 19 0	} 1,691 11 0
121	Addition to the Goulburn Hospital.....			478 12 0	
	Bourke Hospital, erection of new building.....			1,000 0 0	
	Coonamble Hospital .....			100 0 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—				
127	Newspapers and Almanacs .....			3 18 0	} 1,241 2 1
128	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held .....			5 15 0	
129	Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c. ....			46 16 8	
	Further expenses connected with the representation of the Colony at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 .....			43 16 8	
	Amount paid Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., on account of his late journey to Europe as Executive Commissioner for this Colony at the Paris Exhibition .....			973 17 0	
	Grant to retired Commander Richard R. Armstrong, R.N., as remuneration for his services .....			100 0 0	
	Cost of 50 copies of the Official Post Office Directory of New South Wales sent to the Agent General in London, for distribution amongst the Public Institutions of the United Kingdom .....			66 18 9	
144	MUNICIPALITIES— Country and Suburban Municipalities—a sum equal to half the rates in each case for the municipal year ending 4th February, 1878, excluding in such receipts the Government endowment .....			242 6 5	242 6 5
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY..... £	32 8 4	444 3 1	3,289 18 8	3,766 10 1
	<b>No. IV.—Administration of Justice.</b>				
151	DISTRICT COURTS .....	11 13 10			11 13 10
152	CORONERS' INQUESTS .....		41 16 6		41 16 6
153	PETTY SESSIONS .....	11 15 2	58 7 9		70 2 11
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—				
159	New South Wales Academy of Art, as per Resolution of Assembly.....			394 11 7	} 446 4 10
	In aid of the erection of Buildings for Educational Institutions in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
241	Clarence Town School of Arts.....			38 7 9	
255	Wellington School of Arts .....			13 5 6	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—				
257	Maintenance of Orphan Schools, Parramatta, 1874-5 .....			83 1 3	} 885 18 6
	Maintenance of Orphan Schools, Parramatta (pending decision as to their future organization) .....			2 17 3	
262	Reprint of the Statutes of the Colony (Re-vote of Vote of 1874) .....			800 0 0	
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE .....	23 9 0	100 4 3	1,332 3 4	1,455 16 7
	Carried forward .....	55 17 4	754 9 6	4,622 2 0	5,432 8 10

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1878—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward .....	55 17 4	754 9 6	4,622 2 0	5,432 8 10
	<b>No. V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.</b>				
266	TREASURY .....		53 18 0		53 18 0
267	CUSTOMS .....		3 11 7		3 11 7
272	STORES AND STATIONERY .....		4,087 0 7		4,087 0 7
273	ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT .....		2,535 6 4		2,535 6 4
275	QUARANTINE .....		2 10 0		2 10 0
278	GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR .....		132 19 9		132 19 9
287	MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES— Contingencies .....		611 18 4		611 18 4
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>				
289	Postage of Public Departments .....			8 11 10	} 484 0 0
290	Advertising for the Public Service .....			294 18 2	
294	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts .....			5 10 0	
	Premium on Debentures redeemed under the Act 31 Vic. No. 11 (The Million Loan) .....			175 0 0	
	<b>TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE £</b> .....		<b>7,377 4 7</b>	<b>484 0 0</b>	<b>7,861 4 7</b>
	<b>No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.</b>				
304	CONDITIONAL LAND SALES BRANCH .....		84 13 4		84 13 4
308	MINOR ROADS— Fencing Public Roads through enclosed lands .....			12 0 0	12 0 0
309	SURVEY OF LANDS .....		1,997 19 2		1,997 19 2
311	OCCUPATION OF LANDS .....		6 18 9		6 18 9
313	IMPORTED STOCK .....		12 9 0		12 9 0
315	BOTANIC GARDENS .....		34 16 8		34 16 8
	<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS.....£</b> .....		<b>2,136 16 11</b>	<b>12 0 0</b>	<b>2,148 16 11</b>
	<b>No. VII.—Secretary for Mines.</b>				
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF MINES—</b>				
	<b>CONTINGENCIES—</b>				
391	Allowance to Mining Surveyors, to supplement Applicants' Fees .....		2 9 5		} 10 13 10
392	Allowance for Surveys, Reports, Locality Maps, &c. ....		3 2 8		
396	Travelling Expenses of Officers of the Department, when specially sanctioned .....		3 3 0		
399	Commission on sale of Miners' Rights, &c., and to Land Agents on Deposits of Rents on Mineral Leases .....		0 12 9		
400	Incidental Expenses .....		1 6 0		
403	<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b> Assisted prospecting for gold in the Crown Lands of the Colony .....			695 13 10	695 13 10
	<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES.....£</b> .....		<b>10 13 10</b>	<b>695 13 10</b>	<b>706 7 8</b>
	Carried forward .....	55 17 4	10,279 4 10	5,813 15 10	16,148 18 0

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1878—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward .....	55 17 4	10,279 4 10	5,813 15 10	16,148 18 0
	<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works.</b>				
	<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION—</b>				
406	Fitz Roy Dock .....		8 17 5		8 17 5
407	Dredge Service .....		13 17 6		13 17 6
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVERS—</b>				
415	Incidental Repairs to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works .....			1 12 1	
417	Improving navigation of the Murrumbidgee River .....			536 1 1	
418	Towards improvement to entrance to Lake Macquarie .....			6,149 13 10	
419	Extra Tug for Dredge Service .....			1,460 18 6	
421	Deepening and improving the Yanko Cutting from the Murrumbidgee .....			68 0 0	
424	Further towards extension of Northern Breakwater, Clarence River .....			2,212 0 5	
425	Further towards extension of Breakwater, Moruya River .....			1 17 3	
430	Towards construction of Breakwater, Shellharbour .....			1,641 7 9	
433	Public Wharf, Taree .....			469 4 10	
435	Towards Wharf and Shipping Appliances at Hay .....			1,436 4 11	
436	Dawes Point Wall and Boat Harbour, further sum .....			2,401 18 11	
438	For Deodorization of Blood, Glebe Island Abattoirs .....			416 13 9	
443	Sea-wall, Coogee .....			1,792 13 4	
445	Removal of rocks at the entrance to Camden Haven, further sum .....			200 0 0	
447	Wharf at Pennant Hills .....			90 0 10	
448	Erection of a Wharf at Nambucca River near the Post and Telegraph Office .....			118 17 10	
449	Public Wharf, Cape Hawke .....			809 0 0	
451	Towards surveys in connection with Water Supply for Sydney, Newcastle, Maitland, and Mining Townships, Windsor, Bathurst, Albury, Orange, and other Water Schemes .....			15 6 0	
	Construction of Punts .....			14 16 0	
453	COLONIAL ARCHITECT .....		39 14 0		39 14 0
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—</b>				
454	For ordinary repairs, alterations, and additions to Public Buildings generally .....			235 2 2	
458	For lighting Government Lamps in streets of Sydney, the Domain, and Hyde Park .....			196 15 0	
461	Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups .....			10 0 0	
466	Rebuilding external Wall, erecting Lodge, Hospital, Kitchen, &c., at the Gaol, Darlinghurst .....			4,635 11 9	
467	New Court-house at Bathurst .....			5,850 0 0	
469	Lunatic Asylum, Cooma—For providing Water Supply .....			25 0 0	
471	For the erection of a new Post and Telegraph Office at Moree .....			200 0 0	
472	Erection of a Water Police Station, Newcastle .....			1,420 0 0	
478	Towards the erection of Reformatory for Boys, South Head, further sum .....			243 4 10	
480	For erection of new Light-house and Quarters at South Head .....			4,466 5 8	
481	For the erection of Temporary Buildings at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, further sum .....			9,949 8 4	
492	For the erection of a Gaol at Goulburn .....			169 7 11	
494	For the erection of an additional Building to contain 150 patients at the Hospital for Insane, Gladsville, further sum .....			5,672 14 9	
485	To improve character and position of Lights on Coast, further sum .....			510 14 0	
487	Post and Telegraph Office, Menindie, further sum .....			700 0 0	
492	Erection of a new Court-house at Bombala .....			450 0 0	
494	Erection of Police Quarters at Inverell .....			395 0 0	
495	Erection of Police Officers' Quarters at Hay .....			200 0 0	
496	Erection of Police Station, Lock-up, and Stable at Urana .....			850 0 0	
497	Erection of Police Officers' Quarters, Braidwood .....			800 0 0	
498	Erection of Police Officers' Quarters, Store, and Office, at Narrabri .....			30 0 0	
499	Erection of Police Barrack at Walgett .....			1,200 0 0	
502	Erection of a Court-house at Forbes .....			4,572 6 9	
503	Post and Telegraph Offices, Orange, further sum .....			2,100 0 0	
504	Providing and fixing Roofing Tiles on temporary buildings at Callan Park .....			15 2 2	
506	Post and Telegraph Office at Forbes, further sum .....			1,270 0 0	
507	Post and Telegraph Office at Raymond Terrace .....			880 0 0	
509	For the erection of a Court-house at Denman .....			725 0 0	
	Carried forward .....		62 8 11	67,608 0 8	67,670 9 7
	Carried forward .....	55 17 4	10,279 4 10	5,813 15 10	16,148 18 0

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1878—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward .....	55 17 4	10,279 4 10	5,813 15 10	16,148 18 0
	<b>Do. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward .....		62 8 11	67,608 0 8	67,670 9 7
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.</b>				
	For the erection of Post and Telegraph Offices at the following places, viz. :—				
515	Merriwa, further sum .....			230 0 0	} 11,122 11 3
517	Cootamundra, further sum .....			900 0 0	
518	Parramatta, further sum .....			650 0 0	
523	Coonamble .....			1,500 0 0	
524	Waratah .....			800 0 0	
525	Windsor .....			900 0 0	
526	Jerilderie .....			25 0 0	
527	Jerry's Plains .....			800 0 0	
529	Court-house, Branxton .....			800 0 0	
531	New Court-house, Yass, further sum .....			689 5 0	
534	Additions to Police Buildings, Tamworth .....			83 12 0	
535	Court-house, Grafton, further sum .....			750 0 0	
537	Repairs to University Buildings .....			162 5 6	
	To complete enclosure, Flagstaff Hill Reserve, further sum .....			150 0 0	
	Post and Telegraph Office, Casino, further sum .....			85 0 0	
	Erection of Police Barracks, Officers' Quarters, and Stables, Cooma, further sum .....			300 0 0	
	Additions to Gaol, Dubbo, further sum .....			615 0 0	
	Solitary Island Light-house, further sum .....			256 8 9	
	Erection of new Court-house, Wentworth, further sum .....			430 0 0	
	For erection of Court-house, Lock-up, Stable, and Forage Store, Blayney, further sum .....			250 0 0	
	Erection of Land and Survey Office, Albury, further sum .....			211 0 0	
	Additions, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Cooma, further sum .....			375 0 0	
	Water Supply, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta .....			160 0 0	
	<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—</b>				
542	Line from Cowra to Grenfell .....			3 2 3	} 1,553 13 5
543	Line from Booligal to Hillston .....			64 10 8	
544	Line from Cootamundra to Gundagai .....			26 3 10	
545	Line from Kiamu to Moss Vale .....			103 10 0	
546	Line from Warren to Bourke .....			152 0 1	
549	Line from Grafton to Copmanhurst, <i>via</i> Ramornie .....			15 0 0	
551	Line from Merriwa to Denman .....			1 16 7	
554	Iron poles for Railway Extensions now in progress .....			1,187 10 0	
	<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—</b>				
555	General Establishment .....		5 10 0		5 10 0
	<b>OTHER MAIN ROADS—</b>				
563	Wallerawang to Mudgee—Amount in lieu of Tolls to repay 6th instalment of Loan of £22,000 of 1872 .....			2,300 0 0	
	<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES GENERALLY—</b>				
577	Minor Roads under Department as per Schedule .....			4,046 11 1	} 9,044 10 11
579	Bridge (Iron) over South Creek at Windsor, further sum .....			950 15 0	
581	Bridges on Road Tamworth to Warialda .....			34 19 10	
583	Bridge over Tuena Creek .....			743 15 0	
584	Bridges on Road Narrabri to Moree .....			565 6 0	
585	Bridge Bundaburrah Creek on Road Forbes to Marsden and Bland .....			403 4 0	
	Carried forward .....		67 18 11	89,328 16 3	89,396 15 2
	Carried forward .....	55 17 4	10,279 4 10	5,813 15 10	16,148 18 0

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1878—<i>continued.</i></b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	55 17 4	10,279 4 10	5,813 15 10	16,148 18 0
	<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—<i>continued.</i></b>				
	Brought forward .....		67 18 11	89,328 16 3	89,396 15 2
	<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES GENERALLY—<i>continued.</i></b>				
589	Bridge over Booral Creek, on road from Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Bulladolah .....			89 6 0	} 22,795 12 2
590	Bridge over Saucy Creek .....			624 10 0	
591	Bridge over Wyong Creek, near Gosford .....			301 7 0	
592	Bridge over Wollondilly River, on Whoco Road .....			20 5 0	
597	Bundarra Bridge } Additional amounts required to con-			2,081 10 5	
598	Nowra Bridge } struct of Iron in lieu of Timber .....			17,005 17 11	
601	Bridge over Charcoal Creek (No. 2), on Main South Coast Road, Illawarra .....			63 16 8	
604	Bridge, Manar Creek .....			5 1 11	
605	O'Brien's Bridge, Yass .....			291 0 11	
611	Road from Bell's Line, at Railway Bridge, to Creek .....			48 18 10	
628	Water Tanks in Liverpool Plains District .....			1 2 0	
630	Tanks on road, Bourke to Cobar, further sum .....			1,038 7 7	
631	Tank between Bourke and Flood's Bridge, on the Warrego Reservoir on Road, Wagga Wagga to Cootamundra .....			1,040 2 5	
636	Bridge over Cook's River, on road from Kingsgrove to Croydon Railway Station, on condition of the inhabitants dedicating land for road, and clearing same.....			70 15 0	
637				163 10 6	
	<b>ROADS UNDER TRUSTEES—</b>				
654	Minor Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule .....			1,294 6 0	} 2,074 6 0
	Bridge over Whiteman's Creek, further sum.....			780 0 0	
	<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS..... £</b>		67 18 11	114,198 14 5	114,266 13 4
	<b>RAILWAYS—</b>				
662	Existing Lines—Working Expenses .....			42 2 1	} 25,767 7 3
	<b>Miscellaneous—</b>				
665	New Station, &c., West Maitland (including cost of land), and constructing Sidings, Sheep and Cattle Yards, &c. ....			479 11 3	
667	Widening Ultimo Road Bridge .....			787 0 10	
668	Machinery, Tools, &c. ....			38 17 8	
669	Extension of present Machine Shops and Engine Sheds, Sydney .....			2,117 4 3	
670	Additional Engine Sheds and Machine Shops at Penrith, Bathurst, and Goulburn .....			855 16 5	
672	Additional Workshops and Shed at Honeysuckle Point ...			2,725 9 6	
673	Renewing Richmond Line with 70 lbs. steel rails and ballasting with stone .....			5,754 14 8	
674	Doubling the Great Western Line between Parramatta Junction and Parramatta and in the Lithgow Valley, and for additional Station accommodation .....			12,914 17 6	
	Working expenses and widening bridges, further sum .....			93 15 2	
	<b>TOTAL, RAILWAYS..... £</b>			25,809 9 4	25,809 9 4
	<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General.</b>				
679	POST OFFICE.....	10 14 8			10 14 8
681	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS .....	5 19 6	61 8 4		67 7 10
	<b>TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL..... £</b>	16 14 2	61 8 4		78 2 6
	<b>No. X.—Unclassified Expenditure.</b>				
	INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT .....			196 10 0	196 10 0
	TOWARDS THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST, AND EXTINCTION OF THE RAILWAY LOAN OF 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11 .....			205 0 0	205 0 0
	<b>TOTAL, UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE..... £</b>			401 10 0	401 10 0
	<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1878..... £</b>	72 11 6	10,408 12 1	146,223 9 7	156,704 13 2

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<b>No. I.—Schedules to Imperial Act 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 54.</b>				
	<b>SCHEDULE B—</b>				
	Pensions to Judges.....			641 13 4	} 1,504 14 8
	„ Political Officers.....			375 0 0	
	„ Superannuated Officers.....			488 1 4	
	<b>SCHEDULE C—</b>				
	Church of England.....			801 13 1	} 1,662 11 1
	Roman Catholic Church.....			375 18 9	
	Presbyterian Church.....			141 16 8	
	Wesleyan Methodist Church.....			343 2 7	
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES B AND C.....£			3,167 5 9	3,167 5 9
	<b>SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.</b>				
1	<b>SCHEDULE B—</b>				
	Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others.....			426 3 4	426 3 4
	TOTAL SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B ... ..£			426 3 4	426 3 4
	<b>No. II.—Executive and Legislative.</b>				
2	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.....	48 1 0	11 16 1		59 17 1
3	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.....	76 10 0	4 10 0		81 0 0
4	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.....		69 18 9		69 18 9
5	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.....		130 13 10		130 13 10
6	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.....		86 6 8		86 6 8
7	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.....		222 10 4		222 10 4
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE...£	124 11 0	525 15 8		650 6 8
	<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary.</b>				
8	COLONIAL SECRETARY.....		102 0 9		102 0 9
	<b>PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—</b>				
9	General Staff.....	202 17 8			202 17 8
10	Artillery Force.....		3,221 18 5		3,221 18 5
12	Volunteer Force.....		1,410 10 3		1,410 10 3
13	Naval Brigade.....		120 1 7		120 1 7
	<b>POLICE—</b>				
14 {	Constabulary.....	2,416 19 5			} 15,527 6 10
	Contingencies generally.....		13,110 7 5		
	<b>PRISONS—</b>				
30	Police Gaols—Country Districts.....	4 1 0			} 5,125 15 7
31 {	Gaols generally.....	17 0 1	4,530 1 2		
	Purchase of Materials.....		574 13 4		
	<b>LUNATIC ASYLUMS—</b>				
32	Board of Visitors.....	112 10 0			} 5,641 8 2
33	Asylums generally.....		72 11 0		
34	Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.....	544 15 4	1,169 9 3		
35	Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.....	1 2 6	1,110 17 0		
36	Lunatic Reception-house, Darlinghurst.....		51 13 7		
37	Asylum for Imbeciles and Institutions for Idiots, Newcastle.....		642 12 8		
38	Callan Park.....	30 0 0	463 9 8		
39	Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Cooma.....	107 3 4	323 9 0		
40	Lunatic Patients.....		1,006 14 10		
	Carried forward.....£	3,435 9 4	26,903 15 1	1,006 14 10	
	Carried forward.....£	124 11 0	525 15 8	3,593 9 1	4,243 15 9

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	124 11 0	525 15 8	3,593 9 1	4,243 15 9
	<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward.....	3,436 9 4	26,908 15 1	1,006 14 10	31,351 19 3
41	MEDICAL BOARD .....	3 13 4	.....	.....	3 13 4
42	MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, &c....	.....	.....	1,340 14 0	1,340 14 0
43	DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT .....	100 0 0	72 5 4	.....	172 5 4
44	REGISTRAR GENERAL .....	.....	2,308 17 9	.....	2,308 17 9
	REGISTRAR OF COPYRIGHT .....	100 0 0	7 0 9	.....	107 0 9
45	AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY .....	925 0 0	.....	.....	925 0 0
46	IMMIGRATION .....	59 6 8	4,261 16 7	.....	4,321 3 3
	<b>INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—</b>				
47	Nautical School Ship "Vernon" .....	.....	321 19 4	.....	} 449 11 9
48	Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River.....	.....	121 12 1	.....	
49	Biloela Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River.....	.....	6 0 4	.....	
	CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.....	31 7 9	102 13 0	.....	134 0 9
	<b>CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—</b>				
51	Inspector of Public Charities .....	.....	0 15 3	.....	0 15 3
52	Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute .....	275 12 7	2,205 7 11	.....	2,481 0 6
53	Erysipelas Hospital and Branch Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute .....	.....	608 12 4	.....	608 12 4
	<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES—</b>				
54	For the support of Paupers in the Sydney Infirmary and Hospitals .....	.....	.....	1,480 5 9	} 6,694 6 6
58	For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney .....	.....	.....	1,162 7 0	
59	In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by voluntary contributions .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	
60	In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, £2,000 having been raised by private contributions ...	.....	.....	333 6 8	
61	For the support of infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick .....	.....	.....	3,218 7 1	
	In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, an equal amount having been raised by private contributions, and also of the Government through Police Magistrates or other approved officers having the right of admission of patients, viz. :—				
68	Industrial Blind Institution, Sydney .....	.....	.....	456 3 6	} 4,749 2 10.
69	Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society .....	.....	.....	107 18 0	
73	Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hospital .....	.....	.....	281 4 4	
74	Parramatta Benevolent Society .....	.....	.....	88 9 6	
75	Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society .....	.....	.....	217 14 0	
76	Tamworth Benevolent Society .....	.....	.....	119 15 6	
78	Braidwood Hospital—repairs and alterations.....	.....	.....	60 7 3	
80	Wilcannia Hospital—building fund .....	.....	.....	398 3 8	
81	Back Creek Hospital—maintenance .....	.....	.....	132 11 6	
	In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, on same conditions, viz. :—				
86	Balranald.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	
87	Bathurst.....	.....	.....	750 0 0	
90	Carcoar .....	.....	.....	200 0 0	
91	Cooma .....	.....	.....	214 13 5	
92	Deniliquin .....	.....	.....	590 12 5	
93	Dubbo .....	.....	.....	266 7 4	
94	Forbes .....	.....	.....	299 5 3	
95	Glen Innes .....	.....	.....	65 4 6	
96	Goulburn.....	.....	.....	200 12 8	
	Carried forward .....	£ 4,931 9 8	36,925 15 9	13,790 18 2	55,648 3 7
	Carried forward .....	£ 124 11 0	525 15 8	3,593 9 1	4,243 15 9



STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies.			
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward.....	124 11 0	525 15 8	3,593 9 1	4,243 15 9	
	<b>No. XXX.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>					
	Brought forward.....	4,931 9 8	36,925 15 9	13,790 18 2	55,648 3 7	
	<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES—continued.</b>					
	In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, &c.—continued.					
99	Gulgong .....			194 19 4	6,360 11 1	
100	Gundagai.....			98 11 6		
101	Hay .....			313 10 0		
102	Hill End.....			141 5 8		
103	Inverell .....			223 1 0		
105	Maitland .....			598 2 2		
107	Mudgee .....			272 4 11		
108	Murrurundi .....			213 18 0		
109	Muswellbrook .....			95 16 0		
110	Newcastle .....			750 0 0		
111	Orange.....			311 10 0		
112	Parkes.....			283 7 10		
113	Parramatta .....			250 0 0		
115	Queanbeyan .....			59 8 0		
117	Sofala .....			30 15 6		
118	Tenterfield .....			169 17 11		
119	Warialda.....			130 1 8		
120	Wagga Wagga .....			367 10 5		
121	Wellington.....			59 5 6		
124	Wollongong.....			130 11 6		
125	Yass.....			100 0 0		
126	Young.....			173 14 0		
128	In aid of the Building Fund, Bathurst Hospital .....			659 16 4		
133	In aid of the Building Fund of the Brewarrina Hospital ...			317 2 0		
134	In aid of the Building Fund of the Balranald Hospital ...			350 0 0		
135	Towards purchasing some necessary furniture for the Wellington Hospital .....			66 1 10		
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—</b>					
138	Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls .....			113 5 0	7,932 13 6	
139	Newspapers and Almanacs .....			25 15 0		
140	Burial of Destitute Persons in cases where Inquests were not held .....			52 5 0		
141	Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c. ....			85 10 9		
142	Fees for examining Lunatics .....			45 4 0		
143	Rewards for apprehension of offenders .....			282 0 0		
144	Rent of furnished house for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station .....			75 0 0		
145	In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, distributed <i>pro rata</i> , an equal amount having been raised by private annual subscriptions from the members of such Societies.....			4,635 17 4		
150	Gratuity to the Widow of Private Plummer, Volunteer Force .....			100 0 0		
151	In aid of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.....			50 0 0		
159	New Lunacy Act—Expenses under.....			0 5 10		
	Paid Mr. Wilkinson for supplying Professor Liversidge's place during his absence as a Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition .....			100 0 0		
	In aid of the New South Wales Zoological Society, payable in the proportion of one pound for every pound raised by private contribution .....			500 0 0		
	Compensation for Clothing and Bedding destroyed at Jear Station, county of Murray, to prevent the spread of small-pox .....			38 8 0		
	Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island, from 1st August, at £180 per annum .....			75 0 0		
	Expense of Inquiry concerning the quality of the food supplied to the Lunatic Asylum and the Gaol at Parramatta, and to the Nautical School Ship "Vernon" .....			97 10 0		
	Expense of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Real Property Act.....			693 19 6		
	In aid of the Malaga Aboriginal Mission .....			100 0 0		
	Towards the erection of a residence for the resident Magistrate, Lord Howe Island.....			80 0 0		
	Cost of Supplies, &c., for Lord Howe Island .....			409 10 9		
	Conveyance of Artillery and Police to Newcastle during the recent riots there .....			142 10 0		
	Country and Suburban Municipalities, further sum .....			230 12 4		
	<b>TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY .....</b>	<b>£ 4,931 9 8</b>	<b>36,925 15 9</b>	<b>28,084 2 9</b>		<b>69,941 8 2</b>
	Carried forward .....	£ 5,056 0 8	37,451 11 5	31,677 11 10		74,185 3 11

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879—continued.</b>						
	Brought forward.....	5,056 0 8	37,451 11 5	31,677 11 10	74,185 3 11	
<b>No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.</b>						
160	TREASURY .....	16 13 4	138 14 8	.....	155 8 0	
161	CUSTOMS .....	41 13 3	1,583 8 2	.....	1,625 1 5	
163	GOLD RECEIVERS .....	97 10 0	.....	.....	97 10 0	
164	GOLD AND ESCORT .....	.....	.....	384 3 5	384 3 5	
165	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT .....	.....	.....	1,842 8 6	1,842 8 6	
166	STORES AND STATIONERY .....	.....	17,159 1 1	.....	17,159 1 1	
167	ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT .....	.....	12,274 16 0	.....	12,274 16 0	
168	HEALTH AND EMIGRATION OFFICERS .....	247 18 4	4 17 6	.....	252 15 10	
169	QUARANTINE .....	3 9 6	763 11 6	.....	767 1 0	
170	BOARD OF PHARMACY .....	8 6 8	.....	.....	8 6 8	
171	SHIPPING MASTERS .....	50 4 2	26 8 6	.....	76 12 8	
172	GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS .....	.....	860 7 3	.....	860 7 3	
<b>MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES:—</b>						
173	Marine Board, Sydney .....	91 5 0	.....	.....	} 3,758 12 5	
175	Harbour Masters .....	20 16 8	.....	.....		
176	Colonial Light-houses .....	176 14 9	.....	.....		
177	Sea and River Pilots .....	200 0 0	.....	.....		
178	Boatmen .....	433 0 0	.....	.....		
179	Telegraph Stations .....	27 16 8	.....	.....		
180	Australian Coast Light-houses.....	.....	.....	1,598 1 5		
181	Miscellaneous .....	.....	1,210 17 11	.....		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—</b>						
183	Postage of Public Departments .....	.....	.....	3,027 19 1	} 36,423 16 11	
184	Advertising for the Public Service .....	.....	.....	2,108 4 4		
185	For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages .....	.....	.....	2,895 8 5		
186	Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents .....	.....	.....	2,213 19 5		
187	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony... ..	.....	.....	198 10 4		
188	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts .....	.....	.....	940 10 2		
189	For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports or from Wrecked Vessels, &c.....	.....	.....	277 6 10		
191	To subsidize a Tug-boat at the rate of £155 per month for the Richmond River, in lieu of a Steam-tug, for the purchase of which the sum of £6,500 was revoted in 1876 .....	.....	.....	155 0 0		
	Expenses of the Board appointed to inquire into the management of the Store Department and the system of tendering .....	.....	.....	300 14 6		
	Expenses of the Board appointed to inquire into the management and condition of the Glebe Island Abattoir .....	.....	.....	338 12 0		
	Insurance of Railway Materials, Stores, &c., purchased in England .....	.....	.....	800 0 0		
	Interest on the uninvested funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank in the Treasury during the year 1879 .....	.....	.....	3,930 3 2		
	Interest on advances made in London by the Bank of New South Wales pending the negotiation of the last Loan Premium on Debentures redeemed on account of the Million Railway Loan of 1867.....	.....	.....	18,936 19 4		
	Unforeseen Expenses— Gratuities to persons for extinguishing Fire at Govern- ment Printing Office .....	.....	.....	8 0 0		
193	Extra clerical assistance in the Treasury Department .....	.....	.....	112 10 0		
	Miscellaneous items .....	.....	.....	9 9 4		
<b>TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE .....</b>		1,415 8 4	34,022 2 7	40,248 10 3		75,686 1 2
Carried forward .....		£ 6,471 9 0	71,473 14 0	71,926 2 1		149,871 5 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879—continued.</b>					
	Brought forward.....	6,471 9 0	71,473 14 0	71,926 2 1	149,871 5 1
<b>No. V.—Administration of Justice and Public Instruction.</b>					
196	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION .....		17 9 0		17 9 0
198	PROTHONOTARY.....		17 11 6		17 11 6
201	DISTRICT COURTS.....	987 3 7	226 19 6		1,214 3 1
202	CORONERS' INQUESTS .....		380 16 2		380 16 2
203	PETTY SESSIONS .....	297 18 7	1,870 11 8		2,168 10 3
204	OBSERVATORY .....	60 0 0	83 11 9		143 11 9
205	MUSEUM.....		327 9 1		327 9 1
208	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY .....		1,457 8 1		1,457 8 1
<b>GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:—</b>					
212	Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions.....			236 15 6	
	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz:—				
215	Adelong Literary Institute .....			14 8 6	
216	Albury School of Arts .....			13 15 0	
217	Anvil Creek .....			17 7 9	
220	Balmain Working Men's Institute .....			33 3 10	
221	Bathurst School of Arts .....			27 17 6	
222	Bega School of Arts .....			45 4 0	
226	Brewarrina School of Arts .....			18 18 9	
227	Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.....			28 2 0	
229	Bourke Mechanics' Institute .....			75 0 0	
231	Camden School of Arts .....			16 5 6	
233	Casino School of Arts .....			27 8 9	
234	Charlestown Literary Institute.....			14 13 10	
236	Coonabarabran School of Arts .....			39 5 6	
237	Corowa School of Arts .....			32 4 9	
239	Deniliquin School of Arts .....			47 19 3	
240	Denman School of Arts .....			18 1 6	
241	Dubbo Mechanics' Institute .....			1 2 6	
242	Dungog School of Arts .....			18 8 6	
244	East Maitland Mechanics' Institute.....			41 16 0	
246	Forbes School of Arts .....			60 4 9	
248	Gosford Literary Institute .....			10 0 0	
250	Grafton School of Arts.....			14 8 9	1,797 2 3
252	Greta School of Arts.....			14 1 3	
254	Gundagai Literary Institute.....			11 3 9	
256	Hay Athenæum .....			60 2 3	
257	Hamilton School of Arts .....			18 7 9	
259	Hinton School of Arts .....			15 16 0	
260	Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute .....			27 10 9	
261	Large School of Arts .....			50 0 0	
262	Merriva .....			25 11 10	
263	Milton School of Arts .....			7 16 3	
265	Molong School of Arts .....			118 10 9	
266	Morpeth School of Arts .....			19 5 6	
267	Mudgee School of Arts .....			40 2 0	
268	Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts .....			24 1 9	
269	Musclebrook School of Arts .....			26 8 0	
271	Newcastle School of Arts .....			109 1 6	
273	Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts .....			141 0 6	
274	Parramatta School of Arts .....			60 1 9	
275	Paterson School of Arts.....			0 12 6	
276	Petersham Working Men's Institute .....			32 7 9	
277	Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute .....			100 0 0	
279	Raymond Terrace School of Arts.....			3 18 0	
281	Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute.....			7 18 9	
282	St. Leonards School of Arts .....			20 11 3	
	Carried forward .....	£ 1,345 2 2	4,381 16 9	1,797 2 3	7,524 1 2
	Carried forward .....	£ 6,471 9 0	71,473 14 0	71,926 2 1	149,871 5 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies.			
<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879—<i>continued.</i></b>						
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward.....	6,471 9 0	71,473 14 0	71,926 2 1	149,871 5 1	
<b>No. V.—Administration of Justice and Public Instruction—<i>continued.</i></b>						
	Brought forward .....	1,345 2 2	4,381 16 9	1,797 2 3	7,524 1 2	
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS— <i>continued.</i>						
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contribution, viz. :— <i>contd.</i>						
285	Singleton Mechanics' Institute.....			96 3 6	} 2,529 13 3	
286	South Grafton School of Arts.....			30 0 0		
287	Stroud School of Arts.....			12 19 0		
288	Tamworth Mechanics' Institute.....			17 3 9		
289	Tenterfield School of Arts.....			27 3 9		
290	Tumut Mechanics' Institute.....			40 14 9		
291	Uralla Literary Institute.....			17 0 8		
294	Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute.....			48 8 7		
295	Waratah School of Arts.....			26 13 6		
296	Warialda Mechanics' Institute.....			41 13 1		
297	West Maitland School of Arts.....			134 8 11		
298	Windsor School of Arts.....			7 17 6		
299	Wingham School of Arts.....			7 0 3		
300	Wollongong School of Arts.....			5 11 3		
301	Woodville School of Arts.....			5 0 0		
304	Yass Mechanics' Institute.....			67 10 0		
305	Young Mechanics' Institute.....			279 14 2		
In aid of the erection of Buildings for Educational Institutions, on same condition, viz. :—						
306	Boga School of Arts.....			140 0 8	} 1,277 9 3	
307	Burrowa Mechanics' Institute.....			162 19 7		
308	Burwood School of Arts.....			54 11 6		
309	Casino School of Arts.....			29 0 3		
312	Nowra School of Arts.....			25 16 0		
315	Gunnedah School of Arts.....			63 4 4		
320	Moruya School of Arts.....			109 5 2		
321	Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute.....			1,000 0 0		
322	Wilcannia Mechanics' Institute.....			79 13 1		
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—						
324	Maintenance of Orphan Schools, Parramatta, pending decision as to their future organization.....			1,077 9 3		} 1,277 9 3
332	For the purchase of copies of the three published volumes of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.....			200 0 0		
	<b>TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.....</b>	<b>1,345 2 2</b>	<b>4,381 16 9</b>	<b>5,604 4 9</b>	<b>11,331 8 8</b>	
<b>No. VI.—Attorney General.</b>						
334	ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.....		266 1 10		266 1 10	
335	PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTER.....	19 1 4	87 0 10		106 2 2	
337	CROWN SOLICITOR.....		59 8 5		59 8 5	
338	QUARTER SESSIONS.....		40 17 6		40 17 6	
MISCELLANEOUS—						
	Further amount payable to the plaintiff in the case <i>Kreffit v. the Trustees of the Australian Museum</i> .....			50 0 0	} 883 3 4	
	Costs in case <i>Rush vs. Macnamara</i> .....			135 19 10		
	Compensation for loss and injury sustained by Ah Saw by false imprisonment.....			100 0 0		
	Rent of Chambers occupied by Mr. Justice Windeyer, 11 August to 31 December, 1879.....			47 3 6		
	New Circuit Courts—Fees for presiding Judges (Temporary).....			550 0 0		
	<b>TOTAL, ATTORNEY GENERAL.....</b>	<b>£ 19 1 4</b>	<b>453 8 7</b>	<b>883 3 4</b>	<b>1,355 13 3</b>	
	Carried forward.....	£ 7,835 12 6	76,308 19 4	78,413 10 2	162,558 2 0	

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879—continued.</b>					
	Brought forward.....	7,835 12 6	76,308 19 4	78,413 10 2	162,558 2 0
<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Lands.</b>					
339	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.....		1,533 15 5		1,533 15 5
340	CONDITIONAL LAND SALES BRANCH.....	100 0 0	2,229 15 1		2,329 15 1
341	LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS .....			4,685 6 9	4,685 6 9
342	OYSTER-BEDS .....		75 11 0		75 11 0
343	SURVEY OF LANDS .....	1,020 0 1	44,242 17 8		45,262 17 9
344	TRIANGULATION AND GENERAL SURVEY OF THE COLONY .....		1,181 0 11		1,181 0 11
345	BOTANIC GARDENS .....		99 7 8		99 7 8
346	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS AND PARKS .....		21 7 9		21 7 9
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—</b>					
347	Preservation of the Caves at Fish River.....			20 0 0	
348	Preservation of the Wombeian Caves .....			6 5 0	
349	Fencing Public Cemeteries .....			475 0 0	
351	Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV No. 21 .....			8 8 0	
352	Legal Expenses in cases instituted by or against the Government under the Crown Lands Act .....			733 5 7	
358	Rent of Offices, Gresham-street, £175; Exchange, £325; Pitt-street, £250; Bridge-street, £175 .....			229 11 8	
385	Special Grant in aid of Aborigines .....			77 14 4	
393	Improving School Reserve, Hill End .....			25 0 0	
396	Erection of Fence at the Cliff fronting the Pulpit Rock at Wollongong.....			33 0 0	
409	Purchase of Land in the neighbourhood of Milton, for the Exhibitions of the Agricultural Society of Ulladulla.....			150 0 0	
413	Improving Fish River Caves.....			297 15 0	
418	Purchase of piece of Land for Burial Purposes, South Creek .....			100 0 0	
422	Planting and improving Reserve, Ryde .....			50 0 0	4,876 11 11
439	Compensation for Land resumed by the Crown under the 15th clause of the "Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1875" .....			274 0 2	
455	The Improvement of the Recreation Reserve at Burrangong .....			200 0 0	
457	Planting Trees in Streets, Deniliquin .....			250 0 0	
458	Planting and Fencing Park, Deniliquin .....			400 0 0	
468	Cleaning Office Rooms, Pitt-street .....			8 6 8	
472	Improving and Enclosing Public Recreation Ground, Cudal .....			100 0 0	
481	Purchase of piece of Land for Recreation Ground, Paterson .....			500 0 0	
482	Purchase of piece of Land for General Cemetery, Paterson .....			100 0 0	
488	Preservation of Imperial Cave lately discovered at Fish River .....			125 8 0	
489	Rent of New Offices, Gresham-street .....			41 13 4	
492	Planting Reserve at South Creek with Trees .....			100 0 0	
494	Improvement of Agricultural Society's Ground, Wellington .....			200 0 0	
496	Cleaning Rooms, Bridge-street.....			6 10 0	
501	Recreation Reserve for Liverpool.....			150 0 0	
	Expenses incurred in the investigation of the title of the land purchased at Haslem's Creek for Cemetery .....			214 14 2	
	<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS .....</b>	<b>1,120 0 1</b>	<b>40,383 15 6</b>	<b>9,561 18 8</b>	<b>60,065 14 3</b>
<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works.</b>					
509	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.....	333 6 8	618 18 0		952 4 8
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION—</b>					
510	Engineer's Department .....		6 0 0		6 0 0
511	Fitz Roy Dock .....		937 10 2		937 10 2
512	Dredge Service .....			3,475 3 10	3,475 3 10
	Carried forward .....	£ 333 6 8	£ 1,562 8 2	£ 3,475 3 10	£ 5,370 18 8
	Carried forward .....	£ 8,955 12 7	£ 125,692 14 10	£ 87,975 8 10	£ 222,623 16 3

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879—continued.</b>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward .....	8,955 12 7	125,692 14 10	87,975 8 10	222,623 16 3
<b>Ac. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>					
	Brought forward.....	333 6 8	1,562 8 2	3,475 3 10	5,370 18 8
<b>PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVERS—</b>					
517	Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys (irrespective of the date of claims) .....			64 19 1	} 32,972 10 3
518	Landing Silt from Dredge and forming Ground (irrespective of the date of claims).....			1,172 4 3	
519	Incidental Expenses, &c., in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works (irrespective of the date of claims) .....			3,754 15 1	
520	Towards Snagging and Improving Upper Darling.....			3,214 3 11	
521	Towards Stone Dyke at entrance to Lake Macquarie .....			573 1 5	
522	Extra Tug for Dredge Service .....			4,145 8 2	
523	Expenses of Tug employed on occasional services unconnected with Dredging .....			4 2 9	
524	Towards extending and maintaining Main Road through Bullock Island, Newcastle.....			152 10 1	
525	Towards Reclamation of Rushcutters' Bay, further sum .....			1,720 7 4	
527	Construction of Public Wharf, Lismore.....			1,000 0 0	
528	Construction of Public Wharf near Casino.....			4 6 8	
529	Construction of Public Wharf, Karuah River .....			845 4 9	
530	Construction of Public Jetty, Gerringong .....			300 0 0	
531	Beacons for South Breakwater, Newcastle .....			260 9 11	
532	New Boiler, &c., Dredge "Samson" .....			2,439 5 9	
533	Construction of Boat Harbour, Bullock Island.....			1,822 2 2	
535	Construction of Sea Wall, Coogee, further sum.....			500 0 0	
536	Construction of Public Wharf, Southgate, Clarence River .....			403 7 8	
537	Public Wharf, Greenwell Point, Shoalhaven River .....			547 12 2	
538	Wharf and approaches to Callan Park .....			500 0 0	
540	Public Wharf, Botany, further sum .....			3,688 19 11	
541	New Wall to Dam, Parramatta .....			2,722 15 11	
543	Towards Public Wharf, Smith Town .....			501 7 2	
545	Public Wharf, Nambucca River.....			189 12 0	
546	Towards clearing Obstructions in Nambucca River.....			620 8 9	
552	Towards construction of Public Baths at Manly Beach, on condition that a similar amount is raised privately .....			484 12 0	
554	Macquarie-street Extension and Sea Wall, further sum .....			645 18 8	
555	Clearing Nambucca River, further sum.....			135 1 6	
557	Stone Wall and Iron Railing round Hyde Park .....			339 3 0	
	Richmond River Improvements, further sum, 1878-9.....			220 10 2	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>					
560	Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharf.....			51 15 0	51 15 0
561	COLONIAL ARCHITECT.....		288 1 11		288 1 11
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—</b>					
563	Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally (irrespective of the date of claims) .....			308 5 2	} 10,967 13 8
564	Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings (irrespective of the date of claims).....			0 9 4	
565	Lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks (irrespective of the date of claims) .....			142 7 3	
566	Lighting Government Lamps in streets of Sydney, the Domain, and Hyde Park (irrespective of the date of claims) .....			572 7 6	
567	Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol (irrespective of the date of claims) .....			892 12 6	
569	Coffins for Paupers (irrespective of the date of claims) .....			50 19 3	
570	Repairs and Furniture for Telegraph Stations (irrespective of the date of claims).....			13 4 6	
571	Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups (irrespective of the date of claims) .....			67 0 0	
573	Erection of Court-house and Lock-up, Moss Vale .....			1,700 0 0	
575	Erection of Court-house, Walgett .....			2,135 0 0	
576	Erection of Court-house, Moruya.....			1,933 9 0	
577	Court-house, Lock-up, and Police Buildings, Euston, further sum .....			859 0 0	
578	Erection of Court-house, Coolah.....			1,794 2 6	
579	Erection of Court-house, Nundle .....			478 16 8	
	Carried forward .....	£ 333 6 8	1,850 10 1	47,467 2 9	49,650 19 6
	Carried forward .....	£ 8,955 12 7	125,692 14 10	87,975 8 10	222,623 16 3

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879—continued.</b>					
	Brought forward.....	8,955 12 7	125,692 14 10	87,975 8 10	222,623 16 3
<b>No. DIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>					
	Brought forward .....	333 6 8	1,850 10 1	47,467 2 9	49,650 19 6
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.</b>					
580	Erection of Court and Watch House at Wilcannia, further sum .....			4,775 0 0	}
581	Erection of new Court-house, Grafton, further sum.....			1,248 0 0	
582	Furnishing and Fittings for new Public Works and Colonial Secretary's Offices .....			7,002 11 10	}
583	Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Gunning .....			775 0 0	
586	Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Corowa .....			350 0 0	}
587	Post and Telegraph Office, Parkes, further sum .....			463 0 9	
588	Post and Telegraph Office, Gundagai, further sum .....			1,675 0 0	}
590	Post and Telegraph Office, Brewarrina, further sum.....			1,000 0 0	
592	Post and Telegraph Office, Rockley, further sum .....			610 0 0	}
593	Post and Telegraph Office, Wilcannia, further sum .....			2,900 0 0	
596	Post and Telegraph Office, Penrith, further sum .....			850 17 0	}
597	For the erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Cooranbong			495 0 0	
601	Post and Telegraph Office, Liverpool, further sum .....			999 11 10	}
602	Post and Telegraph Office, Kylstone, further sum .....			850 0 0	
605	Purchase of Sites for Post and Telegraph Buildings generally .....			180 14 9	}
608	Fire-engine, Shed, &c., Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville			205 0 0	
610	Laying on Water, Callan Park Asylum.....			943 9 9	}
611	Fire-engine, Shed, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta .....			209 18 0	
612	Erection of Gardener's Cottage at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta .....			569 7 6	}
613	Appliances for Extinction of Fire at Government Asylums, Sydney, Parramatta, and Liverpool .....			847 12 1	
616	Additions, Police Quarters, Cooma .....			930 0 0	}
617	Erection of Police Buildings, &c.....			8,546 11 7	
619	Erection of Police Officers' Quarters, Store, and Office, Narrabri, further sum .....			295 0 0	}
620	Erection of Police Quarters, Inverell, further sum .....			340 0 0	
621	Erection of Lock-up at Appin.....			875 0 0	}
624	Erection of Police Building, Moruya, further sum.....			665 6 6	
626	Site for Watch-house, Camperdown .....			250 0 0	}
628	Dwarf Wall and Iron Railing, Victoria Park, further sum .....			566 14 6	
629	Lowering and underpinning Wall, Victoria Barracks .....			850 0 0	}
630	Dwarf Wall, Iron Railing, Approaches, Staircase, and other works, University of Sydney .....			3,936 15 0	
632	Additions, &c., Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta			1,389 10 8	}
633	Repairs to the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.....			209 10 1	
634	Additions to Residence, Sydney Observatory.....			577 19 5	}
635	Repairs, Fittings, &c., Australian Museum.....			391 16 0	
637	Drainage, Flagstaff Hill Reserve .....			150 0 0	}
638	Towards erection of Public Buildings at Goulburn.....			1,521 5 0	
641	Post and Telegraph Office, Milton, further sum .....			235 0 0	}
642	Erection of Police Barracks, Walgett, further sum.....			750 0 0	
643	Improvements, &c., Ordnance Store .....			300 0 0	}
647	Newcastle Imbecile Asylum—Repairs, &c.....			440 12 3	
649	Post and Telegraph Office, Moree, further sum .....			550 0 0	}
650	Erection of Gaol at Hay, further sum .....			2,100 0 0	
651	Erection of Gaol, Tamworth, further sum .....			158 0 0	}
652	Bingera Court and Watch House, Additions.....			2,299 11 0	
654	Erection of Police Officers' Quarters, Hay, further sum...			490 0 0	}
655	Erection of Bourke Post and Telegraph Station, further sum .....			1,490 0 0	
656	Erection of Warialda Post and Telegraph Station, further sum .....			1,696 15 6	}
657	Forming and making road on the eastern side of Victoria Barracks .....			1,200 0 0	
658	Additions, &c., Darlinghurst Lunatic Reception House, further sum .....			718 0 0	}
661	Erection of Boggabri Post and Telegraph Station.....			200 0 0	
662	Erection or purchase of Newtown Post and Telegraph Office .....			465 16 8	}
663	Erection of Cootamundra Post and Telegraph Station.....			400 0 0	
666	Erection of Port Macquarie Post and Telegraph Station, further sum .....			1,000 0 0	}
667	Erection of Goulburn Post and Telegraph Station, further sum .....			2,000 0 0	
669	Erection of Montague Island Light-house, further sum ..			64 5 10	}
670	Erection of Murrumburrah Court-house, further sum.....			800 0 0	
	Carried forward.....	£ 333 6 8	1,850 10 1	113,270 16 3	115,45± 18 0
	Carried forward .....	£ 8,955 12 7	125,692 14 10	87,975 8 10	222,623 16 3

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879— <i>continued.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	8,955 12 7	125,692 14 10	87,975 8 10	222,623 16 3
	<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—<i>continued.</i></b>				
	Brought forward.....	333 6 8	1,850 10 1	113,270 16 3	115,454 13 0
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—<i>continued.</i></b>				
672	Erection of Molong Post and Telegraph Station, further sum .....			750 0 0	} 5,636 11 7
674	Jerry's Plains Post and Telegraph Station, further sum .....			100 0 0	
675	Coonamble Post and Telegraph Station, further sum .....			200 0 0	
679	Erection of Officers' Quarters, Braidwood Police Station, further sum.....			180 0 0	
680	Fittings, &c., Botanic Gardens Museum Office, Store-room, &c.....			509 0 0	
681	Drainage from Mint, &c., Domain, further sum .....			185 18 0	
682	Post and Telegraph Office at Windsor, further sum.....			545 0 0	
683	Stone Arcade to eastern front of Government House .....			1,680 0 0	
684	Site for Lock-up at Camperdown.....			250 0 0	
685	Engine and Boiler, &c., for the Government Printing Office .....			432 9 4	
686	Fittings and Furniture for the University.....			119 4 3	
	Construction of Works for prevention of damage by floods to the town of Bourke .....			300 0 0	
	Site for Court-house, Denman .....			50 0 0	
	Alterations and Temporary Accommodation, Callan Park Asylum, further sum.....			235 0 0	
	Site for Court-house, Braxton .....			100 0 0	
	<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—</b>				
687	Construction of a Telegraph Line from Gloucester to Back Creek .....			160 0 0	} 11,447 2 4
688	Construction of Telegraph Line from Bathurst to Goulburn, via Rockley and Crookwell .....			3,590 19 8	
689	Construction of Telegraph Line from Baraba to Bingera .....			1,342 5 0	
690	Construction of Telegraph Line from Hillston to Condobolin .....			2,904 3 0	
691	Erection of Telegraph Lines along Railway extensions .....			2,074 4 1	
	Extension of Telegraphs Lines generally .....			1,375 10 7	
	<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—</b>				
692	General Establishment .....	20 16 8	4 15 0		25 11 8
	<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—</b>				
	<b>MAIN NORTH ROAD—</b>				
694	West Maitland to Tamworth—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 170 miles at £25.....				} 2,131 13 6
695	Tamworth to Armidale, 75 miles at £50.....				
	In lieu of Tolls from Morpeth to West Maitland, divided ratably between the Municipalities of Morpeth and East and West Maitland .....			2,131 13 6	
	<b>OTHER MAIN ROADS—</b>				
698	Grafton to Glen Innes, 100 miles at £75 .....			58 5 0	} 71,354 14 0
699	Armidale to Maryland, 165 miles at £50 .....			444 2 1	
701	Wallerawang to Mudgee—Amount in lieu of Tolls, to repay 7th and last instalment of Loan of £22,000 in 1872 .....			900 0 0	
702	Bombala, via Tantawangalo to Merimbula, 54 miles at £75 .....			108 8 8	
703	Orange, by Borce to Forbes, 81 miles at £75.....			19 12 6	
704	Goulburn to Cooma, 123 miles at £50.....			2,189 6 0	
705	Tarago to Braidwood, 36 miles at £50 .....			565 6 1	
707	Blayney, via Cowra to Grenfell, 75 miles at £50 .....			764 12 7	
708	Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry .....			3 12 5	
710	Roads transferred from South Head Road Trust .....			1,091 3 2	
711	Contingent Works on Roads under Department .....			450 14 6	
712	Expenses of working Punts and maintaining Approaches, &c. ....			1,281 16 0	
713	Repair and painting of Bridges .....			872 7 3	
714	Conveyance of Officers' Equipment and Materials by Railway .....			1,046 2 10	
715	Minor Roads under Department, as per Schedule .....			60,525 4 5	
717	Bridge over the Wollondilly near Goulburn (Resolution of Assembly) .....			34 0 6	
721	Bridge and Approaches, Market-street, Mudgee .....			1,000 0 0	
	Carried forward .....	£ 354 3 4	1,855 5 1	203,840 17 8	206,050 6 1
	Carried forward .....	£ 8,955 12 7	125,692 14 10	87,975 8 10	222,623 16 3



## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward.....	8,955 12 7	125,692 14 10	87,975 8 10	222,623 16 3
	<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward.....	354 3 4	1,855 5 1	203,840 17 8	206,050 6 1
	<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES GENERALLY—continued.</b>				
722	Bridge over Bumble Creek Road, Narrabri to Moree .....			600 0 0	
723	Bridge over Tappin Tappin Creek, Manbo Island, Manning River .....			250 0 0	
724	Bridges on Road, George's Plains, Railway Station, to Cow Flat .....			71 2 0	
726	Bridge over Namoi River, at Walgett.....			1,489 14 8	
727	Bridge over Brown's Creek, on Road, Carcoar to Orange.....			498 16 0	
728	Bridge over Manila River, at Barraba .....			926 15 8	
729	Low-level Bridge over the Hunter, at Dalwood Ford .....			3 1 0	
730	Bridge over Cudgegong River, at Guntawang .....			1,523 8 11	
731	Bridge over the Napan below Camden .....			911 2 10	
732	Bridge over Lagoon at Narrabri .....			1,000 0 0	
733	Bridge over Mandadgery Creek Road, Boree to Parkes.....			800 0 0	
734	Bridge over Frenchman's Creek, Macleay River .....			250 0 0	
735	Bridge over Muscle Creek.....			399 10 0	
736	Bridges on road, Gloucester to the Macleay .....			1,508 16 10	
738	Bridge over Tuppal Creek Road, Deniliquin to Moroca .....			500 0 0	
739	Bridge over Blackwater Creek Road, Moama to Bama.....			576 10 6	
740	Bridge over Elgudgery Creek on Urana Road .....			394 9 9	
742	Culvert, &c., Taverner's Hill .....			150 6 8	
744	Bridge to replace Undercliff Bridge, further sum .....			171 19 1	
745	Bridge, Nathan-street, Randwick (stone) .....			1,500 0 0	
747	Bridges on Road, Armidale to Glen Innes .....			1,485 10 9	
748	Bridge, Mehi, at Moree.....			1,600 0 3	
749	Bridges, Glennie's and Sawyer's Creeks .....			617 5 0	
750	Bridge and Approach, Jobis Jaluch Creek.....			300 0 0	
751	Road from Richmond Bridge <i>via</i> Wheeny, Colo, and Bulga, to Warkworth .....			3 0 6	
752	Road from Richmond Bridge towards Hartley (Bell's Line) .....			697 17 9	
753	Road, Buck Creek Station to Caloola .....			491 2 10	
754	Roads and Bridges in Upper Clarence District above Tabulam .....			457 19 10	
755	Road, Casino to Wharf.....			18 18 0	
756	Road, East Maitland to Mount Vincent.....			670 6 7	
758	Road from Coal Cliff, <i>via</i> Stanwell Park, to the Illawarra Road at Blue Gum Forest .....			712 16 4	48,568 15 10
759	Road from Kangaroo Valley to Wallanderry .....			205 12 0	
760	Road from Dark Creek Bridge to High-level Crossing .....			203 0 0	
761	Bridge, Gyra River .....			1,400 0 0	
762	Bridge, Turnback Jimmy Creek.....			458 6 4	
763	Bridge over the Lachlan, at Booligal .....			1,675 13 9	
764	Bridge over Black Creek on road between Branxton and Cresswick .....			600 0 0	
765	Punt for Lower Macleay .....			288 1 9	
766	Additional Tanks on the road, Balranald to Ivanhoe .....			111 7 3	
768	Roads in vicinity of Denihquin, to be expended by Department.....			1,359 4 4	
771	Towards construction of Tanks, Wilcannia to Paroo .....			5,948 0 0	
772	Construction of Tank, Tanello Road .....			43 15 0	
773	Construction of Dams, Cambaro Springs, on the Gwaryra Road .....			59 12 6	
775	Bridge, Bundaburrah Creek, further sum .....			482 7 0	
776	Bridge (Fitzroy) Windsor, further sum, and to cover cost of removal of present Bridge, &c. ....			2,464 9 6	
777	Bridge, Tallywalka Creek, Menindi, further sum .....			3 10 0	
778	Bridge, Williams River, Clarence Town, further sum .....			1,006 0 0	
779	Bridge, Ailyn River, further sum, in lieu of amount voted (£2,000) for Gresford Bridge, not now required .....			1,100 0 0	
780	Bridge, Goobang Creek, near Condobolin .....			700 0 0	
781	Bridge, Yanko Creek, near Cuddle .....			880 1 5	
783	Bridge, Brown's Creek, on Forest Road .....			250 0 0	
785	Bridge, Namoi River, near Gunnedah, to supplement Road Vote .....			274 0 0	
786	Main South Coast Road—50 miles .....			2,444 3 6	
787	Road, Hickey's Crossing to Wort's Crossing, Myall River .....			186 14 0	
788	Approach to Redmyre Platform, half cost of metalling .....			617 0 0	
789	Approach to Hay Bridge in lieu of net tolls .....			521 17 0	
790	Improvement of Road, Gloucester to Nowendoc .....			2,735 6 5	
791	Streets, Windsor.....			740 2 4	
792	Streets, Richmond .....			1,200 0 0	
	Carried forward .....	£ 354 3 4	1,855 5 1	252,409 13 6	254,619 1 11
	Carried forward .....	£ 8,955 12 7	125,692 14 10	87,975 8 10	222,623 16 3

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	8,955 12 7	125,692 14 10	87,975 8 10	222,623 16 3
	<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward.....	354 3 4	1,855 5 1	252,409 13 6	254,619 1 11
	<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES GENERALLY—continued.</b>				
793	Main Western Road, Sydney to 5th Mile-stone—Additional subsidy in lieu of tolls .....			133 2 1	} 3,609 0 9
794	Further sum for Tank and Road and Bridge Works, Booligal to Hay and Hillston .....			1,668 5 11	
795	Tanks, &c., Cobar to the Bogan .....			1,807 12 9	
	<b>ROADS UNDER TRUSTEES—</b>				
798	Minor Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule .....			7,860 5 5	} 13,408 5 4
799	Unclassified Roads .....			4,208 10 9	
	To meet the cost of repairs to Roads, Bridges, and other Public Works damaged by floods .....			1,339 9 2	
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—</b>				
802	Attending to the lighting and extinguishing of Gas, &c. in the Parliamentary Buildings.....			35 0 0	35 0 0
	<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS ... £</b>	<b>354 3 4</b>	<b>1,855 5 1</b>	<b>269,461 19 7</b>	<b>271,671 8 0</b>
	<b>RAILWAYS—</b>				
804	General Establishment .....	691 5 0			691 5 0
805	Engineering Establishment—Works in Progress .....		61 15 0		61 15 0
806	Existing Lines—Working Expenses { Railways .....			33,344 19 7	} 33,485 1 3
	{ Tramways .....			140 1 8	
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>				
808	Alterations and Additions to Station Buildings, and Siding Accommodation to meet increasing Traffic.....			29,531 18 9	} 41,611 10 0
809	Doubling Line from East to West Maitland .....			7,698 19 5	
812	Enlarging Bridge over Railway at Erskinvillie Road .....			1,858 4 5	
813	Gratuity to Michael Stephenson, injured at the collision between two Goods Trains at Emu Plains, 31st January, 1878.....			500 0 0	
	Tramway, Redfern to Hunter-street .....			1,647 13 11	
	Proportion of net earnings of Railway Traffic due to the Wallsend Coal Company .....			374 13 6	
	<b>TOTAL, RAILWAYS ... £</b>	<b>691 5 0</b>	<b>61 15 0</b>	<b>75,096 11 3</b>	<b>75,849 11</b>
	<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General.</b>				
	<b>POST OFFICE.....</b>	<b>4,295 1 10</b>	<b>1,995 1 5</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>6,290 3 3</b>
814	<b>CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—INLAND AND COASTWISE .....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>33,782 8 0</b>	<b>33,782 8 0</b>
	Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....			3,092 13 4	3,092 13 4
815	<b>MONEY ORDER AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT .....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,108 11 6</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,108 11 6</b>
816	<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS .....</b>	<b>175 7 11</b>	<b>6,218 16 10</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>6,394 4 9</b>
817	<b>NEW ZEALAND CABLE SUBSIDY (Resolution of Assembly) ...</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>270 16 8</b>	<b>270 16 8</b>
	<b>TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL..... £</b>	<b>4,470 9 9</b>	<b>9,322 9 9</b>	<b>37,145 18 0</b>	<b>50,938 17 6</b>
	<b>Carried forward .....</b>	<b>£ 14,471 10 8</b>	<b>136,932 4 8</b>	<b>469,679 17 8</b>	<b>621,083 13 0</b>

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1879—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	14,471 10 8	136,932 4 8	469,679 17 8	621,083 13 0
	<b>No. I.—Secretary for Mines.</b>				
818	DEPARTMENT OF MINES .....	591 3 2	1,613 12 10	.....	2,204 16 0
	MINOR ROADS .....	4 6 0	.....	.....	.....
	Alignment Posts for Towns .....	.....	.....	73 10 0	.....
	To meet Expense of fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed Lands .....	.....	.....	241 12 9	.....
819	Road from the south-west corner of John Griffin's (now Wm. Egan's) 80-acre conditional purchase, portion 14, to the east boundary of that land, being part of the road from Taylor's Arm to the Nambucca River, parish Congarrinni, county of Raleigh—to Wm. Egan, to cover cost of improvements .....	.....	.....	67 17 6	548 11 9
	Compensation for Land taken for the approach to the Richmond Bridge (agreed to by arbitration)—Arthur Dight .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
	Compensation for Land taken for Road from the private village of South Scarboro' to the Rocky Point Road—William Laurence .....	.....	.....	70 0 0	.....
	Compensation same Road—J. S. Gray .....	.....	.....	1 5 6	.....
820	OCCUPATION OF LANDS .....	.....	1,421 16 9	.....	1,421 16 9
822	IMPORTED STOCK .....	.....	140 11 3	.....	140 11 3
823	REGISTRATION OF BRANDS .....	206 5 0	25 0 0	.....	231 5 0
824	MISCELLANEOUS .....	.....	.....	58 0 0	58 0 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES .....	£ 801 14 2	3,201 0 10	602 5 9	4,605 0 9
	<b>No. II.—Unclassified Expenditure.</b>				
	INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT .....	.....	.....	6,397 15 0	6,397 15 0
	TOWARDS THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST, AND EXTINCTION OF THE RAILWAY LOAN OF 1867 (£1,000,000) 31 VIC. NO. 11 .....	.....	.....	38,947 10 0	38,947 10 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES .....	.....	.....	125 0 0	125 0 0
	FEES TO COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS .....	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
	PENSIONS UNDER THE SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873 .....	.....	.....	1,140 5 1	1,140 5 1
	SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ACT OF 1879 .....	.....	.....	10,033 5 5	10,033 5 5
	TOTAL, UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE .....	£ .....	.....	56,943 15 6	56,943 15 6
	TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1879 .....	£ 15,273 4 10	140,133 5 6	527,225 18 11	682,632 9 3

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued*.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880.</b>				
	<b>No. I.—Schedules to Imperial Act 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 54.</b>				
	SCHEDULE A .....			18,050 0 0	18,050 0 0
	SCHEDULE B—				
	Pensions to Judges.....			1,808 6 8	} 4,806 10 11
	Pensions to Political Officers .....			525 0 0	
	Pensions to Superannuated Officers.....			2,473 4 3	
	SCHEDULE C—				
	Church of England.....			6,937 8 11	} 13,386 15 11
	Roman Catholic Church .....			3,516 13 4	
	Presbyterian Church .....			1,560 3 4	
	Wesleyan Methodist Church.....			1,372 10 4	
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C.....£			36,243 6 10	36,243 6 10
	<b>SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A. AND B.</b>				
	SCHEDULE A—				
	Chief Justice .....			600 0 0	} 5,850 0 0
	Puisne Judges.....			5,000 0 0	
	Colonial Treasurer.....			250 0 0	
1	SCHEDULE B—				
	Pensions to Superannuated Officers and others .....			1,579 11 11	1,579 11 11
	TOTAL SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B.....£			7,429 11 11	7,429 11 11
	<b>No. II.—Executive and Legislative.</b>				
2	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR .....	1,500 11 4	233 15 11		1,739 7 3
3	THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.....	918 0 0	9 17 0		927 17 0
4	THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL .....	5,619 12 2	44 19 6		5,664 11 8
5	THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.....	6,699 3 8	1,135 4 10		7,834 8 1
6	THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY .....	1,599 19 11	309 19 9		1,909 19 8
7	THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.....	800 0 0	39 6 0		839 6 0
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.....£	17,137 6 8	1,778 3 0		18,915 9 8
	<b>No. III.—Colonial Secretary.</b>				
8	COLONIAL SECRETARY .....	4,315 0 0	645 19 7		4,960 19 7
9	PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF .....	3,050 0 0			3,050 0 0
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—				
10	General Staff .....	2,416 6 0	567 0 0		2,983 6 0
11	Artillery Force .....	18,528 7 8	10,324 0 5		28,852 8 1
12	WORKS OF DEFENCE .....	131 2 10			131 2 10
13	VOLUNTEER FORCE .....	20,219 0 0	8,770 0 0		28,989 0 0
14	NAVAL BRIGADE .....	5,212 12 0	432 17 2		5,645 9 2
	Carried forward.....£	53,872 8 6	20,739 17 2		74,612 5 8
	Carried forward.....£	17,137 6 8	1,778 3 0	43,672 18 9	62,588 8 5

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	17,137 6 8	1,778 3 0	43,672 18 9	62,588 8 5
	<b>Ac. III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward.....	53,872 8 6	20,739 17 2	.....	74,612 5 8
	<b>POLICE—</b>				
15	Inspector General .....	1,988 4 0	.....	.....	} 195,655 1 5
	Constabulary .....	154,933 17 4	.....	.....	
	Contingencies generally.....	.....	38,733 0 1	.....	
	<b>PRISONS—</b>				
16	General Establishment .....	1,896 13 4	.....	.....	} 75,376 7 0
17	Sydney Gaol .....	1,635 0 0	.....	.....	
18	Parramatta Gaol .....	905 0 0	.....	.....	
19	Bathurst Gaol .....	417 0 0	.....	.....	
20	Maitland Gaol .....	480 0 0	.....	.....	
21	Goulburn Gaol .....	417 0 0	.....	.....	
22	Berrima Gaol .....	707 0 0	.....	.....	
23	Albury Gaol .....	200 0 0	.....	.....	
24	Grafton Gaol .....	200 0 0	.....	.....	
25	Mudgee Gaol .....	236 3 4	.....	.....	
26	Armidale Gaol .....	222 0 0	.....	.....	
27	Wagga Wagga Gaol .....	197 10 0	.....	.....	
28	Yass Gaol .....	209 8 2	.....	.....	
29	Deniliquin Gaol.....	198 6 8	.....	.....	
30	Young Gaol .....	237 0 0	.....	.....	
31	Police Gaols—Country Districts .....	846 2 5	.....	.....	
32	Gaols generally .....	32,776 11 11	23,641 6 3	.....	
	Purchase of Materials .....	.....	9,954 4 11	.....	
	<b>LUNACY—</b>				
33	Official Visitors .....	375 0 0	.....	.....	} 51,302 5 2
34	Hospitals generally .....	1,246 0 0	114 0 10	.....	
35	Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville .....	6,165 18 2	9,189 12 1	.....	
36	Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta .....	7,785 9 1	9,027 5 0	.....	
37	Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst .....	602 0 0	345 0 11	.....	
38	Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle .....	2,118 5 4	2,652 19 1	.....	
39	Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park .....	2,018 8 3	1,779 15 11	.....	
40	Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma .....	929 16 8	1,628 8 1	.....	
41	Lunatic Patients .....	.....	.....	7,254 5 9	
42	Master in Lunacy .....	1,050 0 0	20 0 0	.....	
43	<b>MEDICAL BOARD</b> .....	40 6 8	.....	.....	40 6 8
44	<b>MEDICAL ADVISER, VACCINATION, MEDICAL OFFICERS, &amp;c.</b> .....	.....	.....	6,023 5 7	6,023 5 7
45	<b>DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT</b> .....	5,275 0 0	1,101 0 2	.....	6,376 0 2
46	<b>REGISTRAR OF COPYRIGHT</b> .....	200 0 0	23 9 2	.....	223 9 2
47	<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL</b> .....	9,773 2 2	5,467 11 10	.....	15,240 14 0
48	<b>AGENT GENERAL FOR THE COLONY</b> .....	1,600 0 0	250 0 0	.....	1,850 0 0
49	<b>IMMIGRATION</b> .....	1,086 0 0	37,951 15 2	.....	39,037 15 2
	<b>INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—</b>				
50	Nautical School Ship "Vernon" .....	1,613 8 0	1,758 2 0	.....	} 5,542 3 6
51	Bilocka Industrial Schools for Girls, Parramatta River.....	605 0 0	1,168 16 8	.....	
52	Reformatory for Girls .....	255 12 0	141 4 10	.....	
53	<b>CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD</b> .....	200 0 0	141 3 4	.....	341 3 4
	<b>CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—</b>				
54	Inspector of Public Charities .....	458 6 8	112 1 7	.....	570 8 3
55	Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute .....	2,734 8 5	12,699 13 2	.....	15,434 1 7
56	Erysipelas Hospital and Branch Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute .....	301 13 4	3,167 2 5	.....	3,468 15 9
	<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES—</b>				
57	For the support of Paupers in the Sydney Infirm and Hospital .....	.....	.....	4,481 7 6	} 7,981 7 6
59	In aid of the Sydney Infirm and Dispensary on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	3,500 0 0	
	Carried forward .....	£ 299,009 0 5	181,807 10 8	21,258 18 10	502,075 9 11
	Carried forward .....	£ 17,137 6 8	1,778 3 0	43,672 18 9	62,588 8 5

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies.			
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—<i>continued.</i></b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward.....	17,137 6 8	1,778 3 0	43,672 18 9	62,588 8 5	
	<b>Pa. XXX.—Colonial Secretary—<i>continued.</i></b>					
	Brought forward.....	299,009 0 5	181,807 10 8	21,258 18 10	502,075 9 11	
	<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES—<i>continued.</i></b>					
62	For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney .....			3,524 6 0	} 21,591 7 6	
64	In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, on condition of £2,000 being raised by private contributions .....			3,666 13 4		
65	For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick .....			5,000 0 0		
66	In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions .....			450 0 0		
67	Prince Albert Memorial Hospital at Tenterfield for improvements and additions to the building .....			600 0 0		
	In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private contributions; and also, that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved officers, have the right of admission of patients, viz. :—					
69	Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society .....			268 2 2		
72	Maitland (West) Benevolent Society .....			300 0 0		
76	Tamworth Benevolent Society .....			217 2 2		
	In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals on same conditions, viz. :—					
79	Armidale and New England.....			238 11 4		
82	Bathurst .....			95 10 8		
87	Deniliquin .....			149 14 4		
92	Grafton .....			500 0 0		
93	Grenfell .....			187 16 0		
106	Newcastle .....			500 0 3		
107	Orange.....			113 16 0		
112	Scone .....			184 3 5		
118	Wellington .....			75 2 9		
124	In aid of the Building Fund Hay Hospital on the usual conditions .....			126 18 9		
126	Outfit for the Newcastle Hospital .....			300 0 0		
127	Outfit for the Bathurst Hospital (unconditional grant) ...			1,000 0 0		
128	For carrying out certain repairs and improvements to the Maitland Hospital (unconditional grant) .....			132 0 0		
129	Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid on the usual conditions....			1,000 0 0		
130	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—on the usual conditions .....			1,000 0 0		
131	Coonamble Hospital—aid on the usual conditions.....			128 7 10		
133	Dubbo Hospital—towards furnishing (unconditional grant)			200 0 0		
134	Forbes Hospital—towards the erection and furnishing of a Fever Ward (unconditional grant) .....			500 0 0		
135	Grenfell Hospital—towards renovating (unconditional grant) .....			250 0 0		
138	Murrumbidgee Hospital—in aid of improvements, additions, and alterations (unconditional grant) .....			500 0 0		
140	West Maitland Benevolent Society—(in aid of the Building Fund on the usual conditions) .....			383 2 6		
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—</b>					
143	For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts.....			4,979 10 0	} 7,989 8 5	
144	Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls .....			1,700 0 0		
145	Newspapers and Almanacs .....			50 9 4		
146	Burial of Destitute persons in cases where Inquests are not held .....			304 16 0		
147	Maintenance of Deserted Children Paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c.....			306 8 5		
148	Fees for examination, care, &c., of Lunatics (under section 6 of the New Lunacy Act) .....			243 4 8		
149	Rewards for apprehension of Offenders .....			80 0 0		
150	Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station .....			275 0 0		
	Carried forward .....	£ 299,009 0 5	181,807 10 8	50,789 14 9		531,606 5 10
	Carried forward .....	£ 17,137 6 8	1,778 3 0	43,672 18 9		62,588 8 5

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	17,137 6 8	1,778 3 0	43,672 18 9	62,588 8 5
	<b>No. XXX.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward.....	299,009 0 5	181,807 10 8	50,789 14 9	531,606 5 10
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.</b>				
151	In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, to be distributed in proportion to amounts raised by private annual subscriptions from the Members of such Societies .....			2,731 9 9	} 10,487 2 10
152	Goodenough Royal Naval House.....			200 0 0	
153	In aid of the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions.....			150 0 0	
154	Resident Magistrate at Lord Howe Island.....			165 0 0	
156	To pay Municipal Rates on Government Buildings .....			5,693 7 5	
157	Expense of the Fisheries Inquiry Commission .....			223 2 3	
158	For repairs to the Water Police Steam Launch.....			70 3 5	
159	For the purchase of a piece of land adjoining the allotment recently purchased at Singleton as a Site for a Police Station.....			150 0 0	
160	Site for a Watch-house, Durham-street, Glebe .....			504 0 0	
161	Site for a Lock-up near Callan Park .....			200 0 0	
162	Towards trying the system of Boarding-out Destitute Children .....			400 0 0	
	<b>TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY .....</b>	<b>£ 299,009 0 5</b>	<b>181,807 10 8</b>	<b>61,276 17 7</b>	
	<b>No. XX.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.</b>				
163	<b>TREASURY.....</b>	14,085 9 4	1,616 8 5		15,701 17 9
164	<b>STAMP DUTIES.....</b>	945 0 0	165 0 0		1,110 0 0
165	<b>CUSTOMS .....</b>	34,645 4 4	10,901 0 10		45,546 5 2
166	<b>COLONIAL DISTILLERIES AND REFINERIES.....</b>	3,260 5 0	590 12 3		3,850 17 3
167	<b>GOLD RECEIVERS.....</b>	94 16 2			94 16 2
168	<b>GOLD AND ESCORT .....</b>			1,132 16 2	1,132 16 2
169	<b>GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT .....</b>			41,284 13 9	41,284 13 9
170	<b>STORES AND STATIONERY .....</b>	2,500 12 7	75,268 18 10		77,769 11 5
171	<b>ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.....</b>	4,771 11 10	1,485 15 7		6,257 7 5
172	<b>HEALTH AND EMIGRATION OFFICERS.....</b>	893 15 0	59 2 6		952 17 6
173	<b>QUARANTINE.....</b>	404 5 0	147 18 6		552 3 6
174	<b>BOARD OF PHARMACY .....</b>	91 13 4			91 13 4
175	<b>SHIPPING MASTERS.....</b>	1,954 18 8	127 14 6		2,082 13 2
176	<b>GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.....</b>	1,109 6 2	596 11 8		1,705 17 10
	<b>MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—</b>				
177	Marine Board, Sydney .....	3,863 0 0			} 34,155 2 0
178	Local Marine Board, Newcastle .....	1,384 8 0			
179	Harbour Masters .....	1,029 3 4			
180	Colonial Lighthouses .....	4,059 9 0			
181	Sea and River Pilots .....	9,256 13 4			
182	Boatmen .....	8,854 0 0			
183	Telegraph Stations.....	1,025 3 4			
185	Miscellaneous .....		4,683 5 0		
186	Life Boats .....			402 10 0	402 10 0
	<b>Carried forward.....</b>	<b>£ 94,228 14 5</b>	<b>95,642 8 1</b>	<b>42,819 19 11</b>	<b>232,691 2 5</b>
	<b>Carried forward .....</b>	<b>£ 316,146 7 1</b>	<b>183,585 13 8</b>	<b>104,949 16 4</b>	<b>604,681 17 1</b>

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	316,146 7 1	183,585 13 8	104,949 16 4	604,681 17 1
	<b>No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward.....	94,288 14 5	95,642 8 1	42,819 10 11	232,691 2 5
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—</b>				
187	Postage of Public Departments .....			9,577 18 2	} 32,027 16 5
188	Advertising for the Public Service .....			4,996 0 7	
189	For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages .....			7,141 19 9	
190	Commission on payments in England by the Government Financial Agents .....			2,653 1 11	
191	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony .....			4,203 13 5	
192	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts .....			684 17 1	
193	For the relief and conveyance of Distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports or from Wrecked Vessels, &c. ....			170 5 6	
195	To subsidize a Tug-boat at the rate of £155 per month for the Richmond River, in lieu of a Steam-tug, for the purchase of which the sum of £6,500 was re-voted in 1876 .....			1,705 0 0	
196	To subsidize a Tug-boat for the Macleay, Bellinger, and Nambucca Rivers .....			250 0 0	
197	To subsidize a Tug-boat at the rate of £50 per month for the Manning River .....			270 0 0	
200	Expenses connected with payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensioners in the Colony .....			375 0 0	
	<b>UNFORESEEN EXPENSES—</b>				
	Refund of money paid Curator Intestate Estates.....			34 0 9	} 2,290 16 2
	Examining and reporting on Blankets—Stores Department .....			21 0 0	
	Boatmen, Marine Board—Night duty .....			269 10 0	
	Expenses of Government Agency in England .....			496 9 2	
	Extra Clerical assistance, Treasury Department .....			155 18 6	
	Fixing Safe in the Treasury .....			12 17 0	
	Commission, &c., procuring Office for Stamp Duties.....			33 15 0	
	Costs <i>re</i> M'Shene's prohibition against Mr. Buchanan.....			28 10 3	
	Transfer to adjust Loans, Railway Advance Account .....			20 0 0	
	Gratuity to Widow of — Williams (Glebe Island Abattoir) .....			55 15 0	
	Travelling Expenses, Governors Victoria and Tasmania to Exhibition .....			108 9 6	
	Travelling Expenses, Colonial Secretary to Melbourne.....			79 18 0	
	Travelling Expenses, Members of Conference to Melbourne .....			108 15 5	
	Extinguishing Fires, Victoria Barracks .....			25 0 0	
	Telegrams to English Press .....			357 10 10	
	New Linen for Government House.....			26 8 6	
	Repairing Piano do .....			35 0 0	
	Silver Mountings for Address to Prince of Wales .....			40 0 0	
	Do. Album presented to the Queen .....			106 0 0	
	Compensation for detention at Quarantine .....			25 0 0	
	Preventing spread of Diphtheria at Rylstone .....			23 16 8	
	Clerical Assistance, Insolvent Court Office .....			53 12 4	
	Gratuities for services rendered in connection with Electoral Act .....			30 0 0	
	Miscellaneous items .....			143 9 3	
	<b>TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE</b> £	94,288 14 5	95,642 8 1	77,138 12 6	267,009 15 0
	<b>No. V.—Administration of Justice and Public Instruction.</b>				
202	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION .....	4,540 0 0	214 17 0		4,754 17 0
203	MASTER IN EQUITY .....	924 0 0			924 0 0
204	PROTHONOTARY.....	4,106 5 9	7,059 4 11		11,165 10 8
205	SHERIFF.....	7,994 15 2	5,402 12 6		13,397 7 8
206	INSOLVENCY COURT.....	1,420 0 0			1,420 0 0
	Carried forward.....£	18,985 0 11	12,676 14 5		31,661 15 4
	Carried forward.....£	410,375 1 6	279,228 1 9	182,088 8 10	871,691 12 1



## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward.....	410,375 1 6	279,228 1 9	182,088 8 10	871,691 12 1
	<b>No. V.—Administration of Justice and Public Instruction—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward .....	18,985 0 11	12,676 14 5	.....	31,661 15 4
207	DISTRICT COURTS.....	6,765 9 9	2,853 19 2	.....	9,619 8 11
208	CORONERS INQUESTS .....	650 0 0	2,195 11 1	.....	2,845 11 1
209	PETTY SESSIONS .....	44,060 6 5	6,202 2 3	.....	50,262 8 8
210	OBSERVATORY .....	1,801 1 1	1,079 7 4	.....	2,880 8 5
211	MUSEUM .....	950 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	3,950 0 0
214	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY .....	2,260 9 8	3,218 5 8	.....	5,478 15 4
	<b>GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—</b>				
215	To supplement the present Annual Endowment of £1,000 to the Australian Museum.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	} 10,000 2 0
216	New South Wales Academy of Art (as per Resolution of Assembly) .....	.....	.....	829 7 0	
217	New South Wales Academy of Art, for the purchase of works of Art .....	.....	.....	4,330 13 0	
218	Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	250 0 0	
219	Towards payment of Lecturers, Teachers, and other expenses in imparting scientific instruction in the Technical or Working Men's College established in connection with the Sydney Mechanics School of Arts .....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
220	Purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Technological College.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	
221	For the purchase of Educational Apparatus and Models for the use of the Sydney University .....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
	In aid of Educational Institutions in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
224	Albury School of Arts .....	.....	.....	15 5 0	
229	Bathurst School of Arts .....	.....	.....	92 15 9	
232	Braidwood Literary Institute .....	.....	.....	75 0 0	
233	Burwood School of Arts .....	.....	.....	61 8 8	
239	Cambewarra School of Arts .....	.....	.....	16 13 3	
251	Dubbo Mechanics Institute .....	.....	.....	24 15 0	
259	Goulburn School of Arts .....	.....	.....	75 0 0	
260	Grafton School of Arts .....	.....	.....	24 17 6	
262	Greta School of Arts .....	.....	.....	18 5 0	
279	Musclebrook School of Arts .....	.....	.....	14 17 6	
294	Sydney Mechanics School of Arts .....	.....	.....	200 0 0	
303	Wallsend School of Arts .....	.....	.....	149 4 9	
325	Lithgow School of Arts—Building fund .....	.....	.....	365 15 7	
328	Plattsburg Mechanics Institute—Building fund.....	.....	.....	600 0 0	
329	Sofala Literary Institute—Endowment .....	.....	.....	19 9 0	
330	Tighe's Hill School of Arts—Endowment .....	.....	.....	36 15 0	
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—</b>				
335	Maintenance of Orphan Schools, Parramatta (pending decision as to their future organization) .....	.....	.....	5,613 7 11	} 5,843 7 11
336	Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library generally .....	30 0 0	.....	.....	
337	For the purchase of one hundred copies of the fourth volume of the Proceedings of the Linnæan Society of New South Wales .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
338	For the preparation of a Manual for Clerks of Petty Sessions .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
	<b>TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE .....</b>	<b>75,502 7 10</b>	<b>31,225 19 11</b>	<b>15,813 9 11</b>	<b>122,541 17 8</b>
	<b>No. VI.—Attorney General.</b>				
339	THE ATTORNEY GENERAL .....	760 0 0	3,306 0 0	.....	4,066 0 0
340	PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN .....	1,226 0 0	32 5 9	.....	1,258 5 9
341	MASTER IN EQUITY .....	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
	Carried forward .....	£ 2,986 0 0	3,338 5 9	.....	6,324 5 9
	Carried forward .....	£ 485,877 9 4	310,454 1 8	197,901 18 9	994,233 9 9

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—continued.</b>					
	Brought forward.....	£ 485,877 9 4	310,454 1 8	197,901 18 9	994,233 9 9
<b>No. VII.—Attorney General—continued.</b>					
	Brought forward.....	£ 2,986 0 0	3,338 5 9	.....	6,324 5 9
342	CROWN SOLICITOR .....	2,845 0 0	299 12 2	.....	3,144 12 2
343	QUARTER SESSIONS .....	4,976 10 0	14,699 5 0	.....	19,675 15 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—</b>					
344	New Circuit Courts—Fees for Presiding Judges (Temporary) .....	.....	.....	600 0 0	} 883 6 4
345	Allowances for Clerks to same .....	.....	.....	65 0 0	
346	Allowance to Law Reporters .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	
348	Rent of Chambers for Mr. Justice Windeyer .....	.....	.....	68 6 4	
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY GENERAL .....	10,807 10 0	18,337 2 11	883 6 4	30,027 19 3
<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Lands.</b>					
349	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.....	12,092 0 5	6,346 9 1	.....	18,438 9 6
350	CONDITIONAL LAND SALES BRANCH .....	16,601 9 7	12,551 14 6	.....	29,153 4 1
351	LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS .....	.....	.....	13,529 13 0	13,529 13 0
352	OYSTER-BEDS.....	332 0 0	186 13 6	.....	518 13 6
353	SURVEY OF LANDS .....	69,964 3 7	116,085 0 8	.....	186,049 4 3
354	TRIANGULATION AND GENERAL SURVEY OF THE COLONY ...	4,759 6 8	7,339 18 5	.....	12,099 5 1
355	BOTANIC GARDENS .....	945 0 0	4,166 1 7	.....	5,111 1 7
356	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS AND PARES .....	270 0 0	3,128 0 4	.....	3,398 0 4
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—</b>					
357	Aborigines—Special Grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	356 3 5	} 6,510 9 1
358	Bathurst—For enclosing and trenching the Market Square Reserve .....	.....	.....	200 0 0	
360	Bingera—For improving Recreation Ground .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
361	Bodalla Estate—Compensation for land taken in by survey of the eastern boundary of .....	.....	.....	75 9 0	
363	Cemeteries—For fencing public .....	.....	.....	1,171 2 1	
364	Coogee—For improving Recreation Reserve .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
365	Compensation for land resumed by the Crown under the 15th clause of the "Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1875" .....	.....	.....	103 0 7	
366	Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on claims to grants of land in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV No. 21. ....	.....	.....	2 2 0	
367	Flagstaff Hill—Improvement and maintenance of Reserve .....	.....	.....	450 0 0	
368	Forbes—For improving Victoria Square.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
369	Forbes—For improving reserve within the town of .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
370	Greta—For the improvement of the Recreation Ground.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
371	Goulburn—Improvement of Belmore Square.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
372	Goulburn—Improvement of Recreation Reserve .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
375	Legal Expenses—In cases instituted by or against the Government under Crown Lands Act.....	.....	.....	421 12 0	
376	Manly—For improving and planting Reserve .....	.....	.....	200 0 0	
377	Mudgee—For improving Recreation Reserve.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	
378	Manly—For planting trees on Reserve under control of Municipal Council .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
379	Maitland District Surveyor—Appraising value of improvements on land at Oberne, county of Wynyard .....	.....	.....	8 0 0	
380	Necropolis—For improving, draining, trenching, and planting .....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
381	Orchids—Towards publication of work on.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
382	Parramatta Park—Improving .....	.....	.....	550 0 0	
383	Pamphlets—Towards completion of Land Reserve .....	.....	.....	48 0 0	
384	Paddington—For improving Reserve .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	
385	Paddington—For improving Rifle Range .....	.....	.....	200 0 0	
386	Prospect and Sherwood—For planting trees on streets ...	.....	.....	100 0 0	
387	Richmond—Towards improvement of the Recreation Reserve in the town of Richmond .....	.....	.....	25 0 0	
	Carried forward .....	104,964 0 3	149,803 18 1	20,040 2 1	274,808 0 5
	Carried forward.....	496,684 19 4	328,791 4 7	198,785 5 1	1,024,261 9 0

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies.			
		£	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—continued.</b>						
	Brought forward.....	496,684	19 4	328,791	4 7	198,785 5 1 1,024,261 9 0
<b>No. III.—Secretary for Lands—continued.</b>						
	Brought forward .....	104,964	0 3	149,803	18 1	20,040 2 1 274,808 0 5
388	Rent of offices, Gresham-street, £300; Exchange, £325; Pitt-street, £250; Bridge-street, £175 .....					745 0 0
389	Rose A.C.S.—For appraising value of improvements, 1876 .....					15 0 0
390	Singleton—Improving Recreation Reserve.....					100 0 0
392	St. Leonards—Improving Recreation Reserve .....					100 0 0
394	Victoria Park—Planting and improving.....					1,000 0 0
395	Wages of gardener, East Maitland Gaol Reserve .....					128 0 0
396	Wynyard Square Reserve—For planting and general maintenance of .....					150 0 0
397	Wentworth Park—For planting and improving .....					1,000 0 0
398	Windsor—Improving M'Quade Park .....					50 0 0
399	Waverley—Improving Reserve at Belueve Hill .....					200 0 0
400	Warialda—Improving Reserve.....					100 0 0
401	Willoughby Falls—Improving Recreation Reserve .....					100 0 0
402	Watson's Bay—Improving Recreation Reserve.....					200 0 0
404	Blue Mountain Reserves—For improving .....					250 0 0
405	Berrima—Enclosing and improving Recreation Reserve .....					100 0 0
406	Cootamundra—For fencing Reservoir.....					100 0 0
407	Cooma—For improving Recreation Reserve .....					100 0 0
408	Forbes—For fencing and planting, Botanic Gardens .....					100 0 0
409	Goulburn—Amount equal to local subscriptions for fencing and improving the Agricultural Society's Ground.....					250 0 0
410	Goulburn—For the improvement of the Recreation Reserve, North Goulburn.....					100 0 0
411	Gundaroo—For improving Recreation Ground.....					100 0 0
412	Gulgong—For improving Recreation Ground .....					100 0 0
413	Grafton—For improvement of Recreation Ground .....					100 0 0
414	Katoomba—For the clearing the Road and Reserve from the Western Railway at Katoomba to the Katoomba Falls.....					150 0 0
415	Longbottom—For improving Reserve.....					100 0 0
416	Moruya—For improving Recreation Ground.....					150 0 0
417	Newcastle—For improving Recreation Reserve.....					500 0 0
418	Newtown—For fencing and planting land on the Newtown Road, opposite Victoria Park .....					200 0 0
419	Nowra—For improving Recreation Ground .....					100 0 0
420	Paterson—For improving Recreation Ground .....					100 0 0
421	Queanbeyan—For improving Recreation Ground.....					150 0 0
422	St. Leonards—For fencing in Town Reserve .....					100 0 0
423	Tamworth—For fencing Recreation Ground.....					100 0 0
424	Wickham—Laying out and improving Recreation Reserve .....					100 0 0
425	Warialda—For improving Recreation Reserve .....					100 0 0
426	Waverley—For improving Public Park .....					300 0 0
427	Waratah—For improving Recreation Ground .....					100 0 0
428	Wentworth Falls Reserve—For improvements .....					300 0 0
430	Botanic Gardens—Sloping off and improving about 300 yards of the road to Macquarie-street.....					250 0 0
431	Mrs. Macquarie's Chair—Levelling off, filling in, and preparing ground for planting trees .....					100 0 0
432	Macquarie-street to Government House—For metalling road .....					120 0 0
433	Garden Palace Grounds—For fencing off the Garden Palace Grounds proper from the Outer Domain .....					150 0 0
434	Garden Palace—Expense of merging the Garden Palace Grounds with those of the Botanic Gardens, which will involve the removal of fencing and useless trees, levelling, draining, trenching, grassing, and planting .....					462 7 1
436	Compensation to Hugh Corrigan for loss in connection with his conditional purchase of 166 acres, Richmond River, being reduced to 66 acres .....					50 0 0
437	Compensation to William Weird for land resumed under the 14th section of the Alienation Act, the same having been found auriferous (conditional purchase, parish of Cumbewarra, county of Harden).....					188 10 0
438	Compensation to Johanna Connelly for loss of improvements through cancellation of her conditional purchase at Tamworth .....					125 0 0
439	Compensation to Jacob Schafer for improvements on land erroneously surveyed as part of his conditional purchase, parish of Wallarobbo, county of Durham.....					30 0 0
440	Rent of Offices, Bligh-street.....					168 15 0
	<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS .....</b>	<b>£ 104,964</b>	<b>0 3</b>	<b>149,803</b>	<b>18 1</b>	<b>29,422 14 2 284,190 12 6</b>
	Carried forward .....	£ 601,648	19 7	478,595	2 8	228,207 19 3 1,308,452 1 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward.....	601,648 19 7	478,595 2 8	228,207 19 3	1,308,452 1 6
	<b>Ac. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works.</b>				
441	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.....	4,328 17 2	1,384 1 0	.....	5,712 18 2
	<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION—</b>				
442	Engineer's Department.....	3,800 2 0	75 19 7	.....	3,876 1 7
443	Fitzroy Dock.....	1,042 16 0	2,678 11 10	.....	3,721 7 10
444	Dredge Service.....	27,155 9 6	21,160 2 10	.....	48,315 12 4
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVERS—</b>				
445	Assistant Engineers employed in superintending the construction of Public Works.....	1,100 0 0	.....	.....	1,100 0 0
446	Professional and other extra assistance formerly paid from Contingent and other Votes.....	2,150 0 0	.....	.....	2,150 0 0
447	Ballast Master, Newcastle.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0
448	Boatman.....	108 0 0	.....	.....	108 0 0
449	Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	1,065 9 6	.....
450	Landing Silt from Dredge and forming Ground (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....
451	Incidental Expenses, &c., in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	14,751 18 1	.....
452	Expenses of Tug employed on occasional services unconnected with Dredging.....	.....	.....	148 5 11	.....
453	Towards extending and maintaining Main Road through Bullock Island, Newcastle.....	.....	.....	158 9 2	.....
454	Improving the Nambuccra River (irrespective of date of claims).....	.....	.....	4 18 4	39,906 19 5
455	Improving Moruya River, further sum (irrespective of date of claims).....	.....	.....	4,299 3 6	.....
456	Towards Additional Shipping facilities, Wollongong, to meet payments also of 1879.....	.....	.....	5,997 9 10	.....
464	Towards Reclamation of Rushcutters Bay, further sum.....	.....	.....	4,056 8 6	.....
465	Improving Darling River (irrespective of date of claims).....	.....	.....	1,215 19 3	.....
466	Improving Murrumbidgee River (irrespective of date of claims).....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	.....
467	Improving Richmond River (irrespective of date of claims).....	.....	.....	1,208 7 4	.....
468	Towards providing additional Shipping facilities, Wollongong.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
473	Miscellaneous—Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharfs.....	.....	.....	141 11 9	141 11 9
474	Colonial Architect.....	8,831 12 2	3,185 3 7	.....	12,016 15 9
	<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—</b>				
475	Repairs, alterations, and additions to Public Buildings generally (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	19,944 1 7	.....
476	Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	11,907 8 1	.....
477	Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	1,496 17 1	.....
478	Lighting Lamps sweeping Chimneys, &c. Victoria Barracks (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	148 13 3	.....
479	Lighting Government Lamps in streets of Sydney, the Domain, Hyde Park, and Victoria Park (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	868 19 7	.....
480	To provide Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	3,930 4 10	75,167 9 9
481	Police Buildings (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	5,888 12 3	.....
482	Supply of Coffins for Paupers (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	126 12 2	.....
483	Repairs and Furniture for Telegraph Stations (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	4,995 19 0	.....
484	Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups (irrespective of the date of claims).....	.....	.....	24,962 17 2	.....
485	Parramatta Protestant Orphan School, repairs, &c.....	.....	.....	83 12 3	.....
486	Parramatta Roman Catholic Orphan School, repairs, &c.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....
487	Newcastle Asylum for Imbeciles, repairs, &c.....	.....	.....	332 7 4	.....
488	Prince Alfred Hospital drainage.....	.....	.....	265 5 2	.....
501	North Willoughby Lock-up, erection of.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
	Carried forward.....	48,716 16 10	28,483 18 10	115,216 0 11	192,416 16 7
	Carried forward.....	601,648 19 7	478,595 2 8	228,207 19 3	1,308,452 1 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—continued.</b>						
	Brought forward.....	601,648 19 7	478,595 2 8	228,207 19 3	1,308,452 1 6	
<b>Ac. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>						
	Brought forward .....	48,716 16 10	28,483 18 10	115,216 0 11	192,416 16 7	
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.</b>						
502	Hay Public Buildings, drainage .....			470 0 0	} 7,538 16 0	
505	Raymond Terrace Post and Telegraph Office, erection of, further sum .....			100 0 0		
506	Solitary Island Light-house, Landing stage, &c.....			1,564 0 0		
Erection of Post and Telegraph Offices at the following places, viz:—						
514	Coonamble, further sum .....			550 0 0		
519	Wallsend and Plattsburg .....			225 0 0		
521	Tank, fencing, &c., at Post and Telegraph Office, Jerilderie .....			99 14 0		
529	Additional Works, New Public Offices, Bridge and Macquarie-streets .....			3,120 1 2		
531	Milton Post and Telegraph Office—Fencing and Tank .....			178 0 0		
534	Moss Vale Court-house—Erection of, further sum .....			500 0 0		
536	Dungog and Clarence Town, Post and Telegraph Office—Additions, &c .....			200 0 0		
539	Gunning Post and Telegraph Office—Erection of, further, sum .....			220 0 0		
540	Repairs, additions, furniture, and fittings, University of Sydney.....			317 0 10		
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—</b>						
552	General Establishment .....	3,984 11 8	1,739 1 10		5,723 13 6	
553	Superintendents in field .....	11,848 3 4	4,715 8 4		16,563 11 8	
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—</b>						
<b>MAIN NORTH ROAD—</b>						
554	West Maitland to Tamworth—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 170 miles, at £25 .....			} 10,073 11 1		
555	Tamworth to Armidale, 75 miles—£75 per mile .....					
556	In lieu of Tolls from Morpeth to West Maitland, to be divided ratably between the Municipalities of Morpeth and East and West Maitland .....					
557	Tolls, Morpeth to West Maitland, to be divided ratably between the Municipalities of Morpeth and East and West Maitland .....					
<b>MAIN SOUTH ROAD—</b>						
558	Sydney to Bowning—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 210 miles at £25 .....			} 15,483 18 6	} 40,104 10 3	
559	Bowning to Albury, 175 miles, at £50.....					
560	Tolls to be expended where collected .....					
<b>MAIN WESTERN ROAD—</b>						
561	Sydney to Orange, including Mountain Road—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 170 miles, at £25.....			} 14,547 0 8		
562	Orange to Warren, 194 miles, at £50.....					
563	Tolls to be expended where collected .....					
<b>OTHER MAIN ROADS—</b>						
564	Grafton <i>via</i> Glen Innes to Inverell, 145 miles, at £75.....			8,554 18 7	} 42,103 11 9	
565	Armidale to Maryland, 165 miles, at £50 .....			6,703 14 4		
566	Wallcrawang to Mudgee, 75 miles, at £75 .....			5,625 0 0		
567	Bombala, <i>via</i> Tantawangalo, to Merimbula, 54 miles, at £75 .....			2,359 1 6		
568	Orange by Boree to Forbes, 81 miles, at £75.....			5,801 10 9		
569	Goulburn to Cooma, 123 miles, at £50 .....			6,005 12 0		
570	Tarago to Braidwood, 36 miles, at £50 .....			1,269 12 6		
571	Bathurst to Blayney, 22 miles, at £25 .....			548 0 5		
572	Blayney, <i>via</i> Cowra, to Grenfell, 75 miles, at £50 .....			3,431 12 9		
573	Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry .....			1,804 8 11		
<b>AMOUNT IN LIEU OF TOLLS FOR REPAIR OF THE UNDER-MENTIONED ROADS—</b>						
574	Sydney, <i>via</i> the Dam at Cook's River, to Half-way House.....			} 2,972 6 5	} 2,972 6 5	
	Rocky Point Road to Road from Tom Ugly's Point to Burwood Railway Station .....					
	Stanmore Road from the Enmore Road to the Canterbury Trust Road .....					
	Newtown Railway Bridge to the Undercliff Bridge .....					
	Carried forward.....	£ 64,549 11 10	34,938 9 0	207,935 5 4	307,423 6 2	
	Carried forward.....	£ 601,648 19 7	478,595 2 8	228,207 19 3	1,308,452 1 6	

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—continued.</b>	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward .....	601,648	19 7	478,595	2 8	228,207	19 3	1,308,452	1 6
	<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>								
	Brought forward .....	64,549	11 10	34,938	9 0	207,935	5 4	307,423	6 2
	<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES GENERALLY—</b>								
575	Grafton to Glen Innes—Tolls from Grafton Punt .....					1,209	4 2		
576	Mudgee Road—Tolls.....					992	2 2		
577	Cook's River Roads—Tolls in excess of Vote for Road.....					735	2 3		
578	Roads south of and in bend of Murrumbidgee, County of Cowley .....					149	19 9		
579	Hay Bridge—Tolls to be expended in maintenance of Bridge, &c., balance to be handed to Municipal Council .....					512	17 2		
580	Bridge over Bland Creek at Stockinbringal .....					271	11 9		
582	Metalling Road Good Dog Mountain .....					173	0 0		
584	Road between Maitland and Mount Vincent.....					768	9 9		
585	Iron Punt, Narrandera .....					800	0 0		
586	Gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service, to Mr. W. Bullen, draftsman, on his retirement from office from infirmity of body .....					300	0 0		
587	Roads transferred from South Head Roads Trust.....					1,475	7 2		
588	Main South Coast Road, 100 miles, at £50 .....					4,169	14 0		
589	Contingent Works on Roads under Department .....					11,999	1 8		
590	Expenses of working Punts and maintaining Approaches, &c. ....					4,758	13 4		
591	Repair and Painting of Bridges .....					9,102	19 7		
592	Conveyance of Officers' Equipment and Materials by Railway .....					1,417	15 10		
593	Minor Roads under Department as per Schedule .....					192,802	18 4		
594	Approaches to Railway Stations .....					9,589	5 8		
595	Bridge over Dumbible Creek Road, Byangum .....					96	0 0		
608	Bridge, Narran River .....					27	1 8		
614	Bridge and Culverts, Road Tinonee to Cudle .....					49	15 5		
627	Bridges, &c., on Road Molong to Obley.....					54	18 5		
629	Bridge over Boree Creek at Cudal .....					740	19 10		
630	Bridges on Road Tarana to Oberon .....					508	1 8		
632	Bridge over George's Plains Creek .....					182	8 4		
634	Bridge over Cox's Creek, Road Coonabarabran to Gunnedah .....					13	0 0		
641	Bridge and Approaches, Bomaderry Creek.....					814	15 1		
642	Bridge over Lane Cove River .....					5	9 0		
646	Bridge Billabong at Tichborne.....					520	4 4		
654	Road Dungog to Clarence Town .....					2,940	10 7		
655	Road Inverell to Warialda .....					729	12 10		
656	Belgrave-street, Kempsey.....					482	0 9		
658	Road Adamstown to Charleston Road .....					218	9 4		
659	Road Raymond Terrace to Stroud .....					1,775	0 1		
660	Road from Bathurst and Caloola Road to new Bridge over Vale Creek near Gorman's Hill .....					420	15 2		
661	Road to Clarence Tunnel Siding .....					159	3 1		
662	Road Moss Vale to Nowra <i>via</i> Barrengarry and Good Dog Mountain.....					739	10 8		
666	Road Wallerawang to Tumberumba .....					302	10 8		
668	Road Corowa to Sandy Ridges.....					273	14 0		
669	Road Narandera to Hay .....					371	7 5		
673	Roads through Young .....					472	2 0		
675	Defence Roads .....					1,494	17 4		
676	Roads, &c., Hunter's Hill and Gladesville .....					112	14 4		
677	Punt, &c., Lower Clarence .....					98	0 6		
678	Punt, &c., Camden Haven.....					387	10 8		
	<b>ROADS UNDER TRUSTEES—</b>								
679	Clerk in charge .....					333	6 8		
680	Minor Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule .....					25,857	5 4		
681	Unclassified Roads .....					13,703	13 11		
682	Cost of obtaining Reports and other Contingent Expenses .....					981	6 5		
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—</b>								
684	Attending to the Lighting and Extinguishing of Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings .....					35	0 0		
	<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.....</b>	£	64,549 11 10	34,938 9 0	504,153 13 5	603,641 14 3			
	Carried forward .....	£	666,198 11 5	513,533 11 8	732,361 12 8	1,912,093 15 9			

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—continued.</b>					
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	666,198 11 5	513,533 11 8	732,361 12 8	1,912,093 15 9
<b>No. VIII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.</b>					
<b>RAILWAYS—</b>					
686	General Establishment .....	6,607 13 5	184 1 8	.....	6,791 15 1
687	Engineering Establishment—Works in Progress .....	7,383 7 9	3,976 15 3	.....	11,360 3 0
688	Existing Lines—Working Expenses { Railways .....	.....	.....	625,688 0 9	} 638,991 17 7
	{ Tramways .....	.....	.....	13,303 16 10	
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>					
689	To cover temporary Payments on account of Contractors and others Vote, to be recouped as Advances are recovered .....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	} 68,280 2 3
690	Alterations and Additions to Station Buildings and Siding Accommodation to meet increasing Traffic .....	.....	.....	65,780 2 3	
691	Gratuities to the Widows of Edward Curran and George Gore, who were both accidentally killed whilst in the discharge of their respective duties, each £275 .....	.....	.....	550 0 0	
	<b>TOTAL, RAILWAYS.....£</b>	<b>13,991 1 2</b>	<b>4,160 16 11</b>	<b>707,271 19 10</b>	<b>725,423 17 11</b>
<b>No. IX.—Postmaster General.</b>					
	POST OFFICE.....	74,323 18 6	12,547 19 8	.....	86,871 18 2
692	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—INLAND AND COASTWISE .....	.....	.....	100,929 10 7	100,929 10 7
	Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, via San Francisco .....	.....	.....	36,957 5 4	36,957 5 4
693	MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.....	5,395 0 0	3,434 15 2	.....	8,829 15 2
694	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS .....	75,775 17 5	32,480 1 7	.....	108,255 19 0
695	NEW ZEALAND CABLE SUBSIDY. (Resolution of Assembly)...	.....	.....	2,229 3 4	2,229 3 4
	<b>TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL.....£</b>	<b>155,494 15 11</b>	<b>48,462 16 5</b>	<b>140,115 19 3</b>	<b>344,073 11 7</b>
<b>No. X.—Secretary for Mines.</b>					
696	DEPARTMENT OF MINES.....	12,646 1 4	7,326 2 8	.....	19,972 4 0
<b>MINOR ROADS .....</b>					
	To meet Expense of fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed Lands .....	789 14 8	.....	2,095 7 11	} 3,916 9 3
697	To meet claims for compensation for Land taken for proclaimed Roads.....	.....	.....	556 6 8	
	Refund to the Municipal Council, Sydney, of money expended by them in repairing Cleveland-street West .....	.....	.....	475 0 0	
698	OCCUPATION OF LANDS .....	14,252 9 9	8,795 3 5	.....	23,047 13 2
700	IMPORTED STOCK .....	220 0 0	134 8 9	.....	354 8 9
701	REGISTRATION OF BRANDS .....	1,174 7 11	276 6 0	.....	1,450 13 11
702	MISCELLANEOUS .....	.....	.....	844 15 0	844 15 0
	<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES.....£</b>	<b>29,082 13 8</b>	<b>16,532 0 10</b>	<b>3,971 9 7</b>	<b>49,586 4 1</b>
<b>No. XI.—Minister of Public Instruction.</b>					
703	Minister of Public Instruction .....	1,000 0 0	.....	349,197 0 0	350,197 0 0
	<b>TOTAL, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.....£</b>	<b>1,000 0 0</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>349,197 0 0</b>	<b>350,197 0 0</b>
	Carried forward .....	865,767 2 2	582,689 5 10	1,932,918 1 4	3,381,374 9 4

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward.....	865,767 2 2	582,689 5 10	1,932,918 1 4	3,381,374 9 4
	<b>No. III.—Unclassified Expenditure.</b>				
	METROPOLITAN GUARANTEED LOAN OF 1879.....			3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0
	INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.....			640,578 0 4	640,578 0 4
	TOWARDS THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST, AND EXTINCTION OF THE RAILWAY LOAN OF 1867 (£1,000,000) 31 VIC. NO. 11.....			29,547 10 0	29,547 10 0
	DRAWBACKS AND REFUND OF DUTIES.....			36,783 2 3	36,783 2 3
	ENDOWMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.....			5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.....			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.....			1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES.....			1,375 0 0	1,375 0 0
	ENDOWMENT UNDER THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT.....			16,839 0 4	16,839 0 4
	CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF INSOLVENT ESTATES.....			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	JUDGES UNDER THE DISTRICT COURTS' ACT.....			6,847 4 5	6,847 4 5
	SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT.....			15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
	FEES TO COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.....			450 0 0	450 0 0
	PENSIONS UNDER THE SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873.....			7,423 7 4	7,423 7 4
	SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ACT OF 1879.....			18,677 9 8	18,677 9 8
	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.....			100 5 6	100 5 6
	ENDOWMENT, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY, 43 VIC. NO. 3.....			25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
	SPECIAL ENDOWMENT:— Municipalities, 44 Vic. No. 15.....			41,164 1 8	41,164 1 8
	REVENUE REFUNDED, 1880—				
	Land—				
	Deposits on Conditional Purchases.....			28,256 1 11	54,531 19 4
	Deposits on Purchases under 31st clause of the Lands Act.....			1,340 0 0	
	Proceeds of Sales.....			4,460 1 0	
	Lease Rents.....			3,006 13 7	
	Rent and Assessment of Runs.....			1,439 0 0	
	Leases of Mineral and Auriferous Lands.....			2,267 5 0	
	Survey Fees.....			319 14 6	
	Deposits on Tenders for Runs.....			20 3 8	
	Publicans' Licenses.....			41 0 6	
	Insolvent Estates.....			28 12 9	
	Stamps received in lieu of cash.....			6,899 8 0	
	Duty Stamps returned.....			51 7 1	
	Deposits for Letters of Registration.....			108 10 0	
	Telegraph Receipts returned.....			1,056 7 10	
	Auctioneers' Licenses.....			1,353 7 3	
	Pilotage Rates, Harbour Dues, &c.....			76 6 4	
	Fees, Real Property Act.....			68 6 0	
	Fines and Forfeitures.....			79 0 0	
	Jury Fees.....			300 0 0	
	Deposits on Private Bills for Parliament.....			95 5 3	
	Revenue Suspense Account.....			1,471 12 7	
	Amounts improperly credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.....			1,793 16 1	
	Carried forward.....			906,117 0 10	906,117 0 10
	Carried forward.....	865,767 2 2	582,689 5 10	1,932,918 1 4	3,381,374 9 4



STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<b>SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1880—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward.....	865,767 2 2	582,689 5 10	1,932,918 1 4	3,381,374 9 4
	<b>No. III.—Unclassified Expenditure—continued.</b>				
	Brought forward.....			906,117 0 10	906,117 0 10
	<b>REVENUE REFUNDED, 1880—continued.</b>				
	Erection of Public Gates .....			19 19 0	} 515 1 4
	Unclaimed Poundages .....			124 13 6	
	Other Fees .....			46 6 6	
	Depasturing Cattle in Domain.....			38 10 0	
	Prisoners' Money .....			23 3 0	
	Intestate Estates.....			170 11 2	
	Dredging Services returned Other Miscellaneous Receipts .....			20 0 0 71 18 2	
	<b>CHARGES ON COLLECTIONS, 1880—</b>				
	Exchange on Remittances and Commission on Money Orders .....			2,760 7 7	} 6,011 4 5
	Salaries and Expenses of collecting wharfage, Circular Quay Salaries and Expenses of collecting wharfage, Cowper Wharf .....			1,347 15 8	
	Letters of Registration .....			150 0 0	
	Collection of Rents, Macquarie-street.....			1,609 11 3	
	Miscellaneous .....			131 16 2	
				11 13 9	
	<b>TOTAL, UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE .....</b> £			912,643 6 7	912,643 6 7
	<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1880 .....</b> £	865,767 2 2	582,689 5 10	2,845,561 7 11	4,294,017 15 11
	<b>OTHER PAYMENTS—</b>				
	Advance to the Treasurer .....				100,000 0 0
	Superannuation Repeal Fund .....				1,922 11 9
	Metropolitan Guaranteed Loan of 1879 .....				25,000 0 0
	<b>TOTAL OTHER PAYMENTS.....</b> £				126,922 11 9
	<i>Add—</i> Payments out of the Accumulated Surplus Revenue of 1878 and previous years, as per Statement attached, marked C .....				331,287 5 2
	<b>Grand Total .....</b> £				5,685,078 8 8

\* The expenditure shown in this Statement is less than that shown in the Statement published in the Government Gazette, to the extent of £7,760 16s. 7d., being repayments of balances unexpended by Public Officers, &c.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



## C.

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS out of the Accumulated Surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the year ended 31st December, 1880.

ITEM No.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.		
827	Municipalities—Special grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to full rates in each case for the Municipal year ending 4th February, 1879 ... ..	316 14 6	
	TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY ... ..		316 14 6
	No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.		
829	Miscellaneous— Purchase of land adjoining the Necropolis, Haslem's Creek, for public purposes, 1,440 acres ... ..	36,000 0 0	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS... ..		36,000 0 0
	No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
	Harbours and Rivers Navigation—		
833	Breakwaters, Clarence River, including some payments in 1878 out of the Treasurer's Advance Account ...	7,861 19 3	
834	Prison Buildings, &c., Trial Bay ... ..	5,374 6 7	
835	Dredge for Rivers and Lakes ... ..	329 18 4	
836	Dredge, Tug, and Punts employed in the first instance on the Manning River ... ..	406 16 11	
837	Punts for Dredge Service ... ..	2,297 14 1	
838	New Dredge, &c., for Sydney Harbour ... ..	3,867 19 7	
839	Water Supply for Country Towns ... ..	9,798 16 6	
	Public Works and Buildings—		
841	Erection of a new Lunatic Asylum at Callan Park ...	21,662 10 1	
842	Completion of Public Offices for the Lands Department	13,098 11 1	
843	Completion of new Public Offices for Department of Public Works and Colonial Secretary ... ..	12,364 18 9	
844	Erection of a new Free Public Library ... ..	58 6 8	
846	Extension of the new General Post Office ... ..	9,515 0 0	
	Electric Telegraphs—		
847	Construction of Telegraph Line, Louth to Cobar ...	1,390 7 0	
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS ... ..		88,027 4 10
	RE-VOTES :—		
	Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations which lapsed on the 31st December, 1878, re-voted :—		
	1876.		
849	Public Works—Harbours and Rivers Department— Sea-wall, Dawes' Point, balance on vote of £4,500 ... ..		0 4 6
	Carried forward ... ..	£	124,344 3 10

ITEM No.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... .. £	.....	124,344 3 10
RE-VOTES—continued.			
1877.			
Public Works—Harbours and Rivers Department—			
850	Contribution to meet one-half the correct expense of works for protecting the banks of the Hunter River at West Maitland from the encroachment of floods, the remainder of the necessary funds having been subscribed from other sources ... ..	5,486 1 11	
851	Sea-wall, Dawes' Point, further sum ... ..	488 4 3	
852	Towards erection of Cranes, Darling Harbour... ..	6,141 1 0	
853	Towards enlarging Pathra Wharf ... ..	4 9 11	
			12,119 17 1
Public Works—Colonial Architect's Department—			
857	Extension of Treasury Buildings to include the Audit Office and to provide temporary accommodation... ..	2,849 0 0	
860	Light-house, Barranjuery, further sum ... ..	2,550 8 10	
862	Post and Telegraph Office, Cassilis ... ..	800 0 0	
863	Post and Telegraph Office, Cootamundra ... ..	440 0 0	
864	Post and Telegraph Office, Goulburn ... ..	3,600 0 0	
865	Post and Telegraph Office, Liverpool, including site ... ..	1,000 0 0	
867	Post and Telegraph Office, Molong ... ..	680 0 0	
868	Erection of Police Barracks, Moruya ... ..	500 0 0	
869	Court-house, Murrumburrah ... ..	715 8 3	
875	Additions to Artillery Barracks... ..	470 5 2	
876	Erection of Police Buildings and Officers' Quarters Quarters (unexpended balance of Vote of £30,000)... ..	7,928 4 1	
877	Post and Telegraph Office, Port Macquarie ... ..	859 0 0	
878	Additions and repairs Asylum for Imbeciles Newcastle (unexpended balance of Vote of £9,000) ... ..	1,856 1 6	
879	Extension of Gun-carriage Shed Ordnance Store Yard... ..	1,500 0 0	
880	Police Buildings, Singleton, further sum ... ..	300 0 0	
882	New Police Buildings at Singleton ... ..	1,255 10 0	
			27,303 17 10
Railways—			
885	Land Sheds Siding Accommodation and Approaches at Darling Harbour (unexpended balance of Vote of £20,000) ... ..	.....	5,913 9 10
1876 Votes—Revoted in 1877 :—			
Roads and Bridges—			
888	Bridge Bundarra ... ..	.....	1,582 9 4
1877—VOTES :—			
Roads and Bridges—			
892	Bridge, Bundarra... ..	.....	379 14 6
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
707	Expenses connected with the International Exhibition held in Sydney during the years 1879 and 1880, further sum ... ..	.....	33,000 0 0
	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	204,643 12 5

ITEM No.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward ... .. £	£ s. d. .....	£ s. d. 204,643 12 5
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.			
708	Miscellaneous— Purchase and improvement of Public Park at Ashfield, being a revote of the unexpended balance of the £7,000 voted for the purchase of land for this Park in 1879 ... ..	.....	1,757 15 5
RE-VOTES :—			
Lapsed Appropriations and Balances of Lapsed Appropriations re-voted, viz. :—			
Re-votes of 1872-3-4 :—			
719	Roads and Bridges— Bridge, Black Camp Creek (1873) ... ..	200 0 0	
720	Bridge, Black Camp Creek (1874) ... ..	93 2 0	
			293 2 0
Re-votes of 1877 :—			
721	Public Works and Buildings— Underpinning Wall, Victoria Barracks... ..	300 0 0	
723	Light-house, Montague Island (balance of vote) ... ..	3,197 6 5	
726	Roads and Bridges— Bridge, South Creek, Windsor ... ..	.....	3,497 6 5
729	Harbours and Rivers— Wharf at Hay (1878) ... ..	12 5 0	
730	Towards lengthening Eden Wharf (1878) ... ..	736 9 6	
731	Public Works and Buildings— Darlinghurst Gaol—re-building wall, &c. (1878)— balance of Vote ... ..	25 0 0	748 14 6
732	Kiama Pilot's Residence—erection of (1878) ... ..	300 0 0	
734	Goulburn Gaol—erection of (1878) ... ..	262 10 0	
736	Walgett Post and Telegraph Station—erection of (1878)	590 0 0	
738	Roads and Bridges— Bridge, South Creek at Windsor (1877) ... ..	196 7 0	1,177 10 0
739	Bridge, Tuross River (1877) ... ..	1,350 0 0	
740	Road, Nowra to Saltwater Creek (1877) ... ..	37 10 0	
741	Foot-bridge, Parramatta Park (1877) ... ..	500 0 0	
742	Bridge, Wollondilly River, Wheeo Road (1878) ... ..	1,029 15 0	
743	Bridge at Bundarra (1878) ... ..	5,255 19 7	
744	Bridge, Budgee Budgee Creek, Balranald District ... ..	500 0 0	
746	Tanks, Liverpool Plains (1878)... ..	1,480 0 0	
748	Bridge at Menindie, Tallywalka (1876) ... ..	3 13 1	
			10,353 4 8
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.			
749	Department of Mines— In aid of prospecting the Crown Lands of the Colony (1878) ... ..	.....	1,514 7 9
REVENUE REFUNDED 1878 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.			
Land—			
	Deposits on Conditional Purchases ... ..	29,147 15 5	
	Deposits on Purchases under 31st clause of the Land Act ... ..	2,794 2 6	
	Lease Rents ... ..	3,081 5 5	
Carried forward ... .. £			35,023 3 4
Carried forward ... .. £			225,343 5 8

ITEM No.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward . . . . .	£ . . . . .	£ s. d. 225,343 5 8
REVENUE REFUNDED 1878 AND PREVIOUS YEARS— <i>contd.</i>			
	Land— <i>continued.</i>	£	
	Proceeds of Sales . . . . .	35,023 3 4	
	Assessment of Runs . . . . .	2,987 15 11	
	Rent of Runs . . . . .	60 0 0	
	Leases of Mineral and Auriferous Lands . . . . .	1,200 8 4	
	Subdivision Fees . . . . .	341 17 9	
	Deposits on Tender for Runs . . . . .	142 3 0	
	Guarantee Deposits on Applications . . . . .	47 10 0	
	Duty Stamps . . . . .	229 15 0	
	Deposits on Private Bills for Parliament . . . . .	22 17 3	
	Trust Moneys . . . . .	43 11 0	
	Revenue Suspense Account . . . . .	443 14 0	
	Overtime Goods sold at Custom House . . . . .	1,423 8 2	
	Fees, Pilot Board . . . . .	31 5 1	
	Publican's License . . . . .	3,641 11 0	
	Erection of Public Gates . . . . .	28 0 0	
	Unclaimed Poundages . . . . .	4 4 0	
	Other Miscellaneous Fees . . . . .	94 6 9	
	Other Miscellaneous Receipts refunded . . . . .	10 9 0	
		15 19 4	45,791 18 11
Charges on Collections 1878 and previous Years—			
	Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others . . . . .		294 16 6
Unclassified Expenditure—			
	Macquarie-street Land Resumption Act, 43 Victoria No. 9 . . . . .		59,857 4 1
	Total . . . . .	£	331,287 5 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

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No. 2.

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OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT.

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ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1880,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS SECURED  
ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, PRIOR TO THE  
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GENERAL LOANS ACCOUNT.

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## OLD LOANS'

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, in the year 1880, on account of PUBLIC to the establishment of

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
Cash Balance on 31st December, 1879	£ s. d. 156,373 17 10
Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund, being on account of a payment made in 1866 to J. Powell, and charged in error to this account, now transferred to Unforeseen Expenses	20 0 0
TOTAL	£ 156,393 17 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.



2.

## ACCOUNT.

WORKS provided for by LOANS secured on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, prior Cr.  
THE GENERAL LOANS ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19 VICTORIA, No. 38. St. Paul's College ... ..	.....	137 0 0
29 VICTORIA, No. 9. Railways— To meet outstanding claims for land, Penrith, Picton, &c., Extensions ... ..	175 15 0	
Public Works and Buildings— Lunatic Asylum ... ..	1,023 14 9	1,199 9 9
32 VICTORIA, No. 13. Telegraphs— Further extension under guarantee system ... ..	.....	637 19 4
34 VICTORIA, No. 2. Railways— Excavating Station Yard, Redfern, additional ... ..	189 0 0	
New Passenger Station and Platforms, &c., Newcastle ... ..	50 6 4	239 6 4
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS ... ..	£	2,213 15 5
Cash Balance at the Credit of the Old Loans' Account on the 31st December, 1880 ...		154,180 2 5
TOTAL ... ..	£	156,393 17 10

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



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No. 3.

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THE SUPERANNUATION REPEAL FUND,  
36 VICTORIA, No. 29.

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ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1880,

UNDER THE SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873.

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THE SUPERANNUATION

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS in the Year

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	1,922 11 9
TOTAL ... ..	£ 1,922 11 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
81st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

7.

## REPEAL FUND, 36 VICTORIA, No. 29.

1880, under the SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT of 1873.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
Arrears to Pensioners and Gratuitants ... ..	1,580 12 5
Cash Balance on 31st December, 1880 ... ..	341 19 4
/	
TOTAL... ..	£ 1,922 11 9

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



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No. 4.

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THE GENERAL LOANS ACCOUNT.

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ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR 1880,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED  
FOR BY THE VARIOUS LOAN ACTS, NAMED HEREIN.

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## THE GENERAL

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, in the Year 1880, on

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.
CASH BALANCE AT THE CREDIT OF THIS ACCOUNT ON 31 DECEMBER, 1879 ... ..	534,723 17 11
Proceeds of Debentures authorized under the Loan Acts 38 Vic. No. 2, 39 Vic. No. 18, 40 Vic. No. 12, and 41 Vic. No. 4 ... ..	828,374 1 5
Cash Balance at the debit of this Account on 31st December, 1880 ... ..	1,131,681 2 5
/	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 2,494,779 1 9



3.

## LOANS ACCOUNT.

account of PUBLIC WORKS provided for by the various LOAN ACTS named.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
36 VICTORIA, No. 2.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Electric Telegraphs— Extra wire, West Maitland to Armidale... ..	.....	2,191 0 0
36 VICTORIA, No. 21.		
Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Enlarging, deepening, &c., Kiama Harbour ... ..	252 16 3	
Increased Wharf Accommodation, Sydney ... ..	15,636 13 4	15,889 9 7
Roads and Bridges— Bridge over Parramatta, Five Dock, &c.... ..	.....	1,924 18 11
38 VICTORIA, No. 2.		
Railways— Great Northern Railway, Bullock Island ... ..	731 8 9	
Engine Sheds ... ..	320 11 4	
Enlarging Machine Shop, Sydney Station ... ..	132 12 1	1,184 12 2
Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Completion of Dock, Cockatoo Island ... ..	.....	3,746 0 4
Colonial Architect— New Lunatic Asylum ... ..	402 12 4	
Light-house, Barrenjuey, Broken Bay ... ..	2,795 19 9	3,198 12 1
Electric Telegraphs— To connect West Kempsey via Gladstone, &c. ... ..	.....	19 18 9
39 VICTORIA, No. 18.		
Colonial Architect— Completion of New General Post Office... ..	.....	19 0 0
40 VICTORIA, No. 12.		
Railways— Orange to Wellington ... ..	24,003 9 7	
Wellington to Dubbo ... ..	129,532 16 1	
Great Southern Line, near Junee to Narrandera ... ..	189,430 14 11	
Tamworth to District of Armidale, Great Northern Line ... ..	321,836 5 4	664,803 5 11
Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Southern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour ... ..	4,965 13 10	
Wharf and Shipping Appliances, Newcastle ... ..	18,116 6 3	23,082 0 1
Roads Branch— Bridge over Iron Cove Creek and Parramatta River ... ..	31,788 4 11	
Bridge over Darling, at Bourke ... ..	6,930 17 9	38,719 2 8
41 VICTORIA, No. 4.		
Railways— Extension into Bathurst ... ..	250 0 0	
Bathurst to Orange ... ..	420 1 3	
Murrurundi to Tamworth ... ..	35,345 0 8	36,015 1 11
Carried forward ... ..	£ .. ..	790,793 2 5

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
<p style="text-align: right;">Brought forward ... ..</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ s. d. 2,494,779 1 9</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL ... ..</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ 2,494,779 1 9</p>

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1880—continued.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward...	.....	790,793 2 5
<b>41 VICTORIA, No. 7.</b>		
Railways—		
For the Extension of the Great Southern Railway, Wagga Wagga to Albury ... ..	290,617 0 4	
To double the Line from Wallsend Junction to Hexham ...	2,736 12 0	
Trial Surveys ... ..	4,232 3 5	
		297,585 15 9
Fortifications—		
Defence Works at Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and Newcastle...	.....	14,581 13 3
<b>43 VICTORIA, No. 11.</b>		
Railways—		
Tamworth to Tenterfield ... ..	60,869 1 10	
Dubbo to the vicinity of Bourke ... ..	2,733 12 0	
Gunnedah to a point opposite Narrabri ... ..	10,741 10 0	
Wallerawang to Mudgee ... ..	45,293 0 3	
Narrandera to Hay... ..	82,986 17 7	
Goulburn to Wagga Wagga ... ..	3,435 14 8	
Trial Surveys ... ..	6,139 8 5	
Rolling Stock ... ..	201,768 14 7	
		413,967 19 4
Harbours and Rivers Water Supply—		
Sydney Water Supply ... ..	28,368 3 4	
Sewerage, City of Sydney ... ..	4,021 6 4	
		32,389 9 8
<b>44 VICTORIA, No. 12.</b>		
Railways—		
Werris Creek to Gunnedah ... ..	18,628 11 1	
Construction of Tramways ... ..	35,947 1 9	
For the site and erection of New Workshops, Machinery, &c..	95 4 2	
Doubling Line between Parramatta Junction, &c. ... ..	53,525 12 4	
		108,196 9 4
Electric Telegraphs—		
Construction and Extension of Lines generally ... ..	.....	8,890 10 7
<div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; right: 0; width: 100%; height: 100%; border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div>		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS ... ..	£	1,666,405 0 4
Advances Repaid ... ..	£	828,374 1 5
TOTAL ... ..	£	2,494,779 1 9



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No. 5.

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CLERGY AND SCHOOL ESTATES REVENUE FUND.

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ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1880.

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No.  
CLERGY AND SCHOOL

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1879—		
Cash in the Treasury... ..	17,474 8 3	
Investments—		
Debentures in Treasury Chest... ..	68,400 0 0	
New South Wales Four per Cents. ...	106,781 19 3	
	175,181 19 3	192,656 7 6
Collections by the Agent for Clergy and School Lands, viz.:—		
Rents of Leases, &c. ... ..	1,248 8 6	
Proceeds of Sales of Land ... ..	825 12 9	
Special Permits to cut Timber on Church and School Lands ...	58 12 0	
For Interest on Investments ... ..	7,165 5 8	
	9,297 13 11	9,297 13 11
Amount received from the Bishopthorpe Estate, on account of Payments made temporarily from the Church of England's proportion of the Clergy and School Lands' Revenue ... ..		
		300 0 0
TOTAL ... ..	£	202,254 1 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

5.

## ESTATES REVENUE FUND.

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1880.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>ISSUES FOR CHURCH PURPOSES.</b>		
<i>Church of England.</i>		
Balance of Proportion of Surplus Revenue for 1879	2,983 1 6	
Advance on account of Surplus Revenue for 1880...	300 0 0	
	3,283 1 6	
<i>Roman Catholic Church.</i>		
Proportion of Surplus Revenue, 1879	1,822 8 2	
<i>Presbyterian Church.</i>		
Proportion of Surplus Revenue for 1879	581 10 4	
<i>Wesleyan Methodist Church.</i>		
Proportion of Surplus Revenue for 1879	320 10 11	
		6,007 10 11
<b>ISSUE FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.</b>		
<i>Public Instruction—</i>		
Proportion of Surplus Revenue for 1879	.....	2,283 0 4
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
Commission on Sale of Land	48 8 0	
Expenses in connection with the Survey of Church and School		
Lands	972 0 8	
Revenue refunded	89 18 0	
		1,110 6 8
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</b>	... .. £	<b>9,400 17 11</b>
<b>BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1880—</b>		
Cash in the Treasury	*17,671 4 3	
Investments—		
Debentures in Treasury Chest	68,400 0 0	
New South Wales Four per Cents	106,781 19 3	
		192,853 3 6
<b>TOTAL</b>	... .. £	<b>202,254 1 5</b>

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

\* The balance as above shown is liable for distribution amongst the various Churches to the extent of £5,707 11s. 0d. in accordance with the Act 44 Vic. No. 19, section 5, clause 1.





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No. 6.

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POLICE REWARD FUND.

(16 VICTORIA, No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

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ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR

1880.

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POLICE RE-

(16 VICTORIA, No. 33,

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
To BALANCE ON 31st DECEMBER, 1879 :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Investment—Public Works Debentures (24 Vic. No. 24) .....	1,700 0 0	
Cash in Treasury.....	8,204 11 11	9,904 11 11
To AMOUNT OF FINES, &c., RECEIVED IN 1880 .....	5,038 1 7	
To INTEREST ON DEBENTURES BELONGING TO THIS FUND .....	85 0 0	5,123 1 7
TOTAL .....		15,027 13 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

6.

## WARD FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1880.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
By PENSIONS PAID :—				
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Margaret Wood, widow of late Chief Constable Wood, of the Maitland Police .....	1 Oct., 1879 ...	30 Sept., 1880	62 10 0	
Ann Kendall, widow of late Chief Constable Kendall, of the Fearith Police .....	"	"	40 0 0	
Elizabeth Murphy, widow of late Chief Constable Murphy, of the Port Macquarie Police .....	"	"	50 0 0	
Louisa Codrington, widow of late Trooper Codrington, of the Western Gold Escort ...	"	"	18 6 0	
Ann Waltham, widow of late Constable Waltham, of the Casino Police .....	"	"	26 0 0	
Julia Ledgerwood, widow of late Constable Ledgerwood, of the Newcastle Police .....	"	"	40 0 0	
Eliza Watson, widow of late Constable Watson, of the Maitland Police .....	"	"	20 0 0	
Ann Foy, widow of late Constable Foy, of the Tabulam Police .....	"	"	30 0 0	
Mary Maginnity, widow of late Sergeant Maginnity .....	1 Jan., 1879 ...	31 Mar., 1879	7 10 0	
Catherine Bannon, widow of late Constable William Bannon .....	1 Oct., 1879 ...	30 Sept., 1880	36 12 0	
Elizabeth Nelson, widow of late Constable Samuel Nelson .....	"	"	15 0 0	
Mary Ann Wallings, widow of late Senior-sergeant Thomas Wallings .....	"	"	150 0 0	
Marion Webb Bowen, widow of late Senior-constable Edward M. Webb Bowen .....	24 Nov., 1879	"	63 19 2	
				559 17 2
By GRATUITIES PAID :—				
M. A. Walsh, widow of late Senior-constable Edward Walsh .....			225 0 0	
Elizabeth Archer, widow of late Constable Arthur Archer .....			52 10 0	
Mary Ann Rush, widow of late Sub-Inspector Jas. Rush .....			375 0 0	
Annie M. Grose, mother of late Constable W. Cairns .....			42 0 0	
Ararina Singleton, widow of late Sergeant Jas. Singleton .....			666 13 4	
Eliza Jane Connell, widow of late Constable Owen Connell .....			210 0 0	
Thomas Dowling, compensation for injuries received at the hands of Constable Steele .....			25 0 0	
Wm. Buckley, gratuity for information given to the Armidale Police, which led to proceedings against James Crimmins for Sly Grog Selling .....			7 10 0	
				1,603 13 4
By MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS :—				
Refund of Fines .....			24 0 0	
Refund of amount overpaid to this Fund, &c. ....			7 3 0	
Funeral expenses of deceased Constables .....			62 0 0	
Senior-constable A. Schraeder, expenses incurred in prosecuting in two cases of Sly Grog Selling .....			2 0 0	
				95 3 0
TOTAL PAYMENTS .....			£	2,258 13 6
By BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1880 :—				
Investment—Public Works Debentures (24 Vic. No. 24) .....			1,700 0 0	
Cash in Treasury .....			11,069 0 0	
				12,769 0 0
TOTAL .....			£	15,027 13 6

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.



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No. 7.

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**POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.**

(16 VICTORIA, No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

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ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS**

IN THE YEAR

**1880.**

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## POLICE SUPER-

(16 VICTORIA, No. 33,

Dr.

## ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
To BALANCE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1879—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Investments, viz.:—		
Water Supply Debentures ... ..	3,000 0 0	
Public Works Debentures (24 Vic. No. 24) ... ..	14,500 0 0	
	£ 17,500 0 0	
<i>Less</i> Cash Overdraft ... ..	4,237 9 4	
		13,262 10 8
To AMOUNT OF DEDUCTIONS from the SALARIES of the POLICE FORCE, paid into the Treasury in 1880 ... ..	4,500 15 10	
To INTEREST ON DEBENTURES belonging to this Fund ... ..	875 0 0	
		5,375 15 10
Carried forward ... ..	£	18,638 6 6

15.

## ANNUATION FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA, No. 16.)

## DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1880.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
BY PENSIONS PAID—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Inspector T. J. Powell ...	1 Oct., 1879	30 Sept., 1880	41 3 6	
Sub-Inspector Henry Garvin ...	"	"	250 0 0	
Sub-Inspector Thomas Hogg ...	"	26 April, 1880	114 8 10	
Sub-Inspector Robert W. Waters ...	"	30 Sept., 1880	122 0 0	
Chief Constable Thomas M'Gee ...	"	31 Mar., 1880	22 10 0	
Chief Constable Robert M'Jannett ...	"	30 Sept., 1880	123 6 8	
Chief Constable Thomas Hildebrand ...	"	"	123 0 0	
Chief Constable S. H. Horne ...	"	"	116 0 0	
Chief Constable James Skelton ...	"	"	70 0 0	
Chief Constable George Drury ...	"	"	90 0 0	
Sergeant-Major Edward Giles ...	"	"	140 6 0	
Senior Sergeant Abraham Kershaw ...	"	"	115 18 0	
Senior Sergeant John Buckley ...	"	"	86 18 6	
Senior Sergeant Geo. Brooks ...	"	"	122 0 0	
Senior Sergeant James Sheridan ...	1 Dec., 1879	"	69 4 8	
Sergeant Michael Cassidy ...	1 Oct., 1879	"	82 7 0	
Sergeant Francis Rooney ...	"	"	74 14 6	
Sergeant James St. Clair ...	"	12 July, 1880	85 16 0	
Sergeant Edward Goldrick ...	"	30 Sept., 1880	79 6 0	
Sergeant John Stafford ...	"	"	100 13 0	
Sergeant L. Dwyer ...	"	"	74 14 6	
Sergeant John F. Lane ...	"	"	122 0 0	
Senior Constable Henry Finlay ...	4 Feb., 1880	"	42 18 0	
Senior Constable W. Cooke ...	1 Oct., 1879	12 Oct., 1880	88 2 6	
Senior Constable George Lamont ...	"	30 Sept., 1880	61 0 0	
Senior Constable John Pagett ...	"	"	79 6 0	
Senior Constable E. Broomfield ...	"	"	68 12 6	
Senior Constable David M'Kee ...	"	1 June, 1880	16 6 3	
Senior Constable Joseph Moss ...	25 Nov., 1879	30 Sept., 1880	84 14 5	
Constable James Potter ...	1 Oct., 1879	"	59 9 6	
Constable Thomas Leonard ...	"	"	59 9 6	
Constable Edward Bruce ...	"	28 Aug., 1880	49 19 0	
Constable Robert Walker ...	1 Sept., 1879	31 July, 1880	58 12 6	
Constable John Harris ...	1 Oct., 1879	30 Sept., 1880	57 3 10	
Constable John Sheaves ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable James Egan ...	"	"	50 6 6	
Constable George Dearden ...	4 Feb., 1880	"	55 18 0	
Constable Michael Reilly ...	1 Oct., 1879	"	54 18 0	
Constable James M'Hale ...	"	"	61 0 0	
Constable Thomas Graham ...	"	"	64 1 0	
Constable William Kershaw ...	"	"	100 13 0	
Constable Thomas Hancock ...	"	"	59 9 6	
Constable M. Tierney ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable John Cannon ...	"	"	65 11 6	
Constable John Lee ...	"	"	97 0 0	
Constable Samuel Sneyd ...	"	"	142 10 0	
Constable Frederick Williams ...	"	"	146 0 0	
Constable George Wyatt ...	"	"	79 6 0	
Constable Thomas Kelly ...	"	"	61 0 0	
Constable Charles Lane ...	"	"	61 0 0	
Constable Edward Kedwell ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable Robert Mayne ...	"	"	79 6 0	
Constable John Davis ...	"	"	50 0 0	
Constable John Micklegun ...	"	"	97 12 0	
Constable Roger Kennedy ...	"	"	61 0 0	
Constable George Taylor ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable Octavius Smith ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable James Farrant ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable Norman M'Beath ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable Thomas Coonan ...	"	"	79 6 0	
Carried forward ...			£ 4,802 4 8	

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
Brought forward ... ..	£	s.	d.
	18,638	6	6
TOTAL... ..	£	18,638	6 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.



DISBURSEMENTS in the Year 1880—*continued.*

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
Brought forward ... ..			£ s. d. 4,802 4 8	£ s. d.
<b>By PENSIONS PAID—<i>continued.</i></b>				
Constable Oliver Rea ... ..	1 July, 1879	30 June, 1880	36 16 0	
Constable Henry Turner ... ..	1 Oct., 1879	30 Sept., 1880	54 18 0	
Constable Jeremiah Frewin ... ..			31 2 0	
Constable Thomas Briggs ... ..	1 July, 1879	30 June, 1880	54 18 0	
Constable James Roberts ... ..	1 Oct., 1879	30 Sept., 1880	54 18 0	
Constable Michael Reilly ... ..			70 3 0	
Constable Thomas Moss ... ..	1 July, 1879	30 June, 1880	54 18 0	
Constable Tim Sullivan ... ..	1 Sept. 1879	30 Sept., 1880	64 7 0	
Constable W. S. Dangar ... ..	1 Oct., 1879	"	54 18 0	
Constable P. Cain ... ..	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable Adam Ballantine ... ..	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable Martin Doyle ... ..	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable Christopher Carnes ... ..	"	10 Aug., 1880	47 5 0	
Constable James Smith ... ..	"	30 Sept., 1880	54 18 0	
Constable J. Callaghan ... ..	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable M. Price ... ..	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable John Murray ... ..	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable James Nolan ... ..	"	"	73 4 0	
Constable Wm. Smith ... ..	"	"	73 4 0	
Constable George Egar ... ..	"	30 Sept., 1880	54 18 0	
Constable James Thompson ... ..	1 July, 1879	30 June, 1880	54 18 0	
Constable James Levick ... ..	1 Oct., 1879	30 Sept., 1880	59 9 6	
Constable James Mackay ... ..	"	"	91 10 0	
Constable James Fegan ... ..	"	"	79 6 0	
Constable James McCullum ... ..	"	"	64 1 0	
Constable Laurence Byrne ... ..	"	"	59 9 6	
Constable John Henry ... ..	"	"	96 1 6	
Constable Chas. Walmsley ... ..	"	1 June, 1880	45 18 9	
Constable Patrick White ... ..	"	1 June, 1880	42 17 6	
Constable Wm. Macnamara ... ..	"	30 Sept., 1880	79 6 0	
Trooper James Perry ... ..	"	"	65 11 6	
Trooper Robert Hancock ... ..	"	"	94 0 0	
Trooper E. H. Cowell... ..	"	19 April, 1880	47 19 6	
				6,792 8 5
<b>By AMOUNTS PAID AS GRATUITIES on leaving the Police Force:—</b>				
Senior-constable Wm. Lewis ... ..			222 18 0	
Senior-constable Denis Roche ... ..			222 18 0	
Senior-constable John Cleary ... ..			222 18 0	
Constable J. W. Glenfield ... ..			99 3 0	
Constable J. P. Doolan ... ..			97 18 0	
Constable Edward Gwynne... ..			46 13 0	
Constable R. A. Calder ... ..			27 18 0	
Constable Patrick White ... ..			210 0 0	
Constable H. J. Daniels ... ..			97 18 0	
Constable Wm. Wright ... ..			22 18 0	
				1,271 2 0
<b>By MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:—</b>				
Medical Fees ... ..			42 0 0	
Funeral Expenses ... ..			10 16 0	
				52 16 0
Total Payments... ..			£	8,116 6 5
<b>By BALANCE, 31st December, 1880:—</b>				
Investments—viz. :—				
Water Supply Debentures ... ..			3,000 0 0	
Public Works Debentures (24 Vic. No. 24) ... ..			14,500 0 0	
			17,500 0 0	
Less—Cash Overdraft ... ..			6,977 19 11	
				10,522 0 1
TOTAL ... ..			£	18,638 6 6

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

No. 8.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of TRUST MONEYS deposited in the TREASURY, and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year 1880.

OFFICER DEPOSITING.	RECEIPTS.			RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR 1880.	BALANCES ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1880.
	Balances on the 31st December, 1879.	Deposits in the Year 1880.	Total.		
Master in Equity ... ..	£ 9,487 s. 9 d. 8	£ 74,109 s. 7 d. 6	£ 83,596 s. 17 d. 2	£ 23,304 s. 0 d. 2	£ 60,292 s. 17 d. 0
Curator of Intestate Estates ... ..	27,977 10 0	20,706 12 3	48,684 2 3	14,754 6 11	33,929 15 4
Prothonotary ... ..	1,053 15 3	1,651 16 4	2,705 11 7	1,654 15 4	1,050 16 3
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates ... ..	19 18 8	.....	19 18 8	19 18 8	.....
Official Assignees in Insolvency ... ..	2 0 7	.....	2 0 7	.....	2 0 7
J. P. Mackenzie ... ..	2 0 7	.....	2 0 7	.....	2 0 7
S. Lyons ... ..	4,715 19 11	6,743 2 2	11,459 2 1	7,493 5 1	3,965 17 0
F. T. Humphery ... ..	1,420 0 0	2,978 2 8	4,398 2 8	2,445 5 5	1,952 17 3
R. H. Sempill ... ..	2,398 12 8	6,044 4 3	8,442 16 11	6,695 10 6	1,747 6 5
A. Sandeman ... ..	2,929 19 3	19,086 17 9	22,016 17 0	17,042 13 10	4,974 3 2
L. T. Lloyd ... ..	.....	1,574 8 2	1,574 8 2	193 2 9	1,381 5 5
TOTALS ... ..	£ 50,005 6 0	132,894 11 1	182,899 17 1	73,602 18 8	109,296 18 5

88

# No. 9.

## SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT of SPECIAL DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year 1880.

M-06

ACCOUNTS.	RECEIPTS.						RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR 1880.	BALANCES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1880.			
	Balances on the 31st December, 1879.		Deposits in the Year 1880.		Total.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Poundage	10,055	17	4	1,992	1	10	12,047	19	2		
Seamen's Wages	285	1	5	307	17	8	592	19	1		
Revenue Suspense Account	26,799	0	6	287,207	18	0	314,006	18	6		
Money Orders Account				13,884	15	5	13,884	15	5		
Immigration Remittances	21,033	11	3	8,689	15	0	29,723	6	3		
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act	33,817	8	1	4,451	19	9	38,269	7	10		
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act	524	10	0	616	0	0	1,140	10	0		
Bishopthorpe Estate Fund				3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0		
Over-issues Account	13,718	16	9	16,651	10	9	30,370	7	6		
Government Savings' Bank Account (34 Vict. No. 15)	512,974	2	8	474,803	13	1	987,777	15	9		
Railway Store Account	4,771	15	1	531,755	8	1	536,527	3	2		
Gold Fields Survey Fee Account	2,180	15	0	538	11	0	2,719	6	0		
Treasurer's Advance Account	10,055	11	9	437,234	6	2	447,289	17	11		
British-Australian Telegraph Account	4,746	18	6	33,981	12	10	43,728	11	4		
New Zealand Cable Account	977	14	8	7,903	16	7	8,881	11	3		
Imperial Pension Fund Account	0	4	5	1	2	1	1	6	6		
Imperial Pension Fund Commission Account	61	13	8	15	12	6	77	6	2		
Advances to Contractors	1,042	11	0	8,503	5	6	9,545	16	6		
San Francisco Mail Service Account	14,449	14	5	5,743	6	6	20,193	0	11		
Sheep Account	8,552	18	5	13,379	4	5	21,932	2	10		
Lunacy Trust Fund (42 Victoria, No. 7)	611	5	11	4,880	7	2	5,491	13	1		
Sundry Deposits	54,240	4	1	72,298	17	8	126,539	1	9		
<b>TOTALS...</b>	£ 720,599	14	11	1,933,541	2	0	2,654,440	16	11		
							1,789,751	10	8		
									864,689	6	3

89

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

APPENDIX TO THE TRUST FUND STATEMENTS.

SCAB IN SHEEP FUND

(41 VICTORIA No. 19.)

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS from 1st January to 31st December, 1880. Cr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS:	AMOUNT.	PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance 31st December, 1879 ... ..	8,484 11 0	By Payments from 1st January to 31st December, 1880 ... ..	11,470 15 7
To Amount of Collections from 1st January to 31st December, 1880 ...	13,379 4 5	By Balance, 31st December, 1880 ... ..	10,392 19 10
TOTAL ... ..	£ 21,863 15 5	TOTAL ... ..	£ 21,863 15 5

06

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

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STATEMENT  
OF THE  
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
ON  
31ST DECEMBER, 1880.

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## STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.		AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES AND FUNDED STOCK SOLD.		AMOUNT RAISED.		AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.		AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<b>DEBENTURES.</b>											
Sydney Sewerage ... ..	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0 0	209,030	0 0	201,149	11 9				
Sydney Water Supply... ..	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0 0	208,400	0 0	201,264	13 5				
Public Works ... ..	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0 0	144,000	0 0	136,890	13 2				
Railways ... ..	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18 8	666,800	0 0	630,105	11 7				
Public Works ... ..	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0 0	410,500	0 0	393,427	5 8				
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0 0	73,700	0 0	70,300	16 2				
Railways ... ..	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0 0	203,000	0 0	199,997	10 0				
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0 0	132,300	0 0	130,311	0 0				
Public Works ... ..	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18 11	112,000	0 0	107,787	15 0				
Railways ... ..	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0 0	299,000	0 0	300,895	12 6				
To pay off Debentures... ..	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0 0	145,700	0 0	145,007	0 0				
Railways and Public Works ... ..	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0 0	760,700	0 0	756,890	15 0				
Public Works ... ..	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0 0	5,000	0 0	4,962	10 0				
To pay off Debentures... ..	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0 0	365,600	0 0	361,612	10 0				
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0 0	348,200	0 0	341,084	15 0				
Railways and Public Works ... ..	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0 0	113,900	0 0	112,209	11 6				
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0 0	55,500	0 0	54,945	16 0				
Railways and Public Works ... ..	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370	14 6	1,782,300	0 0	1,696,828	5 0				
Railways and Public Works ... ..	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0 0	162,000	0 0	136,728	17 10				
Public Works ... ..	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12 7	670,000	0 0	565,483	14 2				
To pay off Debentures... ..	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0 0	300,000	0 0	270,252	5 0				
Public Works and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0 0	219,400	0 0	193,474	0 0				
Public Works ... ..	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0 0	758,000	0 0	718,844	10 0				
Public Works ... ..	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0 0	65,800	0 0	61,902	0 0				
Railways ... ..	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0 0	1,000,000	0 0	981,655	7 0				
Public Works ... ..	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0 0	177,400	0 0	178,055	0 0				
Public Works ... ..	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885	0 0	197,800	0 0	196,625	9 10				
Public Works and other purposes	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13 7	407,100	0 0	403,321	7 6				
To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.			450,000	0 0	*439,787	7 11				
Public Works and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980	0 0	374,900	0 0	375,424	19 6	†444	19 6		
Public Works and other purposes	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863	7 3	406,800	0 0	422,696	18 0	†15,833	10 9		
Railways ... ..	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500	0 0	1,901,500	0 0	†1,725,661	6 11				
Public Works ... ..	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690	0 0	157,800	0 0	150,513	0 0				85,177 0 0
Public Works and other purposes	38 Vic., No. 2										
Public Works and other purposes	40 Vic., No. 12	3,249,552	0 0	3,249,500	0 0	3,178,374	1 5				71,177 18 7
Public Works ... ..	41 Vic., No. 4										
Public Works ... ..	41 Vic., No. 7	1,120,000	0 0								1,120,000 0 0
Public Works ... ..	43 Vic., No. 11	7,352,768	0 0								7,352,768 0 0
Public Works ... ..	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000	0 0								1,262,000 0 0
<b>FUNDED STOCK.</b>											
Public Works and other purposes	36 Vic., No. 21	25,901,484	5 6	16,533,630	0 0	15,844,471	16 10	16,278	10 3	9,891,122	18 7
		509,780	0 0	530,189	9 2	509,780	0 0				
<b>TOTALS</b>		£26,411,264	5 6	17,063,819	9 2	16,354,251	16 10	16,278	10 3	9,891,122	18 7

The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over raised under these Acts.

\* Net proceeds. † Transferred to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. ‡ The amount short raised under this Act, viz., £176,888 18s. 1d. has been made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1880.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES AND FUNDED STOCK.									
AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.	SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES AND FUNDED STOCK.			
						Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	TOTAL.
£	£	£			£ s. d.			£	£ s. d.
25,900 0 0	25,900					17 Vic, No. 34		24,000	
97,500 0 0	97,500					17 Vic, No. 35		60,700	
6,730 0 0	200	6,530 0 0	Interminable	5 per cent.	1,526 10 0	19 Vic, Nos. 38 & 40	1888	136,800	499,200 0 0
24,000 0 0		24,000 0 0	1 July, 1888	per annum.		20 Vic, No. 1		3,200	
54,900 0 0	54,900					20 Vic, No. 33		10,000	
						20 Vic, No. 34		174,500	
						20 Vic, No. 34		90,000	
29,000 0 0	29,000					20 Vic, No. 33	1889	2,000	891,400 0 0
50,700 0 0	50,700					20 Vic, No. 34		34,000	
36,700 0 0	36,700					22 Vic, Nos. 5 & 26		145,000	
31,000 0 0		31,000 0 0	Interminable	"	4,585 0 0	22 Vic, No. 22		398,400	
61,000 0 0	300	60,700 0 0	1 July, 1888			22 Vic, No. 22		312,000	
21,000 0 0	21,000					22 Vic, No. 26	1890	5,000	718,200 0 0
12,800 0 0	12,800					23 Vic, No. 5		365,600	
70,200 0 0	70,200					23 Vic, No. 10		347,600	
40,000 0 0		40,000 0 0	1 July, 1893		2,000 0 0				
201,800 0 0	291,800					19 Vic, Nos. 38 & 40	1891	6,700	225,500 0 0
139,000 0 0	139,000					22 Vic, Nos. 5 & 26		700	
100,000 0 0	100,000				135 0 0	22 Vic, No. 22		25,000	
133,800 0 0	133,300					22 Vic, No. 22		23,700	
2,700 0 0		2,700 0 0	Permanent	"		24 Vic, No. 24		113,900	
46,200 0 0	46,200					24 Vic, No. 26		55,500	
150,000 0 0	150,000								
70,800 0 0	4,800	66,000 0 0	Interminable	"	10,475 0 0				
136,800 0 0		136,800 0 0	1 July, 1888						
6,700 0 0		6,700 0 0	1 July, 1891						
70,500 0 0	70,500								
3,200 0 0		3,200 0 0	1 July, 1888		160 0 0				
203,000 0 0	203,000					25 Vic, No. 19	1892		1,782,300 0 0
132,300 0 0	3,700	128,600 0 0	Interminable	"	6,430 0 0				
100,000 0 0	100,000					18 Vic, No. 35	1893		40,000 0 0
10,000 0 0		10,000 0 0	1 July, 1888		600 0 0				
2,000 0 0		2,000 0 0	1 July, 1889			26 Vic, No. 14	1895	162,000	832,000 0 0
175,000 0 0	500	174,500 0 0	1 July, 1888			27 Vic, No. 14		670,000	
90,000 0 0		90,000 0 0	1 July, 1888		14,925 0 0				
34,000 0 0		34,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1889						
145,000 0 0		145,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1889			29 Vic, No. 9	1896	219,400	977,400 0 0
700 0 0		700 0 0	1 July, 1891		7,285 0 0	29 Vic, No. 23		758,000	
400,000 0 0	1,600	398,400 0 0	1 Jan., 1889						
312,000 0 0		312,000 0 0	1 July, 1889						
25,000 0 0		25,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1891		37,955 0 0				
23,700 0 0		23,700 0 0	1 July, 1891			30 Vic, No. 23	1897		65,800 0 0
5,000 0 0		5,000 0 0	1 July, 1890						
365,600 0 0		365,600 0 0	1 Jan., 1890		250 0 0				
348,200 0 0	600	347,600 0 0	1 July, 1890		18,280 0 0	31 Vic, No. 11	Annual drawings of £20,000, commenced 1872.		792,100 0 0
113,900 0 0		113,900 0 0	1 July, 1891		17,380 0 0				
55,500 0 0		55,500 0 0	1 July, 1891		3,290 0 0				
1,782,300 0 0		1,782,300 0 0	1 Jan., 1892		39,605 0 0	31 Vic, No. 27	1898		177,200 0 0
162,000 0 0		162,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1895		8,860 0 0				
670,000 0 0		670,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1895		8,100 0 0				
300,000 0 0	300,000				33,500 0 0	32 Vic, No. 13	1899		197,700 0 0
219,400 0 0		219,400 0 0	1 Jan., 1896						
758,000 0 0		758,000 0 0	1 July, 1896		10,970 0 0	34 Vic, No. 2	1900	407,100	857,100 0 0
65,800 0 0		65,800 0 0	1 Jan., 1897		37,900 0 0	Under various Acts		450,000	
1,000,000 0 0	207,900	792,100 0 0	Various years		3,290 0 0				
177,400 0 0	200	177,200 0 0	1 July, 1898		39,605 0 0	35 Vic, No. 5	1901		374,900 0 0
197,800 0 0	100	197,700 0 0	1 Jan., 1899		8,860 0 0	36 Vic, No. 2	1902		399,300 0 0
407,100 0 0		407,100 0 0	1 July, 1900		9,885 0 0				
450,000 0 0		450,000 0 0	1 July, 1900		20,355 0 0				
					22,500 0 0	17 Vic, No. 34	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards.	6,530	232,130 0 0
						17 Vic, No. 35		31,000	
						19 Vic, Nos. 38 & 40		66,000	
						20 Vic, No. 16		123,600	
374,900 0 0		374,900 0 0	1 July, 1901		18,745 0 0				
406,800 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902		19,965 0 0				
1,901,500 0 0		1,901,500 0 0	1 July, 1903	4 per cent.	76,060 0 0				
157,800 0 0		157,800 0 0	1 July, 1906		6,312 0 0				
3,249,500 0 0		3,249,500 0 0	1908 & 1909		129,980 0 0	18 Vic, No. 40	Permanent Interminable (Funded Stock)		2,700 0 0
						36 Vic, No. 21			530,189 9 2
						36 Vic, No. 17	1903		1,901,500 0 0
									157,800 0 0
16,533,630 0 0	2,159,900	14,373,730 0 0				39 Vic, No. 18	1906		
530,189 9 2		530,189 9 2	Interminable		665,598 10 0	38 Vic, No. 2	1908		3,249,500 0 0
					21,207 11 8	40 Vic, No. 12		1909	
17,063,819 9 2	2,159,900	14,903,919 9 2			686,806 1 8	41 Vic, No. 4			14,903,919 9 2

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.

# Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES and FUNDED STOCK on the 31st December, 1880.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	FUNDED STOCK.	TOTAL.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	
				Rate.	Amount.
	£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1888... ..	499,200	.....	499,200 0 0	5 ½ cent.	24,960 0 0
1889... ..	891,400	.....	891,400 0 0	"	44,570 0 0
1890... ..	718,200	.....	718,200 0 0	"	35,910 0 0
1891... ..	225,500	.....	225,500 0 0	"	11,275 0 0
1892... ..	1,782,300	.....	1,782,300 0 0	"	89,115 0 0
1893... ..	40,000	.....	40,000 0 0	"	2,000 0 0
1895... ..	832,000	.....	832,000 0 0	"	41,600 0 0
1896... ..	977,400	.....	977,400 0 0	"	48,870 0 0
1897... ..	65,800	.....	65,800 0 0	"	3,290 0 0
1898... ..	177,200	.....	177,200 0 0	"	8,860 0 0
1899... ..	197,700	.....	197,700 0 0	"	9,885 0 0
1900... ..	857,100	.....	857,100 0 0	"	42,855 0 0
1901... ..	374,900	.....	374,900 0 0	"	18,745 0 0
1902... ..	399,300	.....	399,300 0 0	"	19,965 0 0
1903... ..	1,901,500	.....	1,901,500 0 0	4 ¾ cent.	76,060 0 0
1906... ..	157,800	.....	157,800 0 0	"	6,312 0 0
1908 and 1909 ... ..	3,249,500	.....	3,249,500 0 0	"	129,980 0 0
Annual drawings of £20,000, which commenced 31st December, 1872 ... ..	792,100	.....	792,100 0 0	5 ½ cent.	39,605 0 0
Interminable, or 1882, at option of the Government	232,130	.....	232,130 0 0	"	11,606 10 0
Funded Stock-Interminable	.....	530,189 9 2	530,189 9 2	4 ¾ cent.	21,207 11 8
Permanent ... ..	2,700	.....	2,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	135 0 0
Total Amount outstanding, 31st December, 1880 ... ..	14,373,730	530,189 9 2	14,903,919 9 2	.....	686,806 1 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 31st March, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.



SCHEDULE of REPAYMENTS, to the CREDIT of VOTES, during the YEAR 1880, which have not been carried to account in reduction of the payments during that year, being on Account of ISSUES of 1880 and previous Years.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<b>Services of the Year 1866.</b>				
Election Expenses ... ..			1	0 0
<b>Services of the Year 1871.</b>				
Election Expenses ... ..	0	18 8		
Census ... ..	3	18 10		
			4	17 6
<b>Services of the Year 1872.</b>				
Election Expenses ... ..	1	10 5		
Relief of Distressed Seamen ... ..	21	9 0		
			22	19 5
<b>Services of the Year 1873.</b>				
Circuit Court Expenses ... ..	0	2 1		
Erection of Public Pounds ... ..	19	19 0		
Election Expenses ... ..	1	10 8		
			21	11 9
<b>Services of the Year 1874.</b>				
Contingent Works, Minor Roads and Approaches to Railway Stations...	11	14 2		
Circuit Court Expenses ... ..	124	11 6		
Fencing Public Cemeteries ... ..	47	1 10		
Minor Roads under Departments ... ..	0	5 4		
Mining Department—Contingencies ... ..	9	6 0		
Roads under Trustees ... ..	601	5 7		
Temporary Payments to Contractors ... ..	1,468	11 8		
Unclassified Roads... ..	115	16 10		
Advances to Contractors ... ..	10	0 0		
			2,388	12 11
<b>Services of the Year 1875.</b>				
Contingent Works on Roads ... ..	16	4 9		
Election Expenses ... ..	2	5 8		
Flood Repairs ... ..	8	6 7		
Fencing Public Cemeteries ... ..	73	16 0		
Minor Roads under Department ... ..	2	13 6		
Planting, &c., Wynyard Square ... ..	7	3 10		
Roads under Trustees ... ..	101	1 7		
Temporary Payments to Contractors ... ..	1,828	5 3		
Unclassified Roads ... ..	57	18 9		
Stores and Stationery (1875 and previous years) ... ..	1	15 9		
			2,099	11 8
<b>Services of the Year 1876.</b>				
Contingent Works on Roads ... ..	15	4 0		
Electric Telegraphs—Contingencies ... ..	0	7 6		
Minor Roads under Department... ..	2	12 3		
Roads under Trustees ... ..	453	19 5		
Unclassified Roads... ..	113	2 3		
			585	5 5
Carried forward ... ..	£		5,123	18 8

## SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &amp;c.—continued.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	£ .....	5,123 18 8
<b>Services of the Year 1877.</b>		
Contingent Works on Roads ...	19 0 0	
Circuit Court Expenses ...	0 4 0	
Election Expenses ...	17 16 0	
Erection and Addition to Gladesville Hospital ...	200 0 0	
Electric Telegraph—Contingencies ...	47 8 6	
Fencing Public Cemeteries ...	0 13 3	
Improving Recreation Reserve, Botany ...	4 17 6	
Minor Roads under Department ...	0 0 2	
Paris Exhibition Commission ...	16 8 2	
Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys... ..	25 0 0	
Preservation of Fish River Caves... ..	10 0 0	
Preparing Gardens, Principal Railway Stations... ..	11 13 4	
Quarantine ... ..	147 0 8	
Roads under Trustees ... ..	53 12 5	
Revenue Refunded ... ..	20 0 0	
Stores and Stationery ... ..	16 3 0	
Unclassified Roads... ..	113 9 8	
		703 6 8
<b>Services of the Year 1878.</b>		
Artillery—Contingencies ... ..	204 14 10	
Contingent Works on Roads ... ..	250 14 6	
Charges on Collections ... ..	0 5 10	
Contingencies of Distressed Seamen ... ..	12 1 6	
Contingencies—Main Sewer along Tank Stream ... ..	12,505 10 9	
District Court—Contingencies ... ..	1 0 0	
Department of Lands—Contingencies ... ..	2 3 4	
Election Expenses ... ..	2 1 0	
Improving Navigation of Myall Lakes ... ..	16 15 7	
Improving and Planting, Wynyard Square ... ..	0 4 3	
Main South Road ... ..	1 0 0	
Purchase of Site, Lock-up, Jamberoo ... ..	100 0 0	
Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys ... ..	15 18 7	
Quarter Sessions—Contingencies... ..	0 10 0	
Revenue Refunded... ..	120 3 9	
Improving Recreation Reserve, Wellington ... ..	100 0 0	
Recreation Ground, Susan Island... ..	0 10 0	
Special Grant in aid of Aborigines ... ..	5 0 0	
Unclassified Roads ... ..	0 1 0	
Volunteer—Contingencies ... ..	1,011 14 1	
Reformatory for Girls, Biloela—Contingencies ... ..	1 9 4	
		14,351 18 4
<b>Services of the Year 1879.</b>		
Artillery—Salaries... ..	125 0 0	
Albert Memorial Hospital... ..	0 2 6	
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries—Contingencies ... ..	11 17 0	
Charges on Collections ... ..	0 4 9	
Department of Lands—Salaries ... ..	0 10 0	
Election Expenses ... ..	2 0 0	
Exhibition Building ... ..	31 10 0	
General Staff—Contingencies ... ..	145 19 8	
Improving Recreation Ground, Longbottom ... ..	0 10 0	
Main South Road ... ..	0 12 0	
Purchase of land for Public Park, Ashfield ... ..	1,293 14 3	
Public Instruction ... ..	5 3 1	
Revenue Refunded... ..	200 1 0	
Survey in connection with Water Supply ... ..	19 1 0	
Sheriff—Contingencies ... ..	328 1 3	
		2,164 6 6
<b>Services of the Year 1880.</b>		
Telegraph Lines along Railway Extensions ... ..		6 10 6
TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	22,350 0 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st March, 1881,

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

## TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## AUDITOR GENERAL

ON

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, AND OTHER MONEYS, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

(Under Act 33 Victoria No. 18.)

In terms of the 22nd clause of the "Audit Act of 1870," the Treasurer's Accounts were sent to me on the 31st of March. They were returned for the consideration of certain corrections, which were found on examination to be necessary, on the 6th of June, and were finally returned to me with such amendments as were assented to, on the 13th.

The monthly adjustment of discrepancies between the postings of the Treasury and Audit departments, which has been established, has reduced the work of the final audit, and I have the satisfaction of reporting that the corrections required in these Accounts were found to be generally of an unimportant character.

2. The Supply Bills, under which the Funds were appropriated for carrying on the Service, were as follows, viz. :—

43 Victoria, No. 14—Services, 1879-80	...	...	£185,000
"    "    15—    "    January, 1880	...	...	308,379
Works	...	...	614,818
Treasurer's Advance	...	...	100,000
"    "    19—Services, February, 1880	...	...	385,379
"    "    21—    "    March,    "	...	...	385,379
"    "    26—    "    April,    "	...	...	385,379
Macquarie-street Resumption...			60,000
"    "    31—Services, May, 1880	...	...	385,379
			£2,809,713

The Annual Appropriation Act was assented to on the 2nd of July, granting for the Services of 1879 and

previous years	...	...	...	...	£202,366	17	6
And for the Service of 1880	...	...	...	...	4,420,016	5	2
Total	...	...	...	...	£4,622,383	2	8

The practice which has obtained for many years past of revoting in the annual Appropriation Act the sums granted in the monthly Supply Acts, presents this anomaly, that the grants are made twice over; practically, however, this mode

of voting supply has not been found inconvenient, inasmuch as the reductions that have been made in the Estimates-in-Chief have usually been held as covered by the Supply Acts.

I call attention to this incongruity because it has not escaped the notice of a keen inquirer into our system, sent over from New Zealand to investigate the financial systems of the Australian Colonies. I allude to Mr. Fitzgerald, the Controller and Auditor General of that Colony, whose report has just been issued.

3. In my last report I discontinued the practice of summarising the figures contained in the Treasurer's Statement, and as it seems to be of no practical utility I do not propose to take it up again. The public interest in the information afforded has long since subsided, and no good purpose would seem to be served by the encumbering of the report with uninteresting figures, which are set forth with sufficient clearness in the Statements themselves. I therefore propose to confine my observations to points which have arisen in the course of audit to provoke controversy with some one or other of the public Departments as being apparently in contravention of the provisions of the Audit Act, or of other Acts or Regulations appertaining to the points in dispute, or which seem to require explanatory notice.

4. I cannot help regarding the reintroduction of the clause for extending the life of the Votes to the end of the second year as unnecessary. As I pointed out in my Report on the Accounts for 1879, the expedient was adopted to meet a pressing difficulty created by the late period of the year at which the Appropriation Act for the services of 1877 was passed, more than three-fourths of the year had expired when this Act was assented to, and it was impossible within the short period which intervened between the 11th October and the end of the year to call for tenders and obtain satisfactory contracts for the Public Works for which provision was made. Many of the Votes must have lapsed under the 17th clause of the Audit Act to the detriment of the public interest but for the prolongation extended to them by the clause referred to. Since that time, however, there has been no similar justification for overriding the express provisions of the Audit Act, and to perpetuate the innovation in the absence of pressing necessity is much to be deprecated. The rendering of Accounts to Parliament of the expenditure of its Votes is delayed, and the efficiency of the audit, owing to lapse of time, is seriously impaired, whilst the Ways and Means, presented by the Treasurer to Parliament, cannot be prepared with that certainty or precision which is to be desired in laying his financial proposals before your Honorable House.

5. I would again advert to the proposal for adopting an uniform system whereby the receipts and payments within the financial year are made the basis of appropriations and of the accounts laid before Parliament, to which attention was invited in my last report. There has been some discussion on this proposal between the Treasury officers and myself, but they seem to think that the uncertainty of getting supply before the close of the year raises an insuperable obstacle to the carrying into effect of the proposal. Nevertheless, if this difficulty could be removed, I believe that its adoption would go far towards the simplification of the Accounts by doing away with the necessity for taking separate Votes for "Arrear Services," and confining the Votes to the estimated actual payments within the year without regard to date of service. The principle contended for is in accord with the Imperial practice under the provisions of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act of 1866.

6. I will now proceed to bring under notice the points of difference which have arisen in the course of audit in connection with the accounts during the course of the past year. A warrant for the sum of £18,936 19s. 4d., represented to be for "Loans Services,"—namely, for "charges in connection with the negotiation of the late Loan," that is to say, the Loan of £3,249,500 floated in London in the month of May, 1879, was submitted by the Treasurer for my certificate, upon which I felt it to be my duty to raise a question, and as we could not agree the case was forwarded by me for the opinion of the law officers.

The Treasurer's contention was that whereas the Loan Fund in the Colony had been fed by advances from the Consolidated Revenue it was fair to charge to Loan Services certain charges brought forward by the Bank of New South Wales in connection with advances made by its branch in London on the Public Account; but inasmuch as on analyzing those charges it was found that a very small proportion had any reference to "Loans," I demurred to signing the certificate required by the Audit Act. The Treasurer subsequently gave way and placed the sum on the Supplementary Estimates. The papers in the case will be found in the Appendix marked A.

7. A further disagreement with the Treasury has to be reported in connection with a warrant submitted for the sum of £76,857 12s. 7d., representing transfers from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Treasurer's Advance Account for re-issue from that account. But inasmuch as no vouchers had been furnished for several of the payments, I felt bound to withhold my certificate for the issue of the money until vouchers were furnished by which the credits could be verified. Upon the assurance however of the Treasury Accountant that the missing vouchers would be forthcoming, I was induced to certify to the legal availability of the money. The Treasurer having insisted on his right to demand a warrant in the absence of supporting vouchers, I felt constrained to submit the question for the opinion of the law officers, but in consequence of his having received intimation that the vouchers had been furnished, the Attorney General did not deem it necessary to give an opinion on the question. The correspondence will be found in the Appendix marked B.

8. A difference which it is my duty to notice arose with the Treasury on the subject of a claim to refund of deductions under the Superannuation Act of 1864. By the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 (section 9), officers in the Public Service at the time of the passing of this Act were entitled to the refund of deductions that had been made from their salaries under the Act of 1864, but it had been ruled by a legal opinion given in 1873—(See Appendix to my report on the Accounts of that year)—that those officers only were entitled to refunds from whose pay or salary deductions were, up to the passing of the Act, continuing to be made under the Act of 1864. A claim was made on behalf of Mr. Samuel South, an officer then in the Telegraph Department, and formerly in the Railway Department, but inasmuch as his service did not fulfil the obligations declared to be essential under the opinion above quoted, I felt constrained to decline to certify that he was entitled to the refund claimed. In consequence of the pressure brought to bear upon me, I deemed it desirable to submit the case for the opinion of the Law officers. I beg to append copies of the case and of the opinion given, by which it will be seen that the Audit Office view of the question received favourable support. (*See Appendix C.*)

9. In my report on the Accounts for 1879 (clause 10), I had to invite attention to certain overcharges made by the Bank of New South Wales under the Agreement of 1876 for Commission on payments made in London. I have now to report the credit by the Bank on the 29th of December last of a sum of £24,033 6s. 5d. to the Public Account in liquidation of this and other claims made by the Treasury, as set forth in the Statement in the Appendix marked D.

After ineffectual negotiations with the several Banking institutions of the Colony for the conduct of the Public Banking Business, an agreement was finally made with the Bank of New South Wales, and approved by the Governor and Executive Council, on the 8th of February, for a period of two years certain, from the 1st day of January, 1881, to be terminable at any time afterwards by six months' notice from either side. Although applied for in the usual course the Audit Department has, in so far as any official communication is concerned,\* been kept in complete ignorance of the existence of the agreement. A copy thereof was laid on the table of your Honourable House on the 8th of April last, together with the correspondence in connection with it, and it was only through this channel that I obtained any knowledge of the terms agreed upon.

10. In the year 1879 the advance to the Treasurer, to enable him to make advances to Public Officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature, was raised from £60,000 to £100,000, the whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 31st of December, 1880. It is my duty to report that by letter dated 31st December, I was informed that the Advance Account would require to remain unadjusted until the re-assembling of Parliament enabled the Treasurer to make provision for the same; and on the 9th May I received intimation, by letter of same date, that the advance had been adjusted and the amount repaid on the 3rd of that month. I do not think that I shall be travelling out of the realm of my duty if I submit for the information of Parliament an Abstract of the transactions of the year as they are recorded in the Registers of the Audit Department under the head of "Treasurer's Advance Account."

Upon inspection of the Statements which will be found in the Appendix marked E, it will be seen that of the issues amounting to £403,167 9s. 10d.—*vide* Special Deposit Accounts, page 89, in the Treasurer's Abstracts—there was paid out as follows, viz. :—

Pending Warrants	...	...	...	...	...	£105,628	8	1
Supplementing Votes	...	...	...	...	...	159,611	7	0
New Services	...	...	...	...	...	137,927	14	9
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£403,167</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

11. The Accounts of the Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges having shown that the Votes for the Service of 1879 had been used for the Service of 1880, a surcharge to the amount of £19,414 9s. 10d. was raised with a view to the bringing of the expenditure legitimately within the votes of Parliament. It was pleaded by the Department that the introduction of the 15th clause into the Appropriation Act justified the course that had been taken, as it gave the votes for 1879 vitality to the 31st December, 1880. The question was referred by the Commissioner for Roads to the Treasury with a view to ascertain the correctness of his position, and if not confirmed to ascertain whether the Treasurer would be disposed to place upon the Estimates a sum to make good the surcharge, seeing that the votes for 1879 were completely exhausted. The

\* Since this Report was closed a communication has been received from the Treasury transmitting the agreement.

The view taken by the Treasury was not favourable to the Roads Department, but inasmuch as the public interests were not prejudiced by the course adopted, and the persistence in my objections would have upset the accounts, and involved considerable trouble to all three Departments without corresponding benefit, I was induced to withdraw the surcharge on condition that the irregular practice should at once be abandoned. (*See Appendix F.*) I should here notice the unsatisfactory manner in which the Road Accounts *under Trustees* are rendered. There is great delay in getting in the accounts and when furnished they are often full of inaccuracies. I may perhaps be permitted to express the opinion that it would conduce very much, I think, to economy, and I am sure, to greater regularity, in the disposal of the votes for minor roads if their administration were kept more within the control of the Department.

12. A question in connection with charges for Trial Surveys under the "Tramways Extension Act of 1880" (43 Vic., No. 25) was raised by this Department as to the legality of their debit, firstly to Railway Trial Surveys, and secondly to the Public Works Loan Act of 1880 (44 Vic., No. 12). Under this Act provision was made to the extent of £600,000 for the construction of Tramways, authorised by the Act 43 Victoria, No. 25, but no vote had been taken for the preliminary survey of Tramway lines, and therefore the Commissioner for Railways had sanctioned the expenditure for salaries and allowances to surveyors, &c., to the vote for Railway Trial Surveys, and had subsequently transferred it, at my instigation, to the Tramway Loan Vote above referred to. Upon a careful comparison of the two Acts, however, it appeared that the vote of £600,000 was confined to the construction of the Tramways authorised by the Act 43 Victoria, No. 25, and as the services for which the charges were made were not authorised by that Act, I advised that a vote should be taken to cover the expenditure which still remains a charge upon the Loan Vote referred to. As the "Tramways Extension Act" authorises the construction of Tramways other than those mentioned in the Schedules to that Act, the Commissioner for Railways urged that the spirit, if not the letter, of the Appropriation in the Loan Act (44 Vic., No. 12) justified the charge to that Loan, and as the point was a moot point, I have not thought it incumbent upon me to disallow the payment, although it is one which seems proper to be brought under the notice of Parliament.

The minutes and correspondence on the subject are given in the Appendix marked G.

13. Another difficulty has occurred with the Railway Department in consequence of the apparently unnecessary limitation of the terms of appropriation in the Loans Act 40 Vic. No. 12. Votes were taken under that Act as follows, for "Railway Extensions" :—

Orange to Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	...	£350,000
Wellington to Dubbo	...	...	...	...	...	...	260,000

and Warrants were certified to the Treasurer to the full extent of these votes.

It appeared from a memorandum of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways that whilst the vote for the extension from Orange to Wellington was exhausted, there was an unexpended balance of £136,964 on the extension from Wellington to Dubbo, and he asked that the total length might be treated as one vote. This course was approved by the Minister and concurred in by the Treasurer; but it was thought proper to submit the question for my opinion. Whilst fully recognizing the reasonableness of the proposition I felt unable to concur in it, in the face of the

the express provision contained in the 3rd clause of the "Loans Fund Amalgamation Act of 1879" which is to this effect: "Provided that nothing in this section contained shall authorize the application to any such Loan Service of any larger sum of money than is or shall be by the special Act authorizing such service expressly appropriated or set apart therefor."

Whatever view may be taken by the Minister who can defend his action before Parliament, I have always considered that the Auditor General is bound by the strict letter of the law; and when that is of no doubtful interpretation, no supposed intention of Parliament can be allowed to override it.

Under these circumstances, when it was found that the warrants for the first part of the line were exhausted, and that payments were being made out of the warrants granted for the second part of the line, those payments were challenged, and they have been placed in suspense. Notice of disallowance has been given from time to time to the Treasurer, and some of the discharges, which under the 28th section of the Audit Act I am required to give have been withheld, pending the settlement of the question towards which object no attention has to my knowledge yet been given.

The Engineer-in-Chief states that the division of the vote was a departure from his intention, and the subsequent vote of £40,000 in the "Loans' Act" (44 Vic. No. 12) to complete the works—Orange to Dubbo—would seem to show that the Legislature intended that the line should be one. Nevertheless, I feel myself bound by the terms of the Appropriation, and continue to hold in suspense payments to the extent of £107,821 6s. 4d., as per statement in the Appendix marked H. By this statement it would appear that at the close of the year there was a net credit balance on the whole line, "Orange to Dubbo," of £62,668 16s. 8d.

14. Payments to the extent of £10,630 19s. 2d., on account of Immigration in the year 1879 having been charged to the "Treasurer's Advance Account," that sum was on the 27th of January of the present year transferred to the debit of the Immigration Remittances Trust Fund. Exception had been taken by me to the charge to the Immigration Vote of 1880, of certain services rendered in 1879 under a Warrant obtained against the appropriation for 1880, and the Treasury was advised that the payments as posted must be disallowed. At the same time the Treasury was informed that by a return obtained from the Agent for Immigration the sum of £7,813, paid out of the 1879 vote, was chargeable to the account of "Immigration Remittances," and should be transferred to that account. This opinion was based upon the ground that the immigrants themselves had contributed to that extent towards the cost of freight of the vessels employed in their transport. This view was at first combated, but seeing that the only way out of the difficulty, if my proposition was rejected, was to apply to Parliament for a vote, it was determined to make the transfer and so relieve the vote.

15. An attempt was made by the Department for Mines to make use of a vote of £5,000 for prospecting for gold for the service of the year 1878 towards the service of the year 1880, which I was obliged to challenge. It was contended by the Department that under the 15th clause of the Appropriation Act the vote was kept alive till the 31st December, 1880, but upon its being shown that, whilst the vote was applicable to the payment of services rendered in 1878 up to the end of 1880, it was not applicable to the payment of services rendered in 1880, unless under contract, a re-vote was taken in the Estimates for 1880 out of the accumulated Surplus Fund, to which the expenditure was carried.



16. In accordance with the directions contained in the 36th clause of the Audit Act, I have now to report the following cases of default in accounting for Public Moneys.

In my Report on last year's Accounts I had occasion to notice that deficiencies had been brought to light in the accounts of the Prisons Department, and that the Deputy Comptroller had pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of certain sums paid to him by the Roads Department for Prison labour. It is now my duty to report that Mr. W. G. Beverley is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for his defalcations, but I have not been informed as to, nor have I the means of ascertaining the extent of, his embezzlements. The result of the Treasury Inspector's inquiry has not been communicated to me, and as the Audit Act does not empower me to enter the Public Offices I am precluded from instituting any inquiry of my own into the matter.

The Audit Department is thus placed at a disadvantage in its attempt to comply with the terms of the Audit Act, which requires full particulars "of every case in which default shall have been made in accounting for Public or other moneys."

On the 29th of June, 1880, I forwarded to the Treasury a list of unsatisfied surcharges raised upon the Accounts of the Comptroller General of Prisons, extending as far back as the 6th May, 1878, shewing a total of £91 11s. 1d.,\* and requested that under the provisions of the 29th section of the Audit Act they might be enforced against that officer. To this letter a reply was received under date 13th July, 1880, to the effect that the Colonial Treasurer had approved of the matter remaining in abeyance pending action by the Colonial Secretary. I was not informed under what provision of the law the Treasurer came to this resolution, nor can I find in the Audit Act any authority for it. The 30th section of the Act gives to Public Accountants the right of appeal to the Governor in Council against a surcharge of the Auditor-General, but authorises no lesser authority to interpose. On the 7th of September, and again on the 19th January last, I reminded the Treasurer of the still unsatisfied state of this surcharge, but to these reminders no attention has been given, in so far as my knowledge extends.

Again, on the 9th of March last I forwarded a second list of surcharges, amounting to £45 19s. 3d., requesting their enforcement under the 29th section of the Audit Act, and in so far as I have the means of knowing, no action has yet been taken for the recovery of the money. The surcharges still stand in the books of this Department against the Comptroller General of Prisons, and a list of these will be found in the Appendix marked I.

17. Mr. J. T. Evans, a clerk in the Department of Lands, was found to have altered a cheque of the Under Secretary's for the payment of certain salaries for the sum of £18 15s., to £818 15s., and to have disappeared with the proceeds. The fraud was not detected until the delinquent had absconded. It was ascertained that he had taken his passage in a ship sailing for San Francisco, and he was followed by a detective in the mail steamer, who received him on landing and brought him back. A bank draft for £640 was found upon his person, and pleading guilty he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

There was found in his possession besides the draft referred to cash to the extent of £62, and a sum of £25 was recovered from his landlord. The public loss, therefore,

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\* Since this list was sent on, three surcharges to the amount of £2 17s. 5d. have been withdrawn.

therefore, was reduced to comparatively small dimensions. The authority of the Governor and Executive Council (see minute in the Appendix marked J) was obtained under the 31st clause of the Audit Act to enable me to pass accounts found to be unacquitted, to the extent of £165 11s. 2d., which has been done accordingly.

18. Mr. Sidney Schrieber, Clerk of Petty Sessions and Land Agent at Bre-warrina, disappeared from his district, and has not been heard of. It appears by a statement published in the Appendix marked K that the amount of his collections unaccounted for was—

As Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	...	£134	0	6
As Land Agent	...	...	...	...	684	17	9
							<hr/>
					£818	18	3
There was recovered from his sureties	...	...	...	...	634	0	6
							<hr/>
Leaving a deficiency of	...	...	...	...	£184	17	9
							<hr/>

19. The following defaults, for the curing of which Executive authority has been obtained, also require to be noticed, viz. :—

The late G. H. Rowley, Land Agent at Hartley	...	...	...	...	£10	0	0
							<hr/>
And M. Hanrahan, late assistant Land Agent at Dubbo	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
							<hr/>

both of these being short remittances in connection with the purchase or lease of lands.

20. In the Appendix will be found the usual list of Balances transferred from one head of service to another by the authority of the Governor and Executive Council under the provisions of the 18th section of the Audit Act. (See Appendix L.)

21. Under the 31st section of the Audit Act, the authority of the Governor and Executive Council has been obtained to enable me to pass certain payments without the production of vouchers, which will be found set forth in the Appendix marked M, but they are not of sufficient importance to require special comment.

22. A list of surcharges raised during the year, showing those recovered, withdrawn, and outstanding in connection with the several Departments named in the list is submitted for reference if required. (See Appendix N.)

The only items which seem to require particular notice are those connected with the accounts of the Comptroller-General of Prisons, £95 3s. and £42 7s., and the surcharge of £4 10s. against the late Superintendent of Stores. These have been the subject of special reference to the Treasurer for enforcement under the 29th section of the Audit Act, but up to this time remain unsettled, and the items are held open as against the parties in the books of this department.

23. I have further appended to this Report the undermentioned statements :—

- Appendix O.** *First.* A schedule of payments made without warrants, and disallowed in the Treasurer's Accounts.
- Appendix P.** *Second.* The usual statements in connection with the Registration of Brands and Public Abattoirs, which are not separately shown in the Treasurer's Statements, although so required by the Act.
- Appendix Q.** *Third.* A specification of the liabilities of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (proper) for the year 1880.

24. Under the opinion given by Mr. Attorney-General Windeyer in 1879, the following officers have retired upon the fund provided by the Constitution Act, during the course of the past year, known as Schedule B, namely :—

T. C. Battley, Clerk of Petty Sessions, after 36 years service	£118 12 0
Charles Nightingale, Post Office, 28 years service	176 15 0
L. I. Brennand, Stores, 25 years service	142 17 0

25. A statement showing the names of officers, and the amount of refund of contributions, with interest paid to each under the provisions of the 9th section of the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 will be found in the Appendix marked R. It had been held that the words of the 9th and 13th sections, quoted below,\* precluded the refund of deductions to officers in receipt of pensions, but the legal opinion before quoted in the case of Mr. Phillips set at rest the doubts that had existed on this point.

There still exists in the minds of many contributors a doubt as to the expediency of claiming the deductions made from their salaries, under the Act of 1864, for fear of prejudicing their claims; and I may, perhaps, be permitted to express an opinion that if the reception of their contributions does not prejudice the interests of officers to whom pensions are assigned under the Constitution Act, neither should it prejudice the interests of those who may be in a position to prefer a claim under the Act of 1864.

26. In the Appendix will be found the undermentioned Returns, viz. :—

*First*—A Statement of Advances made to Public Departments to 31st December, 1880, but remaining unadjusted at this date. Appendix S.

*Second*—A Statement of the Number of Letters and Queries issued to Public Accountants to 31st December, 1880, unreplied to at this date. Appendix T.

The latter Statement is published as evidencing the difficulties with which the Audit Department has to contend in its efforts to extend an effective supervision over the public accounts. Indeed, the inattention to, and the delay in replying to, the queries from the Department, may be regarded as the chief obstacle to prompt and effective audit.

27. The great addition to the clerical labor of the department by the legislation of the past year is also deserving of notice.

The introduction of the Public Instruction Act has, by the conversion of the whole of the Education Staff into Civil Servants, added considerable over 2,000 to the number of public servants with specific salaries voted by Parliament, and requiring individual attention, added to which it has been found necessary to make a monthly in place of a yearly audit of the general accounts of the department.

Then there are the Stamp Duties Act, the Wharfage and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Lands Act Further Amendment Act, all involving more or less careful supervision.

The

\* 36 Vic. No. 29, sec. 9 :—Provided always that no such deductions shall be refunded to any person to whom any pension gratuity or payment shall have been or be granted or made under this or any Imperial or the said repealed Act and that no pension gratuity or payment under this Act shall be granted or made to any person to whom any such deductions shall have been or be refunded as aforesaid.

36 Vic. No. 39, sec. 13 :—Provided always that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to alter or affect the Constitution Act or any instruction issued by Her Majesty to the Governor in pursuance thereof or to prejudice or affect the rights of any members of the Civil Service in office at the time of the passing of this Act and who shall not have received any refund of deductions under the 9th section hereof to any pensions or superannuation allowances to which they may claim to be entitled by virtue of any Imperial Act Order in Council or instruction as aforesaid.

The number of primary or covering vouchers to the Treasurer's Receipts and Payments have increased from 51,729 in 1878 to 60,688 in 1880, with, of course, a corresponding increase in the number of subordinate vouchers or documents by way of support to the covering vouchers, and all demanding careful examination.

The Land Revenue also exhibits an addition to the Registers of Conditional Purchases during 1880 of about 9,000 selections, whilst for the present year Registers have to be opened for a further addition of nearly 10,000 selections. It may not be uninteresting to state that there were upon the Registers of the Department, at the close of the last year, no less than 95,629 selections subject to annual payment of interest, and requiring careful supervision to check the payments due under the provisions of the law.

28. I have further to invite attention to three separate statements in the Appendix marked U 1, 2, 3, designed to show the payments on account of the Sydney International Exhibition during the past year. They show the expenditure as follows, viz. :—

1. Out of Special Vote ... ..	£33,000	0	0
2. From Receipts under the Act of 1879 ... ..	28,710	15	1
3. From Treasurer's Advance ... ..	19,166	0	2
Total ... ..	£80,876	15	3

The expenditure at the close of 1879 was,

Under the Act ... ..	£15,083	5	6
Under Votes ... ..	214,733	1	2
	229,816	6	8

Grand total ... .. £310,693 1 11

The receipts were to 31st December, 1879 ... £25,186 13 4

" " " 1880 ... 18,677 9 8

43,864 3 0

Making the total net cost to the close of 1880 ... .. £266,828 18 11

It should be noticed that in the No. 3 account there are payments by the Bank of New South Wales, in London, to the extent of £6,287 6s. 6d., for which no accounts have yet been furnished.

29. By the Bank Sheets of the London branch of the Bank of New South Wales for the month of December, 1880, there appear to be two charges :—

One for Interest, July to December ... ..	£23,269	16	10
One for Commission, same date ... ..	2,373	4	4
Together ... ..	£25,643	1	2

Which for want of appropriation or otherwise of funds to which they could be charged, have not been adjusted in the Treasurer's Sydney Accounts. (*See Appendix V.*) On the charge for Commission, a surcharge will have to be raised when the sum is brought to account.

30. I have only to add that, subject to the objections herein contained, the accounts are found to correspond with the postings in the Audit Department.

Department of Audit,  
30th June, 1881.

C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

Warrant, No. 34; Act, 33 Vic. No. 18.

To the Auditor General,—

The amount of moneys likely to become due and payable out of the General Loan Fund, during March now next, is eighteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-six pounds nineteen shillings and four pence, and the services and purposes for which the same will be required are as follows (that is to say) :—

For Services payable out of the General Loan Fund :—

Charges in connection with the negotiation of the late loan ... .. £18,936 19 4  
 Dated this 22nd day of March, 1880. JAMES WATSON,  
 Treasurer.

Memorandum, Warrant No. 34.

FROM the minutes accompanying the proposed warrant No. 34 it would appear that the sum of £18,936 19s. 4d., to which the Auditor General is requested to certify as for "Charges in connection with the negotiation of the late loan," consists of interest on special advances made by the Bank of New South Wales in London on the security of Debentures to be sold, and these advances (£500,000 in all) are stated to have been obtained from the Bank "for loan services."

On referring to the London accounts it appears that from the date of the first advance of £100,000 (4th November, 1878) to 30th September, 1879, the whole of the London payments amounted to £842,309 7s. 7d., and were chargeable as follow :—

Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	£596,096 0 2
Trust Fund ... ..	175,521 12 7
Loan Services ... ..	70,691 14 10

and (excepting the sum of £5,847 10s. 11d., Exhibition account) have been so adjusted according to the Treasury accounts.

The statement accompanying shows the periods of the accounts and the charges for interest. The difference in excess of £68 9s. 10d. stated in the proposed warrant may probably be for a sum in the October accounts which have not reached this Department.

The interest to 31st December, 1878 (£1,517 16s. 2d.), has been already adjusted, and I think correctly, by charging it to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The outstanding interest now in question should in my judgment be also so adjusted, as the advances were clearly obtained under the circumstances and views set forth in Mr. Watson's minute of 13th January, 1879, and have clearly nothing to do with the negotiation of the loan. Those advances (and as continued beyond 1st April, 1879) formed part of an arrangement devised to economize the public funds, saving the loss of 4 per cent. on moneys deposited in the banks in Sydney by obtaining an advance of a similar amount in London, and thus expenses attached to these advances would not improperly be a legitimate set-off against the 4 per cent. derived to the Consolidated Revenue Fund from the special deposits in the Sydney banks.

The revenue is of course chargeable with the interest of all moneys borrowed to make up its deficiency, but it is not all clear that borrowed money should bear the cost of the interest by paying it to the Revenue while securities were being negotiated for a loan, the Revenue being in the meantime in a position to make advances without loss.

C. ROLLESTON,  
 A.G.

Department of Audit, 24 March, 1880.

*Advances by the Bank of New South Wales.		Payments by the Bank of New South Wales, London.					
Date.	Amount.	C. R. Fund.	Trust Fund.	Loans Funds.	Total.	Interest.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	(Net.) £ s. d.	
1878. 4 Nov. to 31 Dec.	*200,000	29,094 5 5	40,300 9 0	7,917 12 10	77,312 7 3	1,517 16 2	
1879. Jan. to March	*300,000	276,828 1 9	54,803 5 0	8,884 3 0	340,515 9 9	6,334 4 9	Not charged.
April to June	.....	23,044 13 10	26,656 11 8	32,504 14 0	82,205 19 6	6,232 17 5	"
July to Sept.	.....	267,128 19 2*	53,761 6 11	21,385 5 0	342,275 11 1	6,301 7 4	"
		596,096 0 2	175,521 12 7	70,691 14 10	842,309 7 7	18,868 9 6	

\* Includes £5,847 10s. 11d. on account of Exhibition not yet charged.

Minute Paper.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 5 April, 1880.

Subject :—Interest on advances by the Bank of New South Wales, London.

It appears to me that the Auditor General has taken an erroneous view of this matter. The advance of £500,000 was obtained against Debentures transmitted to London for sale in August, 1878, and was renewed simply because it was not considered prudent to negotiate a loan when the money market was unfavourable. It will be seen from the Treasurer's minute of the 13th January, 1879, to which the Auditor General refers, that in December, 1878, the Agent General stated that possibly our Debentures would bring 93. By continuing the advance and delaying the sale the price realized was £98 8s. 2d., so that we actually got an increase of £5 8s. 2d. per cent., or on the whole sale a sum of £175,770 16s. 8d.

Under these circumstances it is surely right that this enhanced price should bear the interest on the advance which after all amounts to somewhere about 11s. 6d. per cent. only.

When

When the Auditor General points out that the payments in London, on which this interest has been charged, are for Trust Fund and Revenue Services chiefly, he forgets that during the same period we were making far larger payments in the colony on account of Loan Services for which we had no Loan Funds. A mere book arrangement in no way alters the fact that the money advanced was in reality borrowed for carrying on Loan Services, pending the negotiation of our debentures in London. During the first three quarters of the year 1879 the payments for Loan Services, for which we had no Loan money available beyond the £500,000 advanced, amounted to about £1,120,000. It must therefore be evident that the proposed charge is not only a perfectly fair one against the Loans Account, but one which could not with propriety be otherwise dealt with. Interest of this nature has repeatedly been charged against the proceeds of loans.

JAMES THOMSON, C.I.

The Auditor General appears to me to have taken an erroneous view of this case. The advances were made against the debentures, which, had they not been obtained, and the debentures had been sold, would have resulted in a heavy loss to the country, but by obtaining the advances to carry on loan works the debentures subsequently realized a considerable advance, and this large gain is I maintain fairly chargeable with the interest on the advances obtained from the Bank.—J.W., 29/4/80. The Auditor General.—G.E., B.C., 3/5/80.

The Auditor General would be glad if the cases in which interest has been charged against loans could be pointed out to him, and also the appropriation under which he is asked to certify as legally available the sum specified in the proposed warrant. As an administrative arrangement the Auditor General does not presume to question the policy of the Treasurer's view, but he cannot see his way to certify that the money is legally available.—C. ROLLESTON, Department of Audit, 5 May, 1880, B.C. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

MEMO. in reply to the Auditor General's minute of the 5th instant with respect to the interest charge for advances by the Bank of New South Wales, pending the negotiation of the last Loan in London.

1. In the Loan Statement for the year 1856, signed "W. C. Mayne, Auditor General," the sum of £506 3s. is charged for interest paid to the Commercial Bank upon overdrawn account.
2. In an appendix to that statement it is shown that £2,282 9s. 4d. was paid as interest on Treasury drafts prior to sale of debentures.
3. In the Loan Statement for 1857, also signed by W. C. Mayne, Auditor General, the sum of £1,147 11s. 2d. is charged for interest on Treasury drafts prior to sale of debentures.
4. In the Loan Statement for 1867 the sum of £7,413 12s. 1d. appears under the head "Charges on the sale of debentures," of which I believe a large portion is for interest on advances. Of this, however, I am not quite certain, as I have no means at my command for ascertaining it positively, but the vouchers in the Audit Department will readily enable the Auditor General to determine the question.
5. Although not quite to the point, I desire to state as bearing upon the subject somewhat, that the discount allowed on instalments of loans paid by the purchasers of our debentures before they become due has always been made a charge on the sale. In 1868, debentures were sold in London to the nominal value of £1,590,000, the charges on which amounted to £22,741 11s. 2d.; of this sum £10,816 11s. 2d. was for discount on payments before due dates. Had these payments not been made, and the bank had advanced the money pending the final payments of the loan, the interest payable to the bank for such advances would have been no more than that allowed to the purchasers of our debentures in the form of discount for instalments paid in advance. That being so there is really little or no difference in the nature of the two charges, so far at least as the loan itself is concerned.
6. The Auditor General wants to know the appropriation under which he is asked to certify as legally available for the payment of the interest in question. When Parliament authorises a loan to be raised, authority is given to borrow as much money as will carry out the various works, to the amounts specified in the Loan Act. The charges incurred in raising the loan (which have sometimes, as already pointed out, included interest on bank advances pending sale of debentures) must go to reduce the proceeds, and may either be deducted from the selling price before bringing the same to account in the Treasury books, or made a regular payment out of Loan Funds, as has frequently been done, for which of course there is no specific vote, as such is not required, and has never been obtained. The Auditor General might just as well ask the Treasurer to point out a specific vote for the payment of the interest on the public debt, or for revenue refunded, or charges on collections, as to ask to have the vote for the charges on the sale of debentures pointed out.

It is to be regretted that the proceeds of the debentures were not reduced by the interest charge before they were brought to account in our books, for it is probable it would not in that case have been objected to by the Auditor General. That omission or oversight should not, however, prevent the payment of the amount out of the General Loans Account, which will require in all likelihood to be supplemented by either a vote from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or a fresh loan to make good the amounts short raised in consequence of our loans having realised less than par.

JAMES THOMSON, C.A.

The course proposed by the Treasury appears to me so clear, and is one which has been adopted previously, that I fail to see any valid objection.—J.W., 12/5/80. The Auditor General.—G.E., 14/5/80, B.C.

## Memorandum for the Auditor General.

I do not think this further minute of the Treasury mends the matter.

The arrangements in the case quoted in 1855-6-7 were altogether peculiar, and are not parallel to the present one; and occurred moreover at a time prior to Responsible Government, when the Government had had little experience in Loans.

The case of 1867 cannot be determined from any papers yet traceable in this office, the accounts of the Oriental Bank for the period having gone astray. But whether interest was included or not, the case did not occur under the Audit Act, and really has no proper bearing on the case, as will be shown presently.

The reference to the allowance of discount to the contributors to the loan is unfortunate, as such allowance formed part of the terms of the sale of the debentures, and has no connection whatever with the point at issue.

It is equally beside the question to refer to the payments of interest on loans or charges on collections, as both are provided for by statute. Refunds of revenue are merely corrections of mistakes or excessive credits which, not being revenue at all, are not open to the demand for reference to appropriation.

The warrant asked for is for neither of those classes of payments, but for the issue of *money raised by the sale of debentures*, the application of which is distinctly forbidden to be paid, used, or applied on any pretence directly or indirectly to or for any other purpose than what is specifically directed in the Loan Acts.

The expense of the financial operations of which the sums stated in the warrant form a part should, in my opinion, be provided for in some other way, the same as is done with the expense of exchanges on remittances and like expenditure.

I see no possible ground for certifying to a warrant such as that submitted, and I am satisfied that the question would never have been raised but for the falling off of the revenue and increase of expenditure.

E. A. RENNIE,  
19/5/80.

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Case for opinion of Attorney General.

THE Auditor General is asked to certify that the sum of £18,936 19s. 4d., under the head of "Charges in connection with the negotiation of the late loan," is legally available.

The above sum is said to be for interest on the special advances made by the Bank of New South Wales in London, on the security of the loan; but inasmuch as those advances were used in great part for *general purposes*, and only in small part for loan purposes, viz. :—

Consolidated Revenue Fund...	...	...	£596,096	0	2
Trust Fund ...	...	...	175,521	12	7
Loans Fund ...	...	...	70,691	14	10

the Auditor General demurred to signing the certificate that the money was legally available as a charge upon the Loan Fund.

2. The Colonial Treasurer presses the claim on the grounds that the Loan Fund *in the Colony* was being fed by even larger advances from the Consolidated Revenue *without interest*; and therefore it is only fair that the Loan Fund should bear the charge made from advances in London.

3. The Auditor General does not question the reasonableness or equity of the contention, but he does not see his way to certify that the money is legally chargeable to the Loan Fund, seeing that all the ordinary charges have already been debited to it.

He contends that it should be submitted to Parliament for vote in the usual way, and seeks the Attorney General's opinion on the question.

C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.

20th May, 1880.

My honorable colleague the Colonial Treasurer having intimated to me that it is his intention to submit a vote to Parliament to cover the sum in question, it is not necessary that I should give any opinion upon the matter.

ROBERT WISDOM,  
A.G., 18/6/80.

Recd. 25 June, 1880.—J.W.

## APPENDIX B.

MEMO.—Before completing the check of the proposed transfer it is requested that the original vouchers, as specified in the accompanying list, may be furnished to this Department.

C. ROLLESTON.

A.O., B.C., 6/8/80. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

LIST of Vouchers charged to Treasurer's Advance Account, and included in amounts on Transfer Voucher, for which only substitutes have at present been received at this office.

Voucher.	Claimant's Name.	Account.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
2025	H. Watson ... ..	Gaols and Court-houses, 1880 ... ..	445 0 0
2026	A. Murray ... ..	Repairs, "Public Buildings," 1880 ... ..	22 0 0
2506	Fitzgerald & Co. ... ..	Repairs, "Public Buildings," 1880 ... ..	60 15 0
2507	" ... ..	" " " ... ..	27 0 0
2508	Jno. Edwards ... ..	" " " ... ..	2 8 0
2509	" ... ..	" " " ... ..	1 4 0
2521	J. Barnet ... ..	To pay Exhibition ... ..	8 10 7
2522	P. J. D'Arcy ... ..	Repairs, Telegraph Stations ... ..	100 0 0
3328	J. Barnet ... ..	To pay Exhibition ... ..	8 10 7
3329	W. M'Gill ... ..	Gaols and Court-houses, 1880 ... ..	20 0 0
3378	J. Barnet ... ..	To pay Exhibition ... ..	4 0 0
3398	J. J. Livingstone ... ..	Repairs, Public Buildings, 1880 ... ..	41 16 1
3343	A. Tornaghi ... ..	Repairs, Telegraph Stations ... ..	140 0 0
3444	J. Barnet ... ..	To pay Exhibition ... ..	7 0 11
3689	Hudson Bros. ... ..	Repairs, Telegraph Stations, 1880 ... ..	274 8 11
3690	" ... ..	" " " ... ..	204 7 0
3691	" ... ..	Furniture, Public Offices, 1880 ... ..	307 7 6
3692	" ... ..	" " " ... ..	552 12 11
3693	Bignell & Clarke ... ..	Repairs, Public Buildings, 1880 ... ..	41 0 0
3702	J. Dyson ... ..	" " " ... ..	24 6 5
3867	Evers & Kennedy ... ..	Under-pinning Wall, Victoria Barracks ... ..	300 0 0
4247	H. P. Dove ... ..	City Sydney Improvement Board, 1880 ... ..	15 15 0
4308	Lord Loftus ... ..	Exhibition ... ..	500 0 0
			£ 3,108 3 6

Department of Audit, 6 August, 1880.

The Auditor General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Audit, 2 September, 1880.

Referring to my blank cover memo. of 6th ultimo, on the checking of the statement of the proposed transfer from Treasurer's Advance Account to Votes (since made under voucher 21,428 of 24 August), I have the honor to inform you that those sums for which the original vouchers have not yet been furnished, a statement of which accompanied the B.C. memo., will have to be disallowed until the receipt of original vouchers referred to.

I have, &c.,

C. ROLLESTON,

Auditor General.

## WARRANT 132.

## Memorandum.

Reference is requested to the Auditor General's letter of 2nd instant, respecting the transfer of £76,774 16s. 5d. to the credit of the Treasurer's Advance Account, 1880, from which it will be seen that without the vouchers to the original payments from the said account to the amount of £3,108 3s. 6d., specified in statement of 6th August, and forwarded by blank cover on that date to the Treasury, the Auditor General is unable to pass the transfer to the Revenue Account, and consequently to pass the credit for more than £73,666 12s. 11d.

Department of Audit, 8 September, 1880.

C. ROLLESTON.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The Auditor General cannot be expected to certify that sums are legally available for issue when he is not in possession of the means of verifying the credit on which the warrant is claimed. If in any similar circumstances a warrant has been certified for it must have occurred through oversight. B.C., 9/9/80.

WARRANT



## WARRANT 132.

## Memorandum.

In reference to a previous objection to certify the proposed Warrant 132, it is found that now the only original vouchers which remain to be supplied, are the following, viz. :—

Voucher	2,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	£60	15	0
"	2,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	0	0
"	2,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
"	2,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	0
"	2,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
"	3,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0

On the assurance, however, that these vouchers, which are stated to have been mislaid (or duplicates thereof completed as originals), will be supplied, and in the urgency arising from the immediate departure of His Excellency the Governor from the Colony, the warrant is now certified.

C. ROLLESTON,

Auditor General, 23/9/80.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Auditor General.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 25 September, 1880.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a memorandum forwarded to this office with warrant No. 132, in which you state (referring to a previous objection to certify the warrant) that the warrant was so certified and returned to the Treasury on the assurance that certain vouchers assumed to have been mislaid, would be supplied; and in the urgency arising from the immediate departure of his Excellency the Governor from the Colony.

I have submitted your memorandum to the Colonial Treasurer, and to prevent any future mistake or misconception as to the position of this case, as well as to avoid possible obstruction to public business on grounds of an untenable character, I am desired to inform you that the production of vouchers has nothing whatever to do with the obligation imposed upon you to certify to the warrant in question. A sum of money had been placed to the credit of the Treasurer's Advance Account, in recoupment of amounts paid therefrom, and the Treasurer maintains his right to ask for a warrant for the expenditure of an equivalent sum without any reference whatever to the vouchers for the previous expenditure, his liability for the production of which is defined by law as a matter entirely apart from his demand for a warrant.

I am further to state that no one was authorized to give any such assurance as that contained in your memorandum before referred to, and Mr. Watson declines to receive the warrant as accompanied by conditions, or on any plea of urgency such as that which you allege.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

Case for the Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, under the Audit Act of 1870.

The Opinion of the Honorable the Attorney General is respectfully solicited under the following circumstances :—

By arrangement between the Treasury and Audit Departments the annual vote for "Advance to Treasurer" (now £100,000) is withdrawn at once and in full from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and placed to a Trust Fund Account known as the "Treasurer's Advance Account," and is thus made a circulating fund in the nature of a cash credit.

All payments from it require to be supported by written vouchers, and if not so supported fall to be disallowed under section 31 of the Audit Act.

All repayments to it are effected by transferring the original payments to votes of Parliament, or other funds to which they are subsequently found to be chargeable.

But the allowance of those payments as charges upon votes of Parliament, or otherwise, is, as in the case of the original payments, dependent upon the production of written vouchers,—the same vouchers in fact.

The amount of all such repayments to credit of the Treasurer's Advance Account goes of course to the "Public Account," whence it cannot be redrawn except by a fresh warrant.

On 24th August last the Treasurer transferred or repaid to his advance account out of votes of Parliament, sums advanced by him to the amount in all of £76,774 16s. 5d., but for so much \*of that total he furnished no vouchers for the original payments from the Trust Fund, and of course no vouchers justifying their being "allowed" as charges upon the votes to which they were transferred.

The Treasurer on the ground of this transfer to his credit claimed a warrant for the reissue of the whole amount, but the Auditor General declined to certify that more was legally available for reissue than the amount for which he had received vouchers, thus disallowing the original payments in terms of the 31st section of the Audit Act, pursuant to his letter of 2nd September to the Treasury.

The Treasurer claims to have the Auditor General's certificate to the warrant notwithstanding the non-supply to him of the vouchers upon which the recredit is based.

The question is whether the Auditor General is justified in certifying to the legal availability for issue of moneys when he has no evidence of the payments upon which the warrant is claimed.

C. ROLLESTON,

Auditor General.

Memorandum

Department of Audit, 30th September, 1880.

\*£411 7s. See memo. accompanying.

## Memorandum of Vouchers not yet received :—

Voucher					£	s.	d.
2,506.	Fitzgerald & Co.	...	...	...	60	15	0
"	2,507. Do.	...	...	...	27	0	0
"	2,508. Jno. Edwards ...	...	...	...	2	8	0
"	2,509. Do.	...	...	...	1	4	0
"	3,329. W. McGill ...	...	...	...	20	0	0
"	2,867. Evers & Kennedy	...	...	...	300	0	0
					£411	7	0

Before advising, I wish to be informed as to the practice since the year 1871 in cases of this kind. Also, whether the conditions of section 20 of the Audit Act have been complied with by the Treasurer. I would like moreover to have an opportunity of perusing the correspondence between the Treasury and Audit Departments with respect to this case.—R.W., A.G., 22/10/80. The Auditor General, B.C., 22nd October, 1880.—W.E.P.

## Minute Paper.

Audit Office, New South Wales, Sydney, 26 October, 1880.

Subject :—As to certifying a Warrant without Vouchers.

Memorandum for the Hon. the Attorney General.

THERE seems to have been only one case similar to this which occurred last year, and was brought under the notice of Parliament in the Auditor General's Report on the 1879 Accounts (see clause 21, page 104.)

A warrant was certified in this case, but inadvisedly, as the Auditor General is disposed to think, and he now seeks to be advised as to his legal responsibility in the matter.

2. Copies of the several communications made to the Treasury are herewith, together with the Treasury letter of 25th September—(to be returned.)

3. The provisions of the 20th section of the Audit Act have not been literally complied with. Latitude has generally been taken as to the time of furnishing the cash sheets and supporting vouchers; and in many instances the place of the original vouchers has been supplied by substitute slips, as in this case.

C. ROLLESTON,

Auditor General.

The Auditor General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

3 December, 1880.

Attention to your letter of 25th September last has necessarily been delayed awaiting its return from the Attorney General.

The question that has been raised with reference to the production of vouchers as a necessary precedent to the Auditor General's certifying to the legal availability for reissue of funds transferred from the Advance Account to Votes of Parliament, was referred by me for the opinion of the Attorney General. As the case put for his advice seemed to Mr. Wisdom to open up a wider field of inquiry than it appeared to him desirable to consider and advise upon, and as he had been informed that the vouchers required by me had been furnished, I consented, in compliance with his desire, to withdraw the case.

But whilst I have done this, I cannot allow the position assumed by the Colonial Treasurer in the letter under reply—namely, that he maintains his right to ask for a warrant without any reference whatever to the vouchers for the previous expenditure—to pass unchallenged.

I dispute that right, and (to use your own words) to prevent any future mistake or misconception, as well as to avoid possible obstruction to public business on grounds of an untenable character, I deem it my duty to state for the information of the Colonial Treasurer that I shall decline to certify to any warrant of the class in question, without the credits upon which the warrant is claimed being duly supported by vouchers, always of course subject to the direction of the Law Officers.

I have, &c.,

C. ROLLESTON,

Auditor General.

## APPENDIX C.

The Auditor General to the Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

9 October, 1880.

I have the honor to submit for the opinion of the Crown Law Officers, under the authority of the 37th clause of the Audit Act, a case which has arisen under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873.

In that year the Solicitor General laid down a principle of construction with reference to the refund of deductions which has guided me in dealing with these claims up to the present time.

It will be seen on reference to the papers that an attempt is made by the Treasury officers, under color of the Treasurer's approval, to force me to certify to the claim for a refund of deductions in the case of a Mr. S. N. South, an officer in the Telegraph Department, in the teeth of the opinion above referred to. Whether that opinion is rightly or wrongly interpreted, I feel that I cannot act in contradiction to it, except under an authority in all respects equal to that which laid down the principle for my guidance.

I have, &c.,

C. ROLLESTON,

Auditor General.

Case

Case for the opinion of the Crown Law Officers, under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873  
(36 Vic., No. 29.)

*Re-application of Mr. S. N. South for refund of deductions.*

THE doubt as to Mr. South being legally entitled to the return of the deductions made from his salary arises out of the fact that at the time of the passing of the Repeal Act he did not occupy an office in the Civil Service, from the pay or salary of which deductions were made towards the Superannuation Fund.

This view of the law is taken from an opinion given by Mr. Solicitor-General Innes in the year 1873, copy of which will be found with the Auditor General's report on the Public Accounts of that year. (Appendix A, page 107.)

The Solicitor General there holds "that those officers in the public service who are entitled to a refund of deductions under section 9 of the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 must be officers who at the time of the passing of the Act were paid or salaried officers, from whose pay or salary deductions were, up to the passing of the Act, continuing to be made under the Act 1864."

This appears not to have been the case with the applicant, who had been removed from the office from the emoluments of which the deductions had been made, and at the time of the passing of the Repeal Act had been re-appointed to an office from which no contributions were called for.

In the face of the opinion quoted above the Auditor General hesitates to certify that the applicant is entitled to the refund and would be obliged by the opinion of the Attorney General thereupon.

C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.

Department of Audit, 9 October, 1880.

The Crown Solicitor to the Auditor General.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 30 October, 1880.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers forwarded to me, with your letter of the 9th instant, having reference to the application of Mr. South for a refund of contributions to the Superannuation Fund, and to inform you that I have submitted the matter to Mr. Attorney-General Wisdom, a copy of whose advising thereon will be found upon the other side.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Crown Solicitor.

COPY OPINION.

I do not think that Mr. South is entitled under the 9th section of the "Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873" to a refund of the sums of money deducted from his salary under the provisions of the Superannuation Act of 1864. I agree with the opinion given by Mr. Solicitor-General Innes in 1873, that those "officers in the Public Service who are entitled to a refund of deductions under the Act of 1873 must be officers who at the time of the passing of the Act were *paid or salaried officers from whose pay or salary deductions were up to the passing of the Act continuing to be made under the Act of 1864.*" This construction appears to me to be strongly supported by the form of "Schedule" and "Endorsement of Auditor General" at the end of the Act. The case of Mr. South would seem to be a hard one, and his claim for a refund of deductions might, I think, under the circumstances, be fairly submitted to the consideration of Parliament.

ROBERT WISDOM,  
A.G., 27/10/80.

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT showing how the sum of £24,033 6s. 5d. repaid by the Bank of New South Wales is made up:—

	£	s.	d.
Interest on Public Account to 31st December, 1879 ... ..	3,283	15	5
Interest on Public Account, January to June, 1880 ... ..	16,147	18	10
Discount on transfer of £250,000 from London (part of £1,986 6s. 0d.) ... ..	378	16	10
Commission on payments in England to 30th September, 1880, overcharged ... ..	4,176	4	4
Interest overcharged on Sydney Account for period 1st April to 30th September, 1880 ... ..	46	11	0
	<u>£24,033</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>

Department of Audit, 30th June, 1881.

## APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT of the Amounts charged to the Treasurer's Advance Account during the year 1880, and the reasons why the same were charged to that account.

Accounts.	Remarks.	Pending Warrants.			Supplementing Votes.			New Services.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lands, 1879...					164	18	9			
Flood repairs to Roads, &c., 1879 ...		147	13	6						
Mines—International Exhibition ...		106	4	7						
Tramway—Redfern to Hunter-street		44	12	4						
Breakwater, Shellharbour, 1878 ...					3	8	8			
Railway stores ...		10,834	9	1						
District Courts, 1879 ...					182	18	3			
Sydney University, 1880 ...		1,250	0	0						
„ Grammar School, 1880 ...		375	0	0						
Australian Museum...		250	0	0						
Sydney University—Additional Lec- turers ...								500	0	0
Australian Museum—Assistant Tax- idermist ...		150	0	0						
Additional shipping facilities, Wol- longong ...					4,567	15	3	1,562	9	0
Customs, 1879 ...					962	9	4			
Customs Commissioners, 1879 ...		150	0	0						
Do. Salary of Secretary								18	8	3
Do. 1880 ...								108	2	6
Registrar General, 1879 ...					590	7	0			
Do. 1880 ...					66	13	4	300	0	0
New Zealand Cable account		979	9	0						
Improvements, Moruya River, 1879								741	17	1
Mauritius Government—Payments on account of ...								47	18	4
Insurances on goods from England...								5,264	3	1
Marine Board, 1879 ...					18	0	0			
City of Sydney Improvement Board, 1879 ...					20	15	2	36	6	0
Do. do. 1880 ...					0	18	6	145	15	0
Costs, Rush <i>ats.</i> M'Namara								135	19	10
Parliamentary Library, 1880 ...	{ No reason known for this charge.							20	0	0
Rent of Chambers for Mr. Justice Windeyer, 1879 ...								47	13	6
Printing and bookbinding, 1880 ...		3,515	3	11						
Do. do. purchase of type-founding plant								325	0	0
Removing obstructions, Richmond River, 1879 ...								111	1	5
Expenses of cases of diphtheria at La Perouse ...								107	2	0
Treasury salaries ...		14	4	7				189	4	11
Attorney General, 1879 ...					263	10	4			
Black Camp Creek Bridge, 1880 ...								293	2	0
Cost of Manual of Equity Practice Procedure...								31	10	0
Advertising for Government of India	Awaiting repayment							10	10	1
Abattoirs, 1879—Removal of blood								160	14	1
Do. Contingencies ...					199	11	0			
Colonial Secretary, 1880 ...		75	0	0	462	1	11			
Do. 1879 ...					20	14	0			
Quarter Sessions, 1880 ...		6,986	13	4	2,500	0	0			
Do. 1879 ...					31	3	0			
Mines, 1880—Prospecting ...	{ No reason known for charging part, viz., £51 12s. 9d., to Advance Account.				945	13	7			
Copyrights, 1880 ...								150	0	0
Support of Infants, Randwick, 1879					3,218	7	1			
Do. do. 1880 ...		537	9	1	393	5	1			
Society for Protection of Aborigines								100	0	0
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle ...					695	14	4			
Insurances on goods from England, 1879.								42	15	6
Carried forward ...		25,415	19	5	15,308	4	7	10,449	12	7

APPENDIX E—continued.

Accounts.	Remarks.	Pending Warrants.	Supplementing Votes.	New Services.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..		25,415 19 5	15,308 4 7	10,449 12 7
Expenses—Wantabadgery bushrang- ing case, 1879 ... ..				230 12 0
Monument over remains of Constable Bowen ... ..				74 17 0
Parliamentary Draftsman, 1880, salary of messenger ... ..				13 0 0
Legal Expenses, Crown Lands Act.. Improving Hyde, Phillip, and Cook Parks, 1880 ... ..			150 7 4	
Advertising, 1878 ... ..			100 0 0	1,000 0 0
Valuation of "Warren" property, Cook's River ... ..			26 18 3	
Immigration, 1879 ... ..		10,630 19 2		21 0 0
" 1880 ... ..		3,564 10 10		
Fencing General Cemeteries, 1880... ..		487 0 0	482 5 0	
District Courts, 1880 ... ..		609 1 0	591 3 4	
Stores and Stationery, 1875 ... ..			65 15 1	
District Courts, 1881 ... ..				240 0 0
Conditional Land Sales, 1879 ... ..			1,862 9 2	
Charitable Institutions, 1880 ... ..		20 0 0		
Surveyor General, 1880 ... ..		5 0 0		
Colonial Architect, 1879 ... ..			236 14 5	
Fisheries Inquiry Commission ... ..				301 7 6
Breakwaters, &c., Clarence River ... ..			1,512 14 11	
Lord Howe's Island—Town residence of magistrate ... ..				80 0 0
" " Cost of supplies, &c... ..			261 9 2	404 10 9
" " Salary of Police Magistrate ... ..				30 0 0
Passage-money of lunatic Englishman ... ..				75 0 0
Imperial Pension Fund Commission Account ... ..		34 5 2		
Expenses connected with the pay- ment of Imperial Pensioners ... ..			37 14 11	181 5 0
Conveyance of Telegraphic Messages, 1879, during interruption of cable between Batavia and Singapore in Sept, 1879 ... ..				397 11 11
Reprint Statutes of the Colony ... ..			600 0 0	
Imperial Pensions Office, 1881 ... ..				6 0 0
Shipping Master, 1880 ... ..			4 3 4	53 6 1
Site for Court-house, Branxton ... ..				100 0 0
" Watch-house, Glebe ... ..				504 0 0
" Lock-up, Callan Park ... ..				200 0 0
" Police buildings, Cobargo ... ..				55 0 0
Supreme and Circuit Courts, 1879... ..			4 4 6	
Prothonotary, 1880... ..		2,171 14 0	1,050 0 0	
Transmission of Telegraphic Mes- sages, 1879 ... ..			3,003 9 0	
Erysipelas Hospital, 1879 ... ..		20 4 0		
Rent—Commodore's residence ... ..			416 13 4	
Legislative Council, 1879 ... ..			14 16 1	
" Assembly, 1879 ... ..			130 13 10	
" Council and Assembly, 1879 ... ..			56 2 0	
Parramatta River Bridges, 40 Vic., No. 12 ... ..	No reason known for these charges; London ac- counts chargeable to Loan Funds are usually previously charged to Trust Fund.		7,334 18 11	
Bridges over Darling, &c., 40 Vic., No. 12 ... ..	Same remark applies		1,595 5 10	
Doubling Great Western Line, &c., 44 Vic, No. 12 ... ..				302 6 9
Cost of obtaining 25 plans of Sydney Light-house, Barranjoey, 38 Vic., No. 2 ... ..	Same remark as above.		65 18 7	100 0 0
Carried forward ... ..		42,958 13 7	34,912 1 7	14,819 9 7

## APPENDIX E—continued.

Accounts.	Remarks.	Pending Warrants.	Supplementing Votes.	New Services.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..		42,958 13 7	34,912 1 7	14,819 9 7
Management, &c., tanks and wells, 1880 ... ..		496 15 2		
Quarantine, 1879 ... ..			616 10 0	
Stores and Stationery, 1879 ... ..			13,334 11 1	
Coffins for Paupers, 1879 ... ..			24 13 3	
" " 1880 ... ..			95 15 7	
Incidental expense to Wharfs, 1879. Stamp Office, 1880 ... ..			120 0 0	55 0 0
Macquarie-street Land Resumption Act ... ..			6,629 1 7	48,769 8 9
Further Improvements Recreation Reserve, Orange ... ..				200 0 0
Roman Catholic Orphan School, 1874 ... ..			43 15 8	
Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, 1874 ..			152 14 7	
Advertising, 1879 ... ..	No reason known for part of this charge.		2,090 14 10	
Costs, conveyance, &c., Calder House Estate ... ..				250 0 0
Surveys Water Supply, Sydney ... ..			50 0 0	
Seamen's Wages ... ..		22 6 0		
To improve character, &c., of lights on coast, 1878 ... ..			208 10 0	
Rewards for Apprehension of Offenders, 1879 ... ..			99 10 0	
Widening bridge, Ultimo Bridge, 1878 ... ..			93 15 2	
Printing and Bookbinding, 1879 ... ..			309 19 0	
Police, 1879... ..			651 19 0	
Crown Solicitor, 1879 ... ..			62 8 2	
Volunteer Force Contingencies, 1878			948 2 0	
Medical Vote, 1878... ..			1 1 0	
In aid of outfit, Walgett Hospital...				100 0 0
Gratuity to Mrs. Curran ... ..				20 0 0
Light-house, Montague Island, 1877			3,197 6 5	
Railway working expenses, 1879 ... ..			4,281 0 4	
Electric Telegraphs, 1879 ... ..			2,349 6 6	
Postage, Public Departments, 1879			1,042 1 5	
Crown Solicitor, 1880 ... ..		201 6 8		
Postage, Public Departments, 1878			8 10 6	
Reclamation of Land, Rushcutters' Bay ... ..			200 0 0	
Advances to contractors ... ..		396 16 9		
Imported stock, 1878 ... ..			12 9 0	
Continuation of sea-wall, Botanical Gardens, 1877 ... ..			22 14 9	
Electric Telegraph line, George's Plains to Rockley ... ..			95 0 0	
Light-house, &c., Solitary Island ... ..			8,016 15 5	
Landing stage, &c., Solitary Island...				1,500 0 0
Mines, 1878... ..			395 6 0	
Repairs to house, Watson's Bay, vacated by N. S. W. Artillery ... ..				30 0 0
Oyster-beds, 1880 ... ..		15 19 8		
Department of Public Instruction, 1880 ... ..		41 13 4		
Attorney General, 1880 ... ..		280 0 0		
San Francisco Mail Service Account		900 0 0		
Advance to Pay-master to make cash payments during the year ... ..				300 0 0
Commission of Inquiry into management of the Abattoirs ... ..			31 18 0	
N. S. S. "Vernon" ... ..		45 16 5		
Gaols generally, 1879 ... ..			1,267 8 11	
Electric Telegraph lines along railway extensions ... ..		241 5 7		
Drafting "Police Offences" Bill, 1880				50 0 0
Carried forward ... ..		45,600 13 2	81,689 19 9	66,093 18 4

## APPENDIX E—continued.

Accounts.	Remarks.	Pending Warrants.	Supplementing Votes.	New Services.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..		45,600 13 2	81,689 19 9	66,093 18 4
Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, on account of Subsidy ... ..			3,470 0 4	
Erysipelas Hospital, 1880 ... ..			47 13 10	
Parliamentary Reporting Staff, 1880			11 12 3	508 6 8
Furniture, new Public Works, and Colonial Secretary's Offices, &c. ...			2,779 18 5	
Torpedo Corps, 1877 ... ..			654 8 1	
Mechanics School of Arts ... ..	No reason known, apparently charged because a list of subscriptions in the one case had not been furnished.			50 0 0
Toward payment of Lecturers, &c., Technical College, Sydney School of Arts ... ..				250 0 0
Expenses incurred to prevent the spread of typhoid fever at Mittagong ... ..				55 4 6
Premiums on debentures ... ..				768 15 0
Municipalities, 1879 ... ..				230 12 4
Advertising, 1880 ... ..		65 2 6	552 9 1	
Police, 1880, timber, &c., for flooring tents, Temora Police Station ...				29 15 1
Post and Telegraph Office, Parramatta ... ..			309 14 0	
Special grant in aid of aborigines, 1880 ... ..		35 0 0		
Commission on purchase of land at Haslem's Creek ... ..				173 13 0
Conveyance of correspondence for American provinces, &c., during the years 1874-5-6-7-8 ... ..				360 5 4
Site for Post and Telegraph office, Cobargo, 1880 ... ..				100 0 0
Counsel's fees in appeal to Privy Council, Turner v. Walsh ... ..				200 0 0
Verdict, taxed costs, &c., in action, Hoskins v. Simmons ... ..				4,133 10 4
Expenses of arbitration between Milburne Creek Copper Mining Co. and the Government ... ..				250 0 0
Wharf and shipping appliances, Newcastle, 40 Vic. No. 12 ... ..	No reason known (London Accounts)		26 19 0	
Towards publication of work on Orchids, 1880 ... ..				100 0 0
Murrumbidgee improvements, 1880				72 8 4
Agent General, incidental expenses, 1879 and 1880 ... ..			42 9 6	
Travelling expenses to England of the Honorable Saul Samuel, as Agent General ... ..				100 0 0
Furniture, &c., Bathurst Court-house				3,412 14 5
New Circuit Courts... ..		20 0 0		
Erection of Goulburn Gaol, 1878 ...			37 10 0	
Manual for Clerks of Petty Sessions				50 0 0
Sundry Persons Securities Trust Fund ... ..		9,885 0 0		
Expenses of inquiry into conduct of Judge Meymott, &c. ... ..				683 10 0
Industrial School for Girls, Biloela		5 0 0		
Rescuing wrecked crews, 1880 ... ..			400 0 0	
Tramways, 1880 ... ..	Apparently passed for Treasurer's Advance Account, in anticipation of Loan Vote.			3,387 14 10
Services of Tug-boat, Bellinger River, 1880 ... ..				41 1 6
Gaols generally, 1880 ... ..		319 18 5		
Postage, Public Departments, 1880		233 13 8	1,192 9 3	
Expenses of analysis, &c., deodorization of night-soil ... ..				22 1 0
Carried forward ... ..		56,164 7 9	91,215 3 6	81,073 10 8

## APPENDIX E—continued.

Accounts.	Remarks.	Pending Warrants.	Supplementing Votes.	New Services.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..		56,164 7 9	91,215 3 6	81,073 10 8
Purchase of land at Narrabri, from Mr. T. G. Dangar ... ..				300 0 0
Interest on Public Account ... ..				26,587 6 3
Cost of remitting £250,000 from London ... ..				1,986 6 0
Revenue Suspense Account ... ..		15,608 13 9		
Census, 1881 ... ..				455 18 3
Lighting Clock-tower, Newcastle ... ..				64 8 0
Executive Council, 1880 ... ..		7 9 6		
Post and Telegraph Office, Brewarrina, 1879... ..			50 0 0	
Salary of Clerk of Petty Sessions, Temora, 1880 ... ..				68 4 2
Salary of Customs Officer, Thackaringa, 1880 ... ..				68 16 4
Do. do. Barrangun, 1880 ... ..				41 13 4
Do. do. Cobar, 1880... ..				10 8 4
Glebe Island Abattoirs, 1880, improvements ... ..				6,853 6 0
Do. do. removal of blood ... ..			1,834 12 11	
Do. do. deodorization of blood ... ..		68 0 3		
Do. do. Salaries ... ..				8 6 8
Do. do. Contingencies ... ..	Reason not known		14 15 5	
Road, Young to Temora ... ..				340 0 0
Do. Cootamundra to Temora ... ..				106 14 8
Bridge, Grogan's Creek ... ..				300 0 0
Cost of Report, Berlin Fishery Exhibition ... ..				105 0 0
Repairs to office, &c., Circular Quay, 1880 ... ..				37 10 0
Artillery Force, 1880 ... ..		5,514 2 8		
Do. 1881 ... ..				1,000 0 0
Volunteers, 1880 ... ..		4,500 0 0		
Do. 1881 ... ..				1,000 0 0
Lunacy, 1880 ... ..				107 10 0
Electoral Lists and Rolls, 1880 ... ..		850 13 4	3,095 5 11	
Stores and Stationery, 1867 @ 1878 ... ..			337 7 9	
Do. do. 1876 ... ..			2 19 8	
Do. do. 1877 ... ..			31 13 10	
Stores and Stationery, 1880 ... ..		1,419 11 7		
Repairs, Government Stores, &c., Circular Quay ... ..				87 12 0
Stores and Stationery, 1878 ... ..			33 13 0	
Coroners' Inquests, 1877 ... ..			4 10 0	
Warlike Stores, 1880 ... ..			71 9 2	
Ordnance and Barrack 1880, Salary of Armourer ... ..				75 0 0
Ordnance and Barrack, 1880 ... ..	To simplify payments, there being no Warlike Store Vote for 1880.		454 9 5	
Ordnance and Barrack, 1879 ... ..	No reason known		9 14 9	
Investigating Title of Land purchased at Haslem's Creek for Cemetery, 1879 ... ..				214 14 2
Expenses connected with representation of N. S. Wales at Melbourne Exhibition ... ..				7,063 16 11
International Exhibition, Sydney, 1879 ... ..			35,858 5 11	
Mines, International Exhibition ... ..				42 8 0
„ Preservation of Caves ... ..		26 5 1		
Occupation of Lands, collecting samples of Colonial Timber for Exhibition ... ..			308 9 1	
Railway—Werris Creek to Gunnedah ... ..			1,152 15 3	
Pictures and Statuary ... ..				660 0 0
Repairs—Public Buildings ... ..		5,098 7 6	6,559 14 3	
Carried forward ... ..		89,257 11 5	141,034 19 10	128,658 9 9



## APPENDIX E—continued.

Accounts.	Remarks.	Pending Warrants.	Supplementing Votes.	New Services.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	89,257 11 5	141,034 19 10	128,658 9 9
Land Agent, Appraisers, and others	.....	.....	106 5 0	.....
Conditional Land Sales, 1880	.....	.....	712 10 0	.....
Lands—Rent of offices, Bligh-street, 1880	.....	.....	.....	56 5 0
Department of Lands, 1880	.....	58 14 0	1,778 11 1	.....
Fees to Appraisers of Runs under the Lands Acts Further Amendment Act of 1880	.....	.....	.....	8,159 0 0
Underpinning wall, Victoria Barracks, 1880	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0
Gaols and Court-houses	.....	9,960 19 8	5,343 11 11	.....
Furniture, Public Offices	.....	2,855 6 8	2,046 5 1	.....
Repairs, Military Buildings	.....	325 11 7	312 14 1	.....
Repairs, Telegraph Stations	.....	1,142 18 6	3,485 10 11	.....
Lands—Rent of offices, Bridge-street	.....	87 10 0	.....	.....
Conveyance of Mails, 1879	No reason known for this charge.	.....	4,790 19 1	.....
Improving Flagstaff Hill Reserve	.....	37 10 0	.....	.....
Bridge, Tuross River	.....	.....	.....	364 0 0
New Public Works and Colonial Secretary's Offices	.....	1,902 6 3	.....	.....
Purchase of Life-boat	.....	.....	.....	390 0 0
Total payments for the year 1880, £403,167 9s. 10d....	.....	105,628 8 1	159,611 7 0	137,927 14 9

Department of Audit,  
30th June, 1881.

## APPENDIX F.

## Roads—Minute Paper.

Subject :—Surcharges by the Auditor General.

Sydney, 7 February, 1881.

THIS Department has been surcharged by the Auditor General with the various amounts set forth in the accompanying papers, amounting in the aggregate to £19,414 9s. 10d. The vouchers have all been paid by the Treasury, but the Audit Office represents that they have been charged to the wrong year's votes, and must accordingly be refunded. As the year's votes to which it is contended they should be debited are exhausted, it is utterly impossible to recoup the sums as required. The only course under these circumstances if the refunds are to be made, is for a sum to be placed on Estimates to cover them, and the papers might perhaps be forwarded to the Treasury in the first instance, with the view of ascertaining whether that Department will be willing to provide in that manner for their final adjustments.

I am of opinion, as I was when I sent on the amounts for payment, that under the extension clause of Appropriation Act they were legitimate charges on the votes from which they have been paid. The Treasury must have concurred in this opinion or the amounts would not have been paid.

Under Sec., B.C. W.C.B., 8/2/81.

Annual votes are only available for the year for which they are voted, except when under contracts of that year's date. These accounts have been charged by the Treasury according to the headings marked thereon, which is seldom or never disputed, and can only be learnt when the adjustments are to hand.—J.P.

If the Auditor General insists on surcharging the amounts, they must await settlement until votes be taken.—J.P.

The Under Secretary, Finance and Trade. Will the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade please favor me with his opinion on this question.—J.R., B.C., 16/2/81. Accountant.—G.E., 17/2/81. Mr. Thomson,—G.E., 19/2/81.

## Minute Paper.

Subject :—Minute by the Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads on surcharges raised by the Auditor General.

Inspecting Branch, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 1 March, 1881.

HAVING examined these papers I gather from them that the Auditor General objects to the manner in which the Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads has been charging some of his expenditure, and so far as I can judge, rightly too. The Commissioner seems to have misunderstood the purport of the 13th clause of the Appropriation Act of 1877. That clause which runs as follows :—“No appropriation included in this Act shall lapse until the 31st day of December, 1878,” has with the exception of the necessary change of year been inserted in every subsequent annual Appropriation Act ; since then Mr. Bennett has evidently understood this clause as admitting the expenditure of two years against the vote of one so far as that vote would

would bear it. For example, he charges expenditure of 1877 and also of 1878 against a vote obtained for 1877 services, notwithstanding a vote of a similar nature was actually taken for the services of the later year. This is I think a wrong reading of the clause, which simply says, in effect, that votes are to have a currency of two years. It was never contemplated, and indeed the clause can bear no such construction, that the expenditure of the second year's currency was to be charged to the vote of the first year, unless under a contract.

As I understand the matter, it was intended by the clause in question to keep votes alive until the close of the second year, in order that outstanding claims properly chargeable to votes of the first year might have a longer time to come in; but where there is an annual vote for a service, such annual vote should bear nothing but the payment made for the service of the year for which it was obtained. In the case however of a special service a contract taken before the 31st December of the second year secures the life of the vote until the completion of such service. If I mistake not, this is the construction hitherto put upon the clause by the Auditor General.

From the two lists accompanying these papers it would appear that the Auditor General has discovered improperly charged items in the Commissioner's Accounts for 1878 and 1879 to the amount of £19,414 9s. 10d. Mr. Bennett suggests that this amount should be placed upon the Estimates for appropriation by Parliament if the sum is to be refunded as the Auditor General's statement and surcharges would imply. As no benefit however can now result from adopting such a course, I would suggest that the Auditor General be requested to allow the payments to remain as charged by the Commissioner on the distinct understanding that the practice which he has been following hitherto be at once abandoned, as it would upset not only the books of the Treasury and Audit Departments, but those of the Commissioner for Roads as well, if all the items included in the Auditor General's list have to be revoted. Even if they were, nothing would be gained by it so far as I can see.

Mr. Bennett is wrong in assuming that the Treasury concurred in his charging votes of one year with the expenditure of another. The accountant states that the practice is to charge expenditure to votes in the manner indicated on vouchers by heads of Departments, leaving the final adjustment to the Auditor General, who alone is furnished with such details as enable him to ascertain the correctness or otherwise of such expenditure.

As this matter has apparently been a long time under reference to the Commissioner for Roads I would recommend that an early appeal be made to the Auditor General, with a view to a speedy settlement of the question. So far as known to me, the Auditor General has never brought these erroneous charges under the direct notice of the Treasurer.

JAMES THOMSON, C.A.

I am glad that exception has been taken by the Auditor General to the practice which has been carried on by the Roads Department, but as no advantage is to be gained by revoting this money I invite the concurrence of the Auditor General in the suggestion of Mr. Thomson.—J.W., 3/3/81.

The Auditor General, B.C.—G.E., 3/3/81.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Surcharges on the accounts of the Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads and Bridges.

Department of Audit, New South Wales, 7 March, 1881.

£19,414 9s. 10d. For the reasons given in Mr. Thomson's report I am happy to be able to concur in the Treasurer's suggestion for the abandonment of the surcharges raised upon the accounts of the Engineer-in-Chief for Roads, on the understanding, however, that the irregular practice upon which the surcharges are based be at once abandoned.

C.R.

The Under Secretary, Finance and Trade.

APPENDIX G.

Memorandum.

Trial Surveys for Tramways on new lines.

It does not appear to me that the Act 43 Vic. No. 25 can be operated upon as an Appropriation Act, except in conjunction with the Loan Act of 1880, and that only to the extent of the lines of tramway specified in the first and third Schedules. The appropriation under the Act 44 Vic. No. 12 is confined to "the construction of the tramways authorized by the Act 43 Vic. No. 25," and cannot be strained I think to cover the "construction" or "preliminary survey" of any lines that have not received the sanction of Parliament.

To cover the cost of the necessary preliminary survey and expenses a vote should be taken as is done in the case of the railways.

Such vote should I think be asked to cover not only new work but also the expenses of the surveys for the lines already in course of construction. The sum of £576 17s. 0d., already charged to the construction vote of £600,000 as incurred for surveys, although done at the request of this office appears, on a closer examination of the two Acts quoted above, to be more properly an expense requiring a distinct appropriation to cover it.

It is besides improbable that the vote of £600,000 will cover the cost of constructing all the lines of tramway that are legitimately chargeable to it, if constructed at all.

The Auditor General

E. A. RENNIE, 16/11/80.

This should be referred to the Commissioner for Railways with a view to provision being made on the Estimates for this service.—C.R., 17/11/80.

The

The Auditor General to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Department of Audit, N.S.W., 18 November, 1880.

I have the honor to invite your attention to the enclosed memorandum, referring to your reply to a query from this department, dated 26th ultimo, respecting the mode of charging the expenses of surveys of tramways, which do not appear to be covered by the loan appropriation of £600,000, under the Act 44 Victoria, No. 12, with a view to provision being made on the Estimates for those expenses.

I have, &c.,

C. ROLLESTON,

Auditor General.

Enclosures to be returned, V. 1938, query of 26 Oct, 1880, and covering memorandum.

The lines authorized by the Act 43 Victoria, No. 25, are not only the lines mentioned in the schedules to that Act, but the lines which under the 2nd and 4th sections of the Act the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may deem it expedient to construct.

It may be that the £600,000 cannot be made use of for lines under the 4th section—*i.e.* lines constructed as feeders to the railway till the plan and books of reference have been approved by Parliament—and that, consequently, there must be a special fund provided for trial surveys of such lines; but the vote of £600,000 was taken to cover not only the tramway lines mentioned in the schedule of the Act (for which it is far more than sufficient), but also other lines which the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may authorize to be constructed, especially lines in the streets and suburbs of Sydney which do not require further Parliamentary sanction.

Perhaps the Auditor General concurs in this view.—C.A.G., 26/11/80. Department of Audit, B.C. (No. 748) 27 Nov., 1880.

As the Commissioner for Railways recognises the propriety of providing a special fund for the expenses of trial surveys of tramway lines, it is concluded that steps will be taken to procure a vote for the sum of £576 17s. 0d., already irregularly charged to the construction vote, for the amount of the voucher under query with these papers, and for any other expenses of the same kind that may be required for lines in contemplation.

The question as to the applicability of the vote of £600,000 to the construction of lines of tramway under the 4th section of the Act 43 Vic. No. 25, is not necessarily involved in the query of 26 October, on voucher 1938.—C.R., B.C., 1 Dec., 1880. The Commissioner for Railways.

It can hardly be said from anything I have stated in my minute of 26/11/80, that I "recognise the propriety of providing a special fund for the expenses of trial surveys of tramway lines." My own opinion is that no objection should be raised to these expenses being charged to the vote for £600,000; but I admit that by a critical reading of the letter of the Act (its spirit is undoubtedly in favour of the view I take), it may be that the vote cannot be made available for trial surveys under the 4th section of the Act, until the plans, &c., have been approved by Parliament.

The vote can be used for trial surveys of lines under the 2nd section of the Act, and also for trial surveys under the 4th section, after Parliament has approved of the plans. If the Auditor General insists that the expense of trial surveys of lines to run in conjunction with the railways (being those mentioned in the 4th section to Act) cannot primarily be charged to the vote for £600,000, then some fund must be provided, but with every deference and respect I must add that I do not "admit the propriety of providing" such a fund if the words are taken to mean that I concur in the proposal.—C.A.G., 7/12/80. The Auditor General, Department of Audit, 9 Dec., 1880.

Whilst adhering to the opinion that a vote should be taken to cover the cost of trial surveys for tramway lines not specially authorised, I do not think it necessary to push my objection to the extent of disallowing the charge already made to the Loan Vote of £600,000. The operation will have to be brought under the notice of Parliament, and the Commissioner should I think consult his Minister upon it.—C.R., 11/12/80. The Commissioner for Railways.

Government Railways—Minute Paper.

Subject:—Cost of trial surveys for Tramways charged to vote of £600,000 for Tramways.

Department of Audit, N.S.W., 23 December, 1880.

I SUBMIT, for the consideration of the Minister, the correspondence that has passed between the Auditor General and myself on the subject of charging to the vote of £600,000 for tramways the cost of making trial surveys of lines not mentioned in the schedules to the Act. The Auditor General adheres to the opinion he has expressed that a special vote should be obtained for these trial surveys. My view is that, while perhaps the *strict letter* of the Act requires a separate fund to be provided for those lines, the plans of which must be approved by Parliament before their construction can be commenced, the *spirit* of the Act is clearly in favour of the cost being charged to the £600,000 vote, which was taken to cover the expenditure on tramways authorized by the Act; the Act authorizes the construction not only of the lines mentioned in the schedules, but other lines which the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may deem it desirable to have carried out.

That this was also the intention when the vote was asked for, is proved by the fact that the amount of it exceeds considerably the estimated cost of the lines mentioned in the Schedules to the Act. If the excess were not taken for the purpose I have stated, I know of no other purpose to which it can be applied.

The Auditor General says, in his last minute on the subject, dated 11/12/80, that he does not think it necessary to push his objection to the extent of disallowing the charge already made to the Loan Vote of £600,000, but he adds, the question will have to be brought under the notice of Parliament, and suggests that I should consult Mr. Secretary Lackey upon it.

I now submit the case accordingly, and within the province of my office would respectfully advise the Minister to approve of the loan fund for tramways being made available for the expenditure for trial surveys of lines other than those mentioned in the schedules to the Act. I am clearly of opinion that when the Auditor General submits the question in his annual report to Parliament, the charging of such expenditure to the vote of £600,000 will not, under this explanation of the circumstances, be deemed to be a misappropriation.

Approved.—J.L., 22/12/80.

C.A.G., 14/12/80.

## APPENDIX H.

## Minute Paper.

Subject:—Amalgamation of Votes—Orange to Wellington and Dubbo.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,  
Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Sydney, 15 April, 1880.

I AM informed by the Accountant that the vote of £350,000 for the extension from Orange to Wellington is exhausted, and consequently no further payments can be made for this portion of the line.

The total amount voted by Parliament for the extension from Orange to Dubbo was £610,000; but it was voted in two sections, viz., from Orange to Wellington £350,000, and from Wellington to Dubbo £260,000, making the total vote £610,000.

There is still a balance on the extension from Wellington to Dubbo of £136,964, and I now ask the Minister's sanction to treat this extension to Dubbo as one vote.

I cannot see any objection to this course as the works were let in one contract, and it was always intended by me that the total length should be treated as one vote, but in consequence of the amounts to Wellington and Dubbo appearing on the Estimates separately, these sections have been dealt with as two contracts.

This is a very urgent matter as the wages and salaries on the sections to Wellington remain unpaid.

The total vote will most probably have to be supplemented in consequence of the large additional quantity of earthwork which has been removed between Orange to Wellington caused by slips and the widening of the cuttings to render the line safe for traffic.

An amount of over £12,000 has also been paid for land from these votes which was not included in the estimate.

JOHN WHITTON.

The Secretary for Public Works.

Approved.—J.L., 15/4/80. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—W.F., B.C., 16 April, 1880 (for U.S.) Mr. Thomson.—G.E., 17/4/80. Under this explanation I can see no objection to the course proposed, but the Auditor General may take a different view of the matter and object to the expenditure after it has been incurred; I would therefore recommend a reference to that officer in the first instance.—J.T., 17/4/80. The Auditor General.—G.E., B.C., 17 April, 1880. Urgent.

Whilst fully acknowledging the reasonableness of the proposal, the Auditor General regrets that in the face of the express proviso in the 3rd clause of the "Loans Fund Amalgamation Act of 1879," he feels himself precluded from concurring in it.—C.R., 19/4/80. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Department of Audit, 8 May, 1880.

General Loans Account, Treasury Payment, 28th April, 1880.

As there is no vote for railway extension Orange to Dubbo under 40 Victoria, No. 12, and as according to the marking of the voucher by the Railway Department the charge appears to be on account of Orange to Wellington, and the balance on that vote being only £103 10s., the excess £163 10s. 11d. must therefore be disallowed for want of warrant.

C. ROLLESTON.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Department of Audit, 20th May, 1880.

General Loans Account, Treasury Payments, 29th and 30th April, and 3rd May, 1880.

As there is no vote for railway extension Orange to Dubbo, 40 Vic., No. 12, the charges on that account which appear on the enclosed vouchers must be disallowed for want of warrant.

C. ROLLESTON.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

I find the Auditor General has written the concluding sentence under a misapprehension. I find there is a warrant for this expenditure.—J.W., 26/5/80. The Auditor General, B.C.—G.E., 27/5/80.

MEMORANDUM on Treasury Paper A.G., 420/1880.

It is pointed out for the information of the Treasurer that the whole of the warrants for the vote of £350,000 for the line Orange to Wellington have been expended upon vouchers certified by the Railway Department to be charged to that account. The vouchers objected to are all marked by the Railway Department as for the *service of Orange to Wellington*, the funds for which service are exhausted, as admitted by that Department, and on a recent reference upon the subject of amalgamating the votes the Auditor General reported as follows, viz.:—"Whilst fully acknowledging the reasonableness of the proposal, the Auditor General regrets that in the face of the express proviso of the 3rd clause of the Loans Fund Amalgamation Act of 1879 he feels himself precluded from concurring in it."—B.C., 19/4/80.

The alterations of the headings of the vouchers in the Treasury to "Orange to Dubbo," or "Wellington to Dubbo," does not alter the fact that the payments were for services of the line "Orange to Wellington," and the Auditor General has no alternative but to disallow the proposed charges until Parliament either sanctions the amalgamation of the two votes for the entire line "Orange to Dubbo," or makes additional provision for the extra and unforeseen expense of the line Orange to Wellington.—C.R.

Department of Audit, B.C., 28/5/80.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

STATEMENT

Voucher 756.  
Enclosed to be  
returned.

Vouchers 758,  
759, 764, 766, 783  
780, 788. En-  
closed to be  
returned.

## APPENDIX H—continued.

STATEMENT respecting Charges on Railway Loan Votes, as specified :—

Line.	Amount of Vote.			Payments to 31 December, 1880.			Balance.			Excess.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
40 Vic. No. 12.												
Orange to Wellington .....	350,000	0	0	*350,000	0	0						
Wellington to Dubbo .....	260,000	0	0	129,509	17	0	130,490	3	0			
44 Vic. No. 12.												
Orange to Dubbo.....	40,000	0	0	.....			40,000	0	0			
Orange to Dubbo—(Suspense Account) .....	No vote.			†107,821	6	4	.....			107,821	6	4
	650,000	0	0	587,331	3	4	170,490	3	0	107,821	6	4
Deduct Excess Suspense Account .....							107,821	6	4			
Net Balance .....				£			62,668	16	8			

\* Represents payments to 26th April, 1880. † This represents the amount of charges which were marked Orange to Dubbo, 40 Vic. No. 12, and charged by the Treasury to Wellington to Dubbo, 40 Vic. No. 12.

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1881.

## APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT of Unsatisfied Surcharges raised upon the accounts of the Comptroller General of Prisons by the Auditor General, and forwarded for enforcement by the Treasurer under section 29 of the Audit Act of 1870.

Date of Query.		Voucher.						Amount.		
								£	s.	d.
6 May,	1878	6,660/78						*0	5	2
14 "	"	7,700/78						*0	4	1
19 June,	"	20,772/77						5	5	0
21 "	"	11,441/78						*2	8	2
5 July,	"	12,547/78						10	0	0
21 September,	"	19,011/78						1	3	9
		19,024/78					0	1	1	
		26,457/78						0	5	4
		26,465/78						4	3	9
18 December,	"	26,468/78						0	1	3
		26,470/78					0	2	0	
		1,563/79						1	0	0
		20 February, 1879						1	0	0
7 May,	"	14,357/78					2	2	0	
2 June,	"	9,991/79					0	2	0	
4 "	"	9,993/79					0	12	8	
11 "	"	19,495/78					1	2	3	
18 "	"	10,937/79					0	1	0	
24 "	"	11,687/79					1	6	0	
15 August,	"	16,384/79					1	5	0	
11 September,	"	18,989/79					0	3	7	
15 "	"	18,461/79					0	2	0	
29 "	"	9,297/78					0	5	0	
30 "	"	14,706/79					1	8	0	
6 October,	"	9,701/79					6	13	0	
7 "	"	16,594/79					5	19	0	
4 November,	"	23,010/79					1	2	6	
4 "	"	23,010/79					1	13	4	
4 "	"	23,010/79					2	10	0	
4 "	"	23,010/79					5	0	0	
		23,010/79					10	17	0	
		23,010/79					10	10	0	
		23,010/79					10	10	0	
6 "	"	25,207/79					0	3	3	
12 "	"	25,446/79					0	1	6	
15 "	"	5,323/79					2	1	8	
5 December,	"	28,366/79					0	7	9	
8 "	"	28,499/79					0	13	0	
Total							£	91	11	1

\* These three surcharges, amounting in all to £2 17s. 5d., have since been withdrawn.

Department of Audit, 29 June, 1880.

C. ROLLESTON.

## APPENDIX I—continued.

FURTHER list of Unsatisfied Surcharges raised upon the accounts of the Comptroller General of Prisons, to the 31st December, 1880.

Date of Query.	Vouchers.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
2 April, 1878 ... ..	15,131/78 ... ..	6 9 4
18 September, 1879 ... ..	19,149/79 ... ..	1 10 0
22 January, 1880 ... ..	12,367/80 ... ..	2 10 0
2 " " ... ..	6,034, 7,119, 17,886/79 ... ..	9 16 0
16 " " ... ..	9,296, 24,564/78 ... ..	2 10 0
20 " " ... ..	31,561/79 ... ..	0 7 6
16 February, " ... ..	895/80 ... ..	1 0 0
17 " " ... ..	1,031/80 ... ..	0 4 2
17 " " ... ..	1,028/80 ... ..	0 9 0
17 " " ... ..	1,030 ... ..	0 6 11
25 " " ... ..	1,727 ... ..	0 7 9
27 " " ... ..	2,175 ... ..	0 6 3
8 March, " ... ..	24,561/78, 1,214/79, 1,216/79... ..	11 4 5
10 " " ... ..	5,323/79 ... ..	0 1 0
15 " " ... ..	3,590/80 ... ..	0 1 7
4 May, " ... ..	2,586, 2,588 ... ..	3 14 4
21 June, " ... ..	24,562, 3,505/79 ... ..	2 5 0
20 August, " ... ..	2,235, 12,673/80 ... ..	2 16 0
	Total ... .. £	45 19 3

Department of Audit, 9 March, 1881.

C. ROLLESTON.

## APPENDIX J.

Minute-paper for the Executive Council.

Subject:—To enable the Auditor General to pass all accounts connected with the frauds perpetrated by James T. Evans, for which no acquitted vouchers can be furnished in adjustment.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 11 January, 1881.

I BEG to recommend to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that an authority, as required by the 31st section of the Audit Act, be granted to the Auditor General, to enable him to pass (without the usual acquitted vouchers in adjustment) accounts for £165 11s. 2d., being a portion of the public moneys embezzled by James T. Evans, late assistant in the Account Branch of this Department, as well as all accounts for which no acquitted vouchers can be furnished, consequent on the frauds perpetrated by the same defaulter.

JAMES HOSKINS.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted to adjust the sum of £165 11s. 2d., and any other amount that may be found to have been embezzled by James T. Evans, late a clerk in the Lands Department, now committed to take his trial.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—A.L., 11/1/81. Min., 81/2.—11/1/81. Confirmed.—18/1/81. The Accountant.—T.B., 19/1/81.

APPENDIX K.

## APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing the amount embezzled by S. S. W. Schreiber, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Land Agent, &c., at Brewarrina, and the sums recovered from his sureties on account of same, so far as can be ascertained from reports and papers in the case :—

Period.	Particulars.	Amount Embezzled.	Amount recovered from Sureties.	Deficiency
1880.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	C.P.S. Collections—			
1 July to 8 September.	Fees, fines, and licenses ...	13 17 4		
	Poundage ... ..	1 5 8		
	Sheep contributions ...	117 7 6		
	Timber licenses ... ..	1 10 0		
		134 0 6	134 0 6	.....
	Land Agent's Collections—			
22 April to 8 September.	Deposits, conditional purchases.	385 0 0		
	Instalments, conditional purchases.	5 0 0		
16 June ...	Auction Sales ... ..	292 0 0		
		682 0 0	500 0 0	182 0 0
	Stamps ... ..	2 17 9	.....	2 17 9
		£ 818 18 3	634 0 6	184 17 9

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1881.

## APPENDIX L.

MEMORANDUM of Minutes of the Governor in Council, relative to the application of Surplus Balances of Grants authorized by the 18th section of the Audit Act of 1870.

Date of Minute.	Transfer authorized.		Amount.
	From Grant for	To supplement Grant for	
1880.			£ s. d.
27 January ...	Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, 1879.	Erysipelas Hospital, &c, Parramatta.	*392 5 11
19 April .....	Dredge Service, 1879 .....	Fitzroy Dock .....	850 0 0
1 October ...	Hospital for Insane, Parramatta...	Hospital for Insanc, Gladesville ...	10 0 0

\* Amount paid to 31 December, 1880.

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1881.

APPENDIX M.

## APPENDIX M.

STATEMENT of authorities granted during the year 1880 by the Governor in Council under the 30th and 31st sections of the Audit Act of 1870, for relief of Public Accountants from Surcharge, and for the allowance of expenditure without written vouchers.

Accounting Officer.	Amount.		Service.	Reasons why Vouchers are deficient.
	£ s. d.			
Messrs. Winship, Rodgers, and Smith, Trustees Bullock Island Bridge...	1,302 19 2	1873...	{ Completion of Bullock Island Bridge .....	Accounts not obtainable.
Messrs. Cameron, Woodbury, & others, Trustees Great Northern Road, near Wollombi, to Upper Watagan Creek .....	190 0 0	"	Fencing public Roads..	Accounts not furnished.
Messrs. Browne & others, Trustees General Cemetery, Gulgong .....	100 0 0	"	{ Fencing general Cemeteries .....	Do.
Trustees of the General Cemetery at Murrumburrah .....	130 0 0	"	Do. ....	Do.
Trustees of the Recreation Reserve, Richmond ...	25 0 0	1874...	{ Improvement of the Recreation Reserve, Richmond .....	Do.
W. C. Bennett, Commissioner and Engineer for Roads and Bridges .....	1 10 0	"	{ Road Waratah to Maitland .....	Acquittance unobtainable.
H. Maclean, Comptroller General of Prisons.....	2 0 0	1878...	Gaols generally.....	Voucher not obtainable.
	1,306 6 0	1874...	{ Minor Roads under Trustees. ....	Accounts not obtainable.
	2,454 9 9	"	{ Minor Roads unclassified, &c. ....	
Road Trustees .....	1,375 5 4	1873...	Do. ....	
	2,386 9 4	1875...	Do. ....	
	1,250 12 11	"	{ Minor Roads under Trustees .....	
Bench of Magistrates, Nowra .....	47 0 0	1874...	{ Fencing general Cemeteries .....	Do.
Messrs. Smith, Taylor, & Beegling, Trustees General Cemetery, Adelong	79 0 0	1875...	Do. ....	
The Mayor — Municipal Council, Waverley .....	400 0 0	"	{ Purchase of land for General Cemetery, Waverley.....	Accounts not furnished.
Messrs. Norton & Thompson, Trustees Recreation Reserve, at Queanbeyan	100 0 0	"	{ Recreation Reserve at Queanbeyan.....	Do.
J. G. Ross .....	500 0 0	1874...	{ Reception of Riflemen from Victoria .....	
Messrs. Gunn & Forster, Road Trustees, Road Moorua to South Australian Border.....	200 0 0	1877...	Unclassified Roads ...	Acquittances unobtainable.
Trustees of the Botanic Reserve, Albury.....	100 0 0	1876...	{ Improvement of the Botanic Reserve, Albury .....	Accounts not furnished.
Municipal Council, Yass ...	100 0 0	"	{ Improvement of the Recreation Reserve, Yass.....	
Trustees Windsor Park.....	50 0 0	"	{ Improvement of Windsor Park.....	
Municipal Council, Newcastle .....	300 0 0	"	{ Improvement of the Newcastle Recreation Reserve .....	
Trustees of Recreation Reserve, Queanbeyan ...	100 0 0	"	{ Improvement of Recreation Reserve, Queanbeyan.....	



## APPENDIX M—continued.

Accounting Officer.	Amount.	Service.	Reasons why Vouchers are deficient.
	£ s. d.		
Trustees Recreation Reserve, Manly .....	200 0 0	1876... { Improvement of Recreation Reserve, Manly .....	Accounts not furnished.
Municipal Council, Ulmarra .....	50 0 0	" { Fencing Cemeteries ...	
Trustees General Cemetery, Gore's Hill .....	100 0 0	" { Clearing general Cemetery, Gore's Hill .....	
Trustees General Cemetery, Cudal .....	68 0 0	" { Fencing general Cemeteries .....	
Trustees General Cemetery, Grass Tree Hill ...	40 0 0	1877... { Fencing general Cemeteries .....	
Messrs. Hudson, Dickson, & Dunn .....	500 0 0	1874... { Deepening the Bar of the Myall Lakes ...	

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1881.

## APPENDIX N.

STATEMENT of Surcharges raised in 1880, on account of Disbursements, and recovered in 1880-81.

Accounting Officers.	Raised.	Explained.	Recovered.	Unanswered.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Under Secretary, Finance and Trade ...	33 3 6	0 1 0	32 15 5	0 7 1
Under Secretary for Justice ...	5 14 0	0 1 0	5 13 0	.....
Under Secretary for Lands... ..	186 17 5	9 18 6	176 18 11	.....
Under Secretary, Public Instruction ...	1 18 1	1 8 1	0 10 0	.....
The Brigade Pay Master ... ..	46 0 4	44 17 3	1 3 1	.....
The Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoirs ...	6 3 6	.....	6 3 6	.....
The Curator, Australian Museum ... ..	21 0 0	21 0 0	.....	.....
Commissioner for Railways... ..	248 9 6	135 5 1	109 0 5	4 4 0
Secretary, General Post Office ... ..	0 16 6	0 16 6	.....	.....
The Manager, Government Asylums ... ..	19 3 8	4 5 1	14 18 7	.....
The Health Officer ... ..	0 10 0	.....	0 10 0	.....
The Crown Solicitor... ..	3 4 6	2 4 6	1 0 0	.....
The Secretary to the Attorney General ...	1 14 6	.....	1 14 6	.....
The Collector of Customs ... ..	2 12 8	0 15 0	1 17 8	.....
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs ...	41 18 1	17 0 6	24 17 7	.....
The Colonial Architect ... ..	266 14 9	0 7 6	266 7 3	.....
The Paymaster, Imperial Pensions... ..	0 14 0	.....	0 14 0	.....
Secretary to International Exhibition ...	86 2 3	28 19 0	57 3 3	.....
The Comptroller General of Prisons ... ..	116 6 1	64 7 10	9 11 3	42 7 0
The Ordnance and Barrack Master ... ..	8 10 0	.....	8 10 0	.....
The Returning Officer, Grafton, A. Lardner	75 4 5	.....	75 4 5	.....
The Principal Under Secretary ... ..	31 3 0	.....	31 3 0	.....
Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers ...	13 3 10	8 4 0	4 19 10	.....
The Sheriff ... ..	5 5 0	0 15 0	4 10 0	.....
The Inspector General of Police ... ..	43 9 3	34 19 10	8 9 5	.....
The Auditor General ... ..	1 7 6	.....	1 7 6	.....
The Surveyor General ... ..	93 5 1	82 17 7	10 7 6	.....
Police Magistrate, Central Police Court ...	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....
Police Magistrate, Water Police Court ...	0 14 0	.....	0 14 0	.....
Registrar, District Court, Hay ... ..	1 5 0	.....	1 5 0	.....
Registrar, District Court, Grenfell... ..	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	.....
Registrar, District Court, Tamworth ... ..	6 9 0	.....	6 9 0	.....
The Superintendent of Stores ... ..	121 2 8	14 3 7	92 10 5	14 8 8
The Under Secretary for Mines ... ..	23 11 4	7 19 2	15 12 2	.....
Commissioner for Roads and Bridges ... ..	105 11 5	47 1 5	58 10 0	.....
Police Magistrate, Grafton... ..	1 4 2	.....	1 4 2	.....
The Clerk of the Peace ... ..	4 0 8	1 7 4	2 13 4	.....
The Agent for Immigration ... ..	2 10 1	2 10 1	.....	.....
Chief Officer, Occupation of Lands ... ..	1 5 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	.....

## APPENDIX N—continued.

Accounting Officers.	Raised.			Explained.			Recovered.			Unanswered.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Superintendent, Hospital, Gladesville ... ..	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands ... ..	0	12	6	.....	.....	.....	0	12	6	.....	.....	.....	
The Shipping Master ... ..	2	0	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Secretary, Paris Exhibition Commission ... ..	1	6	0	.....	0	8	0	.....	0	18	0	.....	
Police Magistrate, Narrabri ... ..	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Yass ... ..	0	5	0	.....	.....	.....	0	5	0	.....	.....	.....	
Superintendent, Industrial School, Biloela ... ..	3	4	8	.....	.....	.....	3	4	8	.....	.....	.....	
	0	19	2	.....	.....	.....	0	19	2	.....	.....	.....	
The Government Printer ... ..	7	15	9	.....	7	14	6	.....	0	1	3	.....	
President, Marine Board ... ..	0	5	0	.....	.....	.....	0	5	0	.....	.....	.....	
Matron, Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	2	12	0	.....	.....	.....	2	12	0	.....	.....	.....	
Treasurer, Wollongong Hospital ... ..	0	2	6	.....	.....	.....	0	2	6	.....	.....	.....	
Superintendent, Hospital Insane, Newcastle ... ..	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	
Treasurer, Sydney Infirmary ... ..	0	11	3	.....	0	2	3	.....	0	9	0	.....	
Superintendent, Hospital Insane, Parramatta ... ..	14	10	3	.....	.....	.....	14	10	3	.....	.....	.....	
Hon. Secretary, Art Gallery ... ..	0	17	2	.....	0	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Matron, P.O. School, Parramatta ... ..	0	3	4	.....	.....	.....	0	3	4	.....	.....	.....	
Manager, Commercial Bank ... ..	2	13	3	.....	.....	.....	2	13	3	.....	.....	.....	
The Coroner, Armidale ... ..	0	1	8	.....	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Superintendent, Hospital Insane, Callen Park ... ..	4	11	6	.....	4	4	0	.....	0	7	6	.....	
Secretary, Council of Education ... ..	10	4	3	.....	5	1	2	.....	5	3	1	.....	
Inspector General of Insane ... ..	1	18	1	.....	0	6	0	.....	1	12	1	.....	
The City Coroner ... ..	0	15	0	.....	0	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
The Trustees, Hyde Park ... ..	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	
The Officer Commanding the Naval Brigade ... ..	0	3	4	.....	0	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medical Officer, Quarantine ... ..	0	3	0	.....	.....	.....	0	3	0	.....	.....	.....	
The Coroner, Yass ... ..	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....	
The Director, Botanic Gardens ... ..	0	10	0	.....	.....	.....	0	10	0	.....	.....	.....	
G. Martin, Esq., J.P., Glen Innes ... ..	0	5	0	.....	.....	.....	0	5	0	.....	.....	.....	
Returning Officer, Paddington ... ..	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
The Deputy Sheriff, Grafton ... ..	0	8	6	.....	.....	.....	0	8	6	.....	.....	.....	
The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Richmond ... ..	0	15	0	.....	.....	.....	0	15	0	.....	.....	.....	
The Prothonotary ... ..	0	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	3	0	
Librarian, Free Public Library ... ..	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
Road Trustees, &c., &c. ... ..	86	3	6	.....	82	5	3	.....	3	18	3	.....	
Superintendent of the "Vernon" ... ..	1	3	4	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chief Inspector of Stock ... ..	0	15	0	.....	0	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	£	1,793	12	4	637	17	3	1,091	18	8	63	16	5

## STATEMENT of Surcharges raised in 1879 and previous years, but recovered in 1880, or yet unanswered.

Accounting Officers.	Raised.			Explained.			Recovered.			Unanswered.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Superintendent of Stores ... ..	142	19	7	.....	.....	.....	142	19	7	.....	.....	.....
Comptroller General of Prisons ... ..	97	11	8	.....	.....	.....	2	8	8	95	3	0
Under Secretary, Finance and Trade ... ..	0	6	7	.....	.....	.....	0	6	7	.....	.....	.....
The Colonial Architect ... ..	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....	2	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Clerk of the Peace ... ..	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Under Secretary for Lands... ..	10	8	4	.....	.....	.....	10	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Matron, Reformatory, Biloela ... ..	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....	0	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Road Trustees, &c. ... ..	11	0	5	.....	.....	.....	11	0	5	.....	.....	.....
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs ... ..	1	9	6	.....	.....	.....	1	9	6	.....	.....	.....
Commissioner for Railways ... ..	15	3	3	.....	.....	.....	15	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Commissioner for Roads and Bridges ... ..	11	11	0	.....	.....	.....	11	11	0	.....	.....	.....
Collector of Customs ... ..	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Surveyor General ... ..	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....	0	2	0	.....	.....	.....
Inspector General of Police ... ..	1	5	0	.....	.....	.....	1	5	0	.....	.....	.....
The Prothonotary ... ..	1	15	9	.....	.....	.....	1	15	9	.....	.....	.....
The Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, <i>vide</i> A.G. Report, 1879, page 105... ..	4,041	8	11	.....	.....	.....	4,041	8	11	.....	.....	.....
	£	4,339	7	10	.....	.....	4,244	4	10	95	3	0

APPENDIX N—continued.

RECAPITULATION :—

	£	s.	d.
Total amount of surcharges raised, recovered, or unanswered on account of the year 1880 ...	1,793	12	4
Amount of surcharges raised in 1879, and previous years, but recovered in 1880, or still undisposed of... ..	4,339	7	10
Grand Total ... ..	£6,133	0	2

STATEMENT showing how disposed of :—

	£	s.	d.
Total amount of surcharges recovered ... ..	5,336	3	6
Surcharges explained away ... ..	637	17	3
Amount of undisposed surcharges ... ..	158	19	5
Grand Total ... ..	£6,133	0	2

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1881.

STATEMENT of surcharges recovered upon accounts of Public Revenue during and on account of the year 1880 :—

	£	s.	d.
Clerks of Petty Sessions—			
Fees ... ..	1	15	2
Fines ... ..	2	6	0
Sheep contributions ... ..	0	3	6
Crown Lands Agents—			
Auction sales ... ..	38	19	10
Timber licenses ... ..	1	18	4
Conditional purchases ... ..	129	8	9
Pre-emptive leases... ..	548	18	9
Miners' Rights, &c. ... ..	3	0	0
Collectors of Customs—			
Sydney ... ..	5	8	9
Outports ... ..	10	7	3
Other Collectors of Revenue ... ..	3	0	0
Total ... ..	£ 745	6	4

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1881.

APPENDIX O.

STATEMENT of payment made during the year 1880, in anticipation of warrants prescribed by the 11th section of the Audit Act, and disallowed in the Treasurer's accounts :—

Reference to Voucher.	Fund and Service.	Amount.
5576	Consolidated Revenue Fund— Continuation of sea-wall, 1877. Paid, 2nd March, 1880 ... ..	£ s. d. 420 18 11

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1880.

## APPENDIX P. (No. 1.)

## REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.

30 Victoria, No. 12.

## STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1880.

DR.		CR.	
Particulars of Receipts.	Amount.	Particulars of Disbursements.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To amount of Collections during the year 1880 ... ..	844 15 6	By Balance, 31st December, 1879	2,930 10 8
To Balance 31st December, 1880	3,767 13 1	By Salaries and Contingencies paid under section 22 of the Act 30 Victoria No. 12, during the year 1880 ... ..	1,681 17 11
	£ 4,612 8 7		£ 4,612 8 7

Department of Audit, 30th June, 1881.

## (No. 2.)

## PUBLIC ABATTOIRS FUND.

14 Victoria, No. 36.

STATEMENT showing all Fees and Sums of Money received under the provisions of the Act, 14 Victoria No. 36, during the year 1880, and of the Salaries and all other Expenses consequent upon carrying that Act into force during the same period, so far as can be readily ascertained from the accounts in the Audit Department.

DR.		CR.	
Particulars of Receipts.	Amount.	Particulars of Payments.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Receipts during the year 1880 :—		Balance, 31st December, 1879 ...	43,489 5 3
Slaughtering Fees ... ..	2,418 19 3	Interest on £55,866 11s., raised and expended under Loan Acts for the construction of the Abattoirs, Glebe Island Bridge, Punts, and Lodging-houses, for the year 1880, at 5 per cent. ... ..	2,793 6 6
Rent of Abattoir ... ..	2,607 11 8	Interest on £6,000 raised under Acts 36 Vic. No. 21 and 38 Vic. No. 2, at 4 per cent. ... ..	240 0 0
Rent of Bridge ... ..	1,320 0 0	Salaries and Contingencies ... ..	2,714 0 3
Other Receipts ... ..	98 19 9	Improvements to Abattoir ... ..	6,852 8 7
	6,445 10 8	Removal of Blood... ..	1,765 18 8
Balance, 31st December, 1880 ...	53,197 11 11	Deodorisation of Blood ... ..	416 13 9
	£ 59,643 2 7	Repairs to Abattoirs ... ..	61 7 1
		Expenses of Board of Inquiry ...	370 10 0
		Glebe Island Road ... ..	870 8 7
		Do. Bridge ... ..	11 0 11
		Miscellaneous Payments ... ..	58 3 0
			£ 59,643 2 7

NOTE.—The Receipts during the year 1880 were ... .. £6,445 10 8 and the Payments during the same period were, for—

Interest ... ..	£3,033 6 6
Bridge and Road Repairs ... ..	881 9 6
Establishment ... ..	2,714 0 3
Removal and Deodorisation of Blood... ..	2,182 12 5
Buildings and Repairs ... ..	6,913 15 8
Board of Inquiry expenses ... ..	370 10 0
Miscellaneous ... ..	58 3 0
	16,153 17 4

Dr. Balance on the year ... .. £9,708 6 8

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1881.

APPENDIX Q.

SPECIFICATION of the Liabilities of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for 1880 (Proper) :—

	£	s.	d.
Appropriation under Act 42 Vic. No. 19 (Customs Act) ... ..	600	0	0
"    "    43    "    3, section 213, endowment of the Municipal Council of Sydney (to be paid annually to 31 December, 1888) ... ..	25,000	0	0
Appropriation under Act 43 Vic. No. 7 (Metropolitan Guaranteed Loan) ... ..	3,750	0	0
"    "    43    "    8 (International Exhibition Receipts) ... ..	18,677	9	8
"    "    43    "    9 (Macquarie-street Land Resumption Act), and 43 Vic. No. 26 ... ..	60,000	0	0
Annual Appropriation, 44 Vic. No. 4 ... ..	4,420,016	5	2
Superannuation Repeal Act of 1873 (Pensions for 1880) ... ..	8,510	19	0
Fixed Statutory Charges—	£	s.	d.
Schedules, &c. ... ..	46,886	17	10
Endowments Educational Establishments ... ..	9,000	0	0
Judicial Salaries ... ..	8,000	0	0
Mint Annuity ... ..	15,000	0	0
Eighth Instalment of Loan 31 Vic. No. 11, and interest for 1880 ... ..	70,000	0	0
	148,886	17	10
Unfixed Statutory Charges—			
Interest on Public Debt ... ..	647,293	15	4
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ... ..	36,783	2	3
Other Refunds ... ..	100,838	19	7
Endowment, &c., of Municipalities ... ..	16,939	5	10
Special Endowment under Municipalities Act 44 Vic. No. 15	41,164	1	8
Charges on Collections ... ..	6,011	4	5
Election Expenses ... ..	4,379	10	0
	853,409	19	1
	5,538,851	10	9
Reduce by—			
Advance to Treasurer ... ..	100,000	0	0
Do. Railway Commissioner ... ..	2,000	0	0
	102,000	0	0
Total net liabilities ... ..	£5,436,851	10	9

Department of Audit, 30th June, 1881.

APPENDIX R.

STATEMENT of Refunds of Contributions to the Superannuation Fund, made during the year 1880, under Superannuation Repeal Fund Act 36 Vic. No. 29.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
H. Halloran ... ..	1 May, 1827 ...	316	19	7
W. Goodman... ..	20 May, 1835 ...	211	11	6
W. Wells ... ..	— Jan., 1842 ...	2	0	0
R. T. Hall ... ..	25 July, 1853 ...	160	5	5
W. Newcombe ... ..	1 Feb., 1849 ...	203	7	10
C. A. Thurlow ... ..	9 July, 1857 ...	113	7	9
J. R. Myhill ... ..	24 Jan., 1854 ...	144	15	6
J. S. Adam ... ..	23 Oct., 1848 ...	234	3	0
H. Newcombe ... ..	22 April, 1852 ...	120	1	11
T. J. Moppett ... ..	3 June, 1853 ...	73	19	11
		1,580	12	5

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1881.

## APPENDIX S.

SCHEDULE of Amounts advanced from the Treasury to 31st December, 1880 (exclusive of sums issued to Road Trustees for Road and other services), for which no accounts had been received in adjustment thereof up to 30th June, 1881, inclusive.

Officer or Department.	Year.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
Brigade Pay and Quarter Master ... ..	1880	1,416	13	10
Comptroller General of Prisons ... ..	1875	6	10	0
Do. do. ... ..	1876	207	16	11
Do. do. ... ..	1877	171	17	11
Do. do. ... ..	1878	140	8	5
Do. do. ... ..	1879	394	14	0
Do. do. ... ..	1880	11	6	4
Commissioner and Engineer for Roads and Bridges ... ..	1880	2,432	16	11
Commissioner for Railways ... ..	1880	14,964	1	8
Do. do. (Advance to J. A. Portus) ... ..	1879	65	0	0
Do. do. do. ... ..	1880	60	0	0
Crown Solicitor ... ..	1880	1,609	0	0
Infants' Home, Ashfield ... ..	1879	6	4	8
Director, Botanical Gardens ... ..	1878	12	8	0
Do. do. ... ..	1880	94	19	3
Examiners of Titles ... ..	1879	9	5	5
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers ... ..	1879	370	0	0
Do. do. ... ..	1880	3,125	0	0
Inspector of Conditional Purchases (G. Spring) ... ..	1878	107	10	0
Goulburn Hospital ... ..	1879	1,000	0	0
His Honor Judge Faucett (Supreme Court Library) ... ..	1879	7	13	7
Do. do. do. ... ..	1880	100	0	0
New South Wales Art Gallery ... ..	1880	1,489	12	7
Prince Alfred Hospital ... ..	1879	2,266	5	3
Prothonotary ... ..	1879	18	8	4
Do. ... ..	1880	120	0	0
Returning Officer, Mudgee (W. R. Blackman) ... ..	1879	10	10	0
Do. do. do. ... ..	1880	3	17	3
Do. Parramatta (J. Gollidge) ... ..	1880	100	0	0
Registrar, Sydney University ... ..	1880	50	0	0
Surveyor General ... ..	1880	718	16	1
Postmaster General ... ..	1880	220	0	0
Superintendent of Stores ... ..	1880	50	0	0
Sydney Infirmary ... ..	1879	5,775	16	3
Australian Museum ... ..	1879	807	15	0
Do. ... ..	1880	1,550	0	0
Registrar, District Court, Sydney ... ..	1880	50	0	0
Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction ... ..	1880	400	0	0
Commissioner for Conditional Purchases (A. C. S. Rose) ... ..	1880	50	0	0
Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, London ... ..	1880	83	1	6
The Sheriff ... ..	1880	50	8	3
Secretary to the Attorney General ... ..	1880	424	5	0
Police Magistrate, Lord Howe's Island (R. R. Armstrong) ... ..	1880	110	0	0
Under Secretary, Department of Mines ... ..	1880	50	0	0
Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	1880	2	8	9
The Agent General, London ... ..	1880	100	0	0

Department of Audit, 30th June, 1881.

APPENDIX T.

List of Letters addressed to the undermentioned Officers prior to the 1st January, 1881, not answered or disposed of at the 30th June, 1881 :—

Name of Officer.	Year, and number in each year.
Returning Officer, Murrumbidgee ... ..	1879 ... 1
Commissioner for Roads, &c. ... ..	1880 ... 4
Under Secretary for Public Works ... ..	1880 ... 2
The Prothonotary ... ..	1880 ... 1
Messrs. R. Burdett Smith and W. Day, Treasurer and Secretary, Captain Cook Statue Committee. ...	1880 ... 1
Returning Officer, Mudgee ... ..	1880 ... 1
Principal Under Secretary ... ..	1880 ... 4
Comptroller General of Prisons ... ..	1880 ... 1
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade ... ..	{ 1878 ... 4 } 1879 ... 8 } 26 1880 ... 14
Messrs. Tuckwell, Black, and others, Castle Hill ...	1880 ... 1
Municipal Council, Five Dock ... ..	1880 ... 1

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1881.

List of Queries addressed to the undermentioned Officers prior to the 1st January, 1881, remaining unanswered or undisposed of at 30th June, 1881 :—

Officer Queried.	Year, and number in each year.
The Commissioner for Railways... ..	{ 1877 ... 1 } 1878 ... 3 1879 ... 1 1880 ... 11
Total ... ..	16
The Comptroller General of Prisons ... ..	{ 1878 ... 5 } 1879 ... 25 1880 ... 17
Total ... ..	47
The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade ... ..	{ 1877 ... 3 } 1878 ... 23 1879 ... 27 1880 ... 30
Total ... ..	83
The Commissioner, &c., for Roads and Bridges... ..	1880 ... 2
The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers ... ..	1880 ... 1
The Manager, Government Asylums ... ..	1879 ... 1
The Prothonotary ... ..	1880 ... 2
The Principal Under Secretary ... ..	1880 ... 1
The Superintendent of Stores ... ..	1880 ... 4
The Inspector of Sheep, Forbes ... ..	1879 ... 3
The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands ... ..	1880 ... 1
The Inspector of Sheep, Narrandera ... ..	1880 ... 1
The Under Secretary for Lands ... ..	{ 1876 ... 6 } 1877 ... 20 } 169 1878 ... 7 1879 ... 55 1880 ... 81

## APPENDIX U (No. 1).

ABSTRACT of Payments during the year 1880 out of the further vote of £33,000 in 1880 for the International Exhibition.

Particulars.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Cost of Statue of the Queen ... ..	2,957	1	1
Payments to His Excellency the Governor—			
To cover exceptional expenditure in consequence of the influx of foreign visitors...	1,000	0	0
For Furniture for Government House in connection with entertainment of distinguished visitors during the International Exhibition ... ..	500	0	0
Salaries ... ..	3,182	3	0
Wages ... ..	4,088	13	6
Commission to Mr. John Young ... ..	8,750	0	0
Supply of motive power for machinery ... ..	1,276	7	4
Choral Association, &c. ... ..	143	19	3
Medals ... ..	1,953	1	6
Engraving Medals... ..	39	0	0
Certificates of Award ... ..	1,882	7	10
Freight on Certificates of Award... ..	58	8	8
Official Award Books ... ..	600	0	0
Architect's Commission ... ..	152	6	6
Laying-down Water Mains ... ..	36	15	9
Advertising ... ..	291	5	8
Stationery ... ..	261	18	0
Ironmongery, Lead, Paint, &c. ... ..	448	3	8
Turnstiles ... ..	420	0	0
Rent ... ..	400	0	0
Printing ... ..	61	5	0
Badges ... ..	12	10	0
Flags ... ..	179	10	0
Erection of Shed for Packing Cases ... ..	193	6	8
Wharfage ... ..	358	16	8
Bronze and Plaster Busts... ..	277	17	6
Statues and Vases... ..	220	0	0
Show Cases ... ..	30	0	0
Coal ... ..	130	2	0
Shafting for Machinery ... ..	185	0	0
Timber, &c... ..	242	4	6
Live Stock Sheds, Mangers, and Cattle-ring, &c. ... ..	529	10	0
Furniture, &c. ... ..	546	16	9
Gas ... ..	383	5	9
Erection of Steps ... ..	215	10	0
Percentage of Entertainments ... ..	173	14	2
Suprintending Judging ... ..	54	12	0
Cartage ... ..	44	5	0
Decorating ... ..	13	2	0
Miscellaneous ... ..	707	0	3
TOTAL ... ..	£33,000	0	0

Department of Audit, 30th June, 1881.



APPENDIX U (No. 2.)

ABSTRACT of Payments during the year 1880, under the "Sydney International Exhibition Act of 1879."

Particulars.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Salaries	2,495	17	1
Wages	5,681	0	1
Choral Association, &c.	309	11	11
Laying down Water Mains	250	0	0
Ticket Cases	204	16	0
Catalogues	558	18	6
Motive power for Machinery	1,391	13	4
Fodder	474	19	3
Superintendence of Judging	12	12	0
Art Galleries	2,953	18	5
Cleansing Closets	130	8	0
Machinery Sheds	3,373	18	0
Commission to W. W. Wardell	188	13	0
Decorating	302	19	8
Mangers, Stalls, &c.	157	4	0
Timber, &c.	832	7	5
Flags	318	18	10
Drapery	63	10	4
Stationery	492	5	7
Advertising	705	17	9
Telegrams	105	16	10
Painting	194	10	0
Printing	116	7	0
Badges	62	10	0
Gas	451	18	3
Turnstiles	35	16	6
Ironmongery, &c.	600	1	5
Furniture	427	0	5
Erecting Dais	39	12	9
Refreshments	319	4	6
Percentage of Entertainments	55	2	5
Rent	125	0	0
Freight on Certificates	17	10	10
Refund to recoup holders of tickets unsold	210	0	0
Freight	10	0	10
Photographs	72	10	0
Cattle-ring, Sheds, Mangers, and Stalls	2,058	5	6
Chromo-Lithographs and Pictures	337	17	6
Photographic Gallery	644	9	2
Drain Pipes	79	0	8
Hire of Engine	52	0	0
Gates	36	0	0
Erection of Cottage	275	9	6
Cartage	520	13	5
Agricultural Society, payment to...	127	0	8
Store for Bond	46	10	0
Wool Cases	222	10	0
Miscellaneous	568	7	9
Payments for the service of 1879, £10,033 5s. 5d., p. 41.			
Do. do. 1880, £18,677 9s. 8d., p. 54.			
	£28,710 15s. 1d.		
Total	£	28,710	15 1

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1881.

## APPENDIX U (No. 3.)

ABSTRACT of Payments made from the Treasurer's Advance Account during 1880, forming the portion of the sum of £35,858 5s. 11d. paid for the expense of the Sydney International Exhibition that remained unadjusted at 31 December, 1880, but subsequently covered by the Votes of £6,148 10s. 4d., £5,847 10s. 11d., and £7,169 18s. 11d., taken on the Supplementary Estimates for 1880.

Particulars.	Amounts.		
	£	s.	d.
Salaries ... ..	904	17	0
Wages ... ..	3,008	1	9
Laying Water-mains ... ..	1,678	6	0
Packing-case Shed ... ..	386	13	4
Live Stock Shed ... ..	400	0	0
Electric Light ... ..	101	17	0
Shafting for Machinery ... ..	555	0	0
Furniture, &c. ... ..	293	15	9
Photographs and Frames ... ..	89	2	0
Repairs, &c. ... ..	88	15	10
Commission ... ..	67	0	0
Decorating Dais, &c. ... ..	186	9	6
Fixtures ... ..	100	0	0
Telephones ... ..	18	0	0
Expenses of Police ... ..	496	11	0
Care of Pictures ... ..	50	8	4
Telegrams ... ..	17	17	6
Advertising ... ..	562	2	1
Stationery ... ..	61	18	0
Payments by Bank of New South Wales, London* ... ..	6,287	6	6
Pictures ... ..	1,690	15	3
Freight and Insurance on Pictures from Germany ... ..	320	18	11
Freight, &c. ... ..	157	5	8
Medal Dies ... ..	78	15	0
Coal ... ..	264	9	6
Gas ... ..	143	18	5
Cartage ... ..	12	18	6
Refund of amounts paid for advertising in Official Catalogue ... ..	268	11	2
Per centage of Entertainments ... ..	72	3	0
Customs Agents' charges on Exhibits ... ..	153	18	1
Judges' Refreshments ... ..	215	7	6
Miscellaneous Items ... ..	432	17	7
Total ... ..	£ 19,166	0	2

\* No Vouchers have been furnished.

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1881.

## APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT of Payments charged in the Bank Sheets of the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales which have not been adjusted in the Sydney Accounts of the Treasurer for want of appropriation or otherwise of Funds to which they could be charged.

Date of Bank Sheet.	Particulars of Charges.	Amount.	Date of general adjustment of London Accounts for same period.
1880.			
December	Bank of New South Wales—Interest on Public Account, July to December, 1880 ... ..	23,269 16 10	} 23 May, 1881.
	Ditto Commission on Payments, July to December, 1880 ... ..	2,373 4 4	
	Total ... .. £	25,643 1 2	

Department of Audit, 30 June, 1881.

1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**TREASURY BALANCES.**

(APPLICATION OF, FROM ONE HEAD OF SERVICE TO ANOTHER.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 December, 1881.*

The Auditor General to The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

8 December, 1881.

Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870," I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, copy of a Minute of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, authorizing the application of such sums as may be required, from one Head of Service, to supplement a Vote for another Service.

I have, &c.,  
C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 November, 1881.

Authority under 18th section of the Audit Act.

I RECOMMEND that authority be given, under the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870," for the transferring of such sums as may be required, from the Vote for "Contingencies" of the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, to meet the Expenditure of the Erysipelas Hospital to the end of the present year.

HENRY PARKES.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the transfer of the sum referred to from the Vote, to the Vote specified.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Min. 81/60, 22/11/81.—Confirmed, 29/11/81. Approved.—A.L., 22/11/81.



1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

(FROM 1ST APRIL, 1880, TO 31ST MARCH, 1881.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 20 Vict. No. 11 and 42 Vict. No. 7.

## TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Treasurer of New South Wales in account with the Trust Moneys Deposit Accounts, under the Act 20 Victoria No. 11 and 42 Victoria No. 7, from 1st April, 1880, to 31st March, 1881.

Receipts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 31st March, 1880 .....	52,279 3 2	By Master in Equity, 20 Vic. No. 11...	21,909 5 5
Master in Equity.....20 Vic. No. 11	74,458 7 2	Curator of Intestates Estates do ...	3,901 2 10
Curator of Intestate Estates do ...	20,731 19 4	Prothonotary..... do ...	1,339 11 4
Prothonotary ..... do ...	2,182 1 0	Samuel Lyons ..... do ...	6,189 15 4
Samuel Lyons ..... do ...	5,888 6 4	R. H. Sempill ..... do ...	4,068 12 7
R. H. Sempill ..... do ...	4,618 17 9	F. T. Humphery ..... do ...	1,804 14 0
F. T. Humphery..... do ...	2,973 17 2	A Sandeman ..... do ...	13,034 5 1
A Sandeman ..... do ...	17,400 14 4	L. T. Lloyd ..... do ...	193 2 9
L. T. Lloyd ..... do ...	2,147 3 3	Lunacy Trust Fund, 42 Vic. No. 7.....	2,112 11 7
Lunacy Trust Fund, 42 Vic. No. 7 .....	4,801 1 6	Balance on 31st March, 1881 .....	132,928 10 1
	£ 187,481 11 0		£ 187,481 11 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
26th April, 1881.J. PEARSON,  
Accountant.



NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.**

(QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH, 1881.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 4 Vic. No. 13.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1881.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing interest.	Deposits bearing interest.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
New South Wales.....	£ s. d. 417,131 19 3	£ s. d. 7,385 19 5	£ s. d. 66,385 13 4	£ s. d. 2,337,637 4 3	£ s. d. 2,881,898 3 9	£ s. d. 5,710,439 0 0	£ s. d. 1,104,628 19 4	£ s. d. 40,525 15 9	£ s. d. 145,594 11 2	£ s. d. 2,322 4 7	£ s. d. 1,714,772 12 11	£ s. d. 4,199,139 15 8	£ s. d. 7,206,983 19 5	£ s. d. 1,000,000 0 0	17½ cent.	£ s. d. 487,500 0 0	£ s. d. 495,000 0 0
Commercial .....	395,490 3 1	3,274 14 10	43,936 15 4	1,871,906 5 11	3,278,924 16 1	5,593,532 15 3	1,048,995 2 0	7,161 18 1	124,416 12 10	21,735 12 10	834,516 9 11	4,816,069 2 1	6,852,894 17 9	575,000 0 0	25 cent.	68,750 0 0	593,730 5 4
Australasia.....	69,110 3 1	8,674 18 8	.....	423,807 5 3	587,510 7 8	1,089,102 14 8	194,107 3 5	80 0 2	44,599 16 5	5,877 5 8	.....	802,463 5 9	1,047,127 11 5	1,200,000 0 0	12½ cent.	75,000 0 0	441,334 0 0
Union of Australia (Limited).	33,760 9 1	6,866 18 5	.....	270,718 7 10	706,098 11 11	1,017,444 7 3	129,693 5 3	629 19 11	25,100 0 0	4,393 17 11	102 11 9	870,652 9 10	1,030,572 4 8	1,500,000 0 0	16 cent.	120,000 0 0	952,105 9 7
Australian Joint Stock.	217,424 12 6	9,764 7 0	18,723 10 11	1,003,849 1 7	1,292,079 16 8	2,541,841 8 8	540,182 19 0	12,773 11 9	80,061 5 6	16,735 6 0	859,925 11 10	2,084,737 19 4	3,294,416 13 5	500,000 0 0	12½ cent.	31,250 0 0	179,073 10 4
London Chartered of Australia.	27,151 9 3	396 5 1	212 5 11	89,339 9 9	303,079 0 7	420,178 10 7	54,279 1 7	.....	23,527 15 10	1,084 9 2	3,864 16 1	481,672 18 11	564,429 1 7	1,000,000 0 0	5 cent.	25,000 0 0	150,415 18 0
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered.	48,274 2 4	4,349 7 3	323 7 7	223,496 2 7	541,139 10 2	817,582 9 11	100,480 18 9	.....	26,594 18 6	6,620 15 6	3,108 8 2	976,845 1 10	1,113,650 2 9	720,000 0 0	8 cent.	28,800 0 0	115,000 0 0
Oriental Bank Corporation.	45,789 0 0	9,961 16 10	847,719 13 7	186,836 13 11	591,675 11 10	881,982 16 2	115,477 15 0	4,772 18 10	21,526 8 3	2,134 0 0	636,7719 2 2	564,353 11 4	1,075,963 15 7	1,500,000 0 0	4 cent.	30,000 0 0	29,440 11 1
City .....	39,219 2 4	163 7 5	32,320 19 5	328,019 8 4	683,357 10 4	1,083,080 7 10	144,342 0 1	11,697 6 3	20,000 0 0	1,116 10 9	197,497 6 9	1,034,988 13 9	1,409,636 17 7	240,000 0 0	10 cent.	12,000 0 0	181,738 5 2
Mercantile Bank of Sydney.	10,655 9 2	.....	.....	176,425 17 3	576,555 7 4	763,636 13 9	95,218 8 10	.....	36,105 0 9	1,576 4 3	127,988 15 4	493,315 7 2	1,191,203 16 4	300,000 0 0	9 cent.	13,329 10 9	116,223 12 0
New Zealand.....	.....	3,310 10 9	892,606 0 2	111,131 0 1	299,503 1 5	506,550 12 5	65,904 14 0	693 12 0	10,150 0 0	.....	.....	456,819 15 2	533,568 1 2	1,000,000 0 0	15 cent.	75,000 0 0	654,801 16 3
Queensland National (Limited). <sup>†</sup>	.....	458 18 3	532,833 16 11	1,744 1 2	.....	35,036 16 4	32,177 10 9	.....	.....	1,009 13 4	.....	1,179 2 5	34,366 6 6	450,570 0 0	10 cent.	22,528 10 0	111,744 12 8
TOTALS ... £	1,304,006 10 1	54,607 3 11	335,062 3 2	7,024,910 17 11	11,741,821 17 9	20,460,408 12 10	3,625,487 18 0	78,335 2 9	557,656 9 3	64,606 0 0	3,809,495 14 11	17,210,232 3 3	25,354,813 8 2	9,985,570 0 0	.....	589,158 0 9	3,920,608 0 5

<sup>†</sup> And from the Branches of this Bank. <sup>‡</sup> Including Government securities, £970,900. <sup>§</sup> Dividend 15 per cent. and bonus 2½ per cent. <sup>¶</sup> Dividend £75,000, bonus £12,500. <sup>\*\*</sup> Including £654,392 6s. 1d. average amount of Government securities held. <sup>††</sup> Including Government account, £52,725. <sup>‡‡</sup> And Branches. <sup>§§</sup> And Bonus. <sup>¶¶</sup> Not including amount of dividend. <sup>\*\*</sup> Including average amount of New South Wales Government Debentures, £55,936 10s. <sup>†††</sup> For the period from 8th to 31st March. <sup>‡‡‡</sup> Dividend 10 per cent., bonus 5 per cent. <sup>§§§</sup> At date of last advices from London.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 3rd May, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

JAMES WATSON,  
Treasurer.





1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE, 1881.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 4 Vic. No. 13.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1881.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing interest.	Deposits bearing interest.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of Inst Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales .....	412,434 16 2	6,915 3 6	57,503 7 3	2,292,065 8 2	3,107,579 8 11	5,876,499 4 0	888,441 14 2	34,093 16 0	147,054 15 0	1,603 0 0	1,051,300 16 6	4,474,739 9 5	6,597,233 11 1	1,000,000 0 0	17½ cent.	487,500 0 0	500,000 0 0
Commercial .....	402,769 16 11	3,100 1 10	43,858 0 10	1,973,901 15 3	3,122,157 2 9	5,545,786 17 7	848,538 4 11	6,199 13 3	124,901 17 3	21,919 12 9	627,108 10 1	75,120,132 18 3	6,748,800 16 6	600,000 0 0	25 cent.	71,875 0 0	600,887 4 6
Australasia .....	75,763 15 5	9,017 3 1	6,811 12 5	468,237 17 4	571,884 9 4	1,131,714 17 7	252,477 15 10	234 0 2	47,696 16 9	6,367 2 1	1,018 14 11	877,843 19 5	1,186,538 9 2	1,200,000 0 0	12 cent.	72,000 0 0	441,089 0 0
Union of Australia (Limited).	38,738 6 2	6,274 0 4	.....	345,577 13 8	677,620 12 8	6,106,921 12 8	206,091 9 6	113 12 10	25,100 0 0	6,330 18 6	294 14 10	1,017,560 14 10	1,255,291 10 6	1,500,000 0 0	16 cent.	120,000 0 0	951,914 0 0
Australian Joint Stock....	222,245 2 2	7,084 7 2	24,557 14 6	1,093,093 2 0	1,256,055 10 10	2,603,035 16 8	422,503 19 1	15,200 8 9	80,171 14 9	17,838 1 1	573,659 0 0	2,225,320 16 8	3,334,634 0 4	500,000 0 0	12½ cent.	312,250 0 0	179,073 10 4
London Chartered of Australia.	28,301 6 5	153 8 7	158 15 7	120,594 13 2	283,632 16 9	432,841 0 6	133,069 3 9	.....	23,532 6 2	1,319 12 7	6,099 11 2	482,528 1 10	646,548 15 6	1,000,000 0 0	5 cent.	25,000 0 0	109,268 13 2
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered.	54,623 14 7	3,519 13 6	2,997 16 5	260,604 5 2	552,431 4 11	874,176 14 7	103,015 13 1	.....	25,100 0 0	7,295 19 11	1,287 7 1	1,031,262 14 2	1,168,961 14 3	1,200,000 0 0	8 cent.	28,800 0 0	115,000 0 0
Oriental Bank Corpora-tion.	46,502 0 0	8,609 11 5	41,403 15 9	209,120 19 1	585,468 4 2	891,104 10 5	206,023 8 6	5,624 9 1	21,506 8 3	2,160 0 0	267,396 3 2	578,942 4 3	1,081,652 13 3	1,500,000 0 0	4 cent.	30,000 0 0	31,076 1 5
City .....	37,646 7 8	217 14 0	6,170 8 7	351,628 15 4	721,301 10 3	1,116,964 15 10	147,821 19 1	886 18 3	20,000 0 0	1,113 6 2	152,244 2 11	1,124,280 13 3	1,446,346 18 8	240,000 0 0	10 cent.	12,000 0 0	181,738 5 2
Mercantile Bank of Sydney.	11,854 10 9	.....	3,825 13 11	165,668 19 9	649,790 18 8	831,140 3 1	216,654 11 0	.....	38,235 12 3	1,625 11 2	127,596 3 11	187,288 2 4	1,256,940 0 8	300,000 0 0	9 cent.	13,329 10 9	116,223 12 0
New Zealand.....	.....	2,967 0 11	78,530 9 3	126,431 13 9	290,932 4 0	498,861 7 11	55,295 9 11	2,489 15 3	23,900 0 0	.....	.....	445,742 11 2	527,427 15 4	1,000,000 0 0	15 cent.	75,000 0 0	654,801 16 3
Queensland National (Limited).	.....	1,631 19 7	82,460 2 6	11,214 7 8	165,814 9 0	261,120 18 9	254,199 2 6	.....	.....	1,300 12 3	.....	4,474 5 7	259,974 0 4	450,570 0 0	10 cent.	22,528 10 0	111,744 12 8
TOTALS .....	£1,330,879 16 3	49,491 3 11	348,277 17 0	7,419,139 10 4	11,984,668 12 1	21,132,456 19 7	3,734,132 11 4	64,842 13 7	578,199 10 5	68,873 16 6	2,808,905 4 7	18,255,456 10 2	25,510,410 6 7	10,010,570 0 0	.....	589,283 0 9	3,892,816 15 6

\* And from the Branches of this Bank.      † Including Government securities, £970,000.      ‡ Dividend, 15 cent.; bonus, 2½ cent.      § Dividend, £75,000; bonus, £12,500.  
 • Including £92,515 7s. 8d., average amount of Government Securities held.      ¶ Including £43,775 10s. 9d., Government Account.      †† And Branches.      ‡‡ Dividend and Bonus.      ††† At date of last advices from London.  
 † Not including amount of dividend.      †††† Including average amount of New South Wales Government Debentures, £55,936 10s.      ††††† Dividend, 10 cent.; bonus, 5 cent.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 4th August, 1881.

JAMES PEARSON, Accountant.

JAMES WATSON, Treasurer.



**BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.**

(QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER, 1881.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 4 Vic. No. 13.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1881.

445—

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing interest	Deposits bearing interest.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.....	421,437 3 10	7,138 9 10	64,802 14 9	2,434,942 19 6	2,970,480 2 9	5,898,801 10 8	843,476 5 5	50,510 15 11	150,851 0 5	1,478 16 11	1,554,446 11 11	4,810,153 2 10	7,410,916 13 5	1,000,000 0 0	17½ cent.	87,500 0 0	500,000 0 0
Commercial .....	415,939 4 7	3,716 8 6	48,246 10 7	2,104,414 8 3	3,038,087 8 3	5,610,404 0 2	734,999 10 3	6,997 9 3	132,742 18 11	24,338 3 1	573,139 9 6	4,395,547 2 2	6,887,764 13 2	600,000 0 0	25 cent.	71,875 0 0	600,887 4 6
Australasia.....	82,757 1 7	12,627 18 1	10,649 19 4	573,178 10 1	568,187 17 6	2,247,401 6 7	260,938 8 11	224 1 0	50,514 19 4	6,482 18 4	1,000,795 3 10	1,318,955 11 5	1,200,000 0 0	12 cent.	72,000 0 0	441,089 0 0	
Union of Australia (Limited).	40,665 18 6	8,604 18 7	.....	450,862 15 6	658,787 2 0	1,158,920 14 7	291,280 2 3	184 4 5	25,100 0 0	8,129 8 6	166 13 3	1,092,290 2 9	1,417,150 11 2	1,500,000 0 0	14 cent.	105,000 0 0	924,492 8 6
Australian Joint Stock.	237,520 5 10	7,358 6 8	29,426 13 0	1,163,449 13 4	1,266,250 11 10	2,704,005 10 8	372,357 7 3	14,871 12 10	81,623 5 6	19,777 1 9	463,388 9 2	2,502,425 4 5	3,454,643 0 11	500,000 0 0	12½ cent.	31,250 0 0	182,137 19 11
London Chartered of Australia.	28,169 16 11	352 12 8	2 15 4	103,849 9 4	275,544 17 1	417,128 11 4	121,713 8	405 2 3	23,599 3 0	1,824 16 0	3,434 11 9	546,700 19 8	697,677 16 4	1,000,000 0 0	5 cent.	25,000 0 0	109,268 13 2
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered.	60,082 14 7	3,792 14 8	4,412 15 9	277,727 11 1	611,359 5 3	957,375 1 4	145,917 12 11	.....	25,947 18 0	7,128 3 8	1,414 7 6	1,097,238 1 2	1,277,646 3 3	720,000 0 0	8 cent.	28,800 0 0	115,000 0 0
Oriental Bank Corporation.	45,533 0 0	6,852 2 1	40,989 7 3	202,168 17 6	571,530 4 10	857,073 11 8	163,009 1 11	5,860 19 5	21,506 8 3	2,666 0 0	235,429 5 2	634,016 4 3	1,062,487 19 0	1,500,000 0 0	4 cent.	30,000 0 0	31,076 1 5
City .....	39,972 10 9	264 0 1	8,306 8 11	397,117 6 7	710,286 13 11	1,155,947 0 3	220,188 11 9	1,785 17 6	20,000 0 0	1,114 7 8	96,026 3 4	1,146,412 5 1	1,485,527 5 4	240,000 0 0	10 cent.	12,000 0 0	485,826 6 8
Mercantile Bank of Sydney.	12,950 1 6	.....	11,150 6 2	179,374 17 3	652,744 1 1	856,219 6 0	157,892 8 10	.....	38,723 6 8	1,910 3 0	93,120 16 11	1,998,131 19	1,289,778 14 9	300,000 0 0	9 cent.	13,500 0 0	116,894 0 0
New Zealand.....	.....	2,554 12 10	102,335 6 0	145,017 0 0	294,605 17 10	544,512 16 8	64,607 10 9	2,857 14 7	23,900 0 0	.....	.....	482,022 11 6	573,387 16 10	1,000,000 0 0	15 cent.	75,000 0 0	653,744 18 7
Queensland National (Limited).	.....	1,666 14 4	76,199 14 8	17,208 19 8	189,736 19 4	284,812 8 0	248,518 1 11	.....	.....	1,086 18 6	.....	35,333 13 8	284,938 14 1	450,570 0 0	10 cent.	22,528 10 0	117,574 12 3
Sydney and County (Limited). <sup>h</sup>	2,339 14 6	.....	.....	.....	12,393 6 6	14,733 1 0	1,722 6 8	.....	.....	55 14 4	27,404 4 1	2,195 11 4	31,377 16 5	19,226 0 0	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS ... f	1,387,367 12 7	54,928 18 4	396,731 11 9	8,055,312 8 1	11,822,994 8 2	21,717,334 18 11	3,546,620 12 6	83,697 17 2	594,509 0 1	75,992 11 9	3,048,170 12 7	19,743,262 2 0	27,192,252 16 1	10,029,796 0 0	.....	574,453 10 0	3,877,991 5 0

<sup>a</sup> And from the Branches of this Bank. <sup>b</sup> Dividend 15 per cent. and bonus 2½ per cent. <sup>c</sup> Dividend £75,000, bonus £12,500. <sup>d</sup> Including £900,000 average amount of Government securities held. <sup>e</sup> And Branches. <sup>f</sup> And Bonus. <sup>g</sup> At date of last advices from London. <sup>h</sup> Not including amount of dividend. <sup>i</sup> Including average amount of New South Wales Government Debentures, £55,935 10s. <sup>j</sup> Dividend 10 per cent., bonus 5 per cent. <sup>k</sup> For the period from 18th July to 26th September. <sup>l</sup> Including Government securities, £970,900.



NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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SESSION 1881.

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EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS

Nos. I, II, and III,

OF THE

AMOUNTS RESPECTIVELY ESTIMATED, VOTED,

AND

EMBODIED IN THE APPROPRIATION ACT

(45° VICTORIÆ, No. XXI),

AND THE

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN ACT

(45° VICTORIÆ, No. XXII),

FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1882, AND FOR THE YEAR 1881 AND  
PREVIOUS YEARS,

WITH

NOTES EXPLANATORY.

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SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. I.

SERVICES OF 1882.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of the Colonial Government, for the undermentioned Services, for the year 1882, as respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 45<sup>th</sup> Victoria, No. XXI.

Original Estimate.		Amounts Estimated.					Amounts Voted.					Notes Explanatory of Alterations.	Page.	
Page.	No. of Head.	Head of Service.	Establishments.			Other Services.	Total.	Establishments.			Other Services.			Total.
			Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.			Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.				
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
7	I.	Supplement to Schedule B.				1,389 0 0	1,389 0 0				1,389 0 0	1,389 0 0		
	II.	Executive and Legislative:—												
10		His Excellency the Governor	1,511 0 0	549 0 0	2,060 0 0		2,060 0 0	1,511 0 0	549 0 0	2,060 0 0		2,060 0 0	2,060 0 0	
10		Executive Council	918 0 0	10 0 0	928 0 0		928 0 0	918 0 0	10 0 0	928 0 0		928 0 0	928 0 0	
10		Legislative Council	6,065 0 0	310 0 0	6,375 0 0		6,375 0 0	5,815 0 0	310 0 0	6,125 0 0		6,125 0 0	6,125 0 0	
11		Legislative Assembly	7,167 0 0	1,570 0 0	8,737 0 0		8,737 0 0	7,167 0 0	1,870 0 0	9,037 0 0		9,037 0 0	9,037 0 0	
11		Legislative Council and Assembly	1,600 0 0	650 0 0	2,250 0 0		2,250 0 0	1,000 0 0	650 0 0	1,650 0 0		1,650 0 0	1,650 0 0	
11		Parliamentary Library	800 0 0	720 0 0	1,520 0 0		1,520 0 0	800 0 0	720 0 0	1,520 0 0		1,520 0 0	1,520 0 0	
		Totals	18,061 0 0	4,109 0 0	22,170 0 0		22,170 0 0	17,811 0 0	4,109 0 0	21,920 0 0		21,920 0 0	21,920 0 0	
	III.	Colonial Secretary:—												
14		Colonial Secretary	4,549 0 0	890 0 0	5,439 0 0		5,439 0 0	4,549 0 0	890 0 0	5,439 0 0		5,439 0 0	5,439 0 0	
14		Parliamentary Reporting Staff	3,050 0 0		3,050 0 0		3,050 0 0	3,050 0 0		3,050 0 0		3,050 0 0	3,050 0 0	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces:—												
15		The General Staff	2,415 0 0	610 0 0	3,025 0 0		3,025 0 0	2,415 0 0	610 0 0	3,025 0 0		3,025 0 0	3,025 0 0	
16-16		Artillery Force	19,051 0 0	12,521 0 0	31,572 0 0		31,572 0 0	19,051 0 0	12,521 0 0	31,572 0 0		31,572 0 0	31,572 0 0	
16		Works of Defence				1,006 0 0	1,006 0 0				1,006 0 0	1,006 0 0	1,006 0 0	
17-19		Volunteer Force	28,547 0 0	9,356 0 0	37,903 0 0		37,903 0 0	28,547 0 0	9,356 0 0	37,903 0 0		37,903 0 0	37,903 0 0	
20		Naval Brigade	5,215 0 0	600 0 0	5,815 0 0		5,815 0 0	5,215 0 0	600 0 0	5,815 0 0		5,815 0 0	5,815 0 0	
20-21		Police	171,685 0 0	54,000 0 0	225,685 0 0		225,685 0 0	171,685 0 0	54,000 0 0	225,685 0 0		225,685 0 0	225,685 0 0	
21		Government Analyst	500 0 0	160 0 0	660 0 0		660 0 0	500 0 0	160 0 0	660 0 0		660 0 0	660 0 0	
22-25		Lunacy	24,522 0 0	49,037 0 0	73,559 0 0		73,559 0 0	24,522 0 0	49,037 0 0	73,559 0 0		73,559 0 0	73,559 0 0	
25		Master in Lunacy	1,050 0 0	100 0 0	1,150 0 0		1,150 0 0	1,050 0 0	100 0 0	1,150 0 0		1,150 0 0	1,150 0 0	
25		Medical Board	100 0 0		100 0 0		100 0 0	100 0 0		100 0 0		100 0 0	100 0 0	
26		Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.	2,725 0 0	5,265 0 0	7,990 0 0		7,990 0 0	2,725 0 0	5,265 0 0	7,990 0 0		7,990 0 0	7,990 0 0	
27		Department of Audit	5,775 0 0	1,475 0 0	7,250 0 0		7,250 0 0	5,775 0 0	1,475 0 0	7,250 0 0		7,250 0 0	7,250 0 0	
28		Registrar General	11,295 0 0	3,400 0 0	14,695 0 0		14,695 0 0	11,295 0 0	3,400 0 0	14,695 0 0		14,695 0 0	14,695 0 0	
29		Agent General for the Colony	3,250 0 0	500 0 0	3,750 0 0		3,750 0 0	3,250 0 0	500 0 0	3,750 0 0		3,750 0 0	3,750 0 0	
29		Immigration	1,086 0 0		1,086 0 0	75,000 0 0	76,086 0 0	1,086 0 0		1,086 0 0	75,000 0 0	76,086 0 0	76,086 0 0	
29		City of Sydney Improvement Board	200 0 0	160 0 0	360 0 0		360 0 0	200 0 0	160 0 0	360 0 0		360 0 0	360 0 0	
29		Charitable Institutions	500 0 0	150 0 0	650 0 0		650 0 0	500 0 0	150 0 0	650 0 0		650 0 0	650 0 0	
29		Fisheries Commission	2,860 0 0	450 0 0	3,310 0 0		3,310 0 0	2,860 0 0	450 0 0	3,310 0 0		3,310 0 0	3,310 0 0	
30		Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	1,960 0 0	17,900 0 0	19,860 0 0		19,860 0 0	1,960 0 0	17,900 0 0	19,860 0 0		19,860 0 0	19,860 0 0	
30		Erysipelas Hospital and Branch Asylum for Infirm and Destitute	450 0 0	3,800 0 0	4,250 0 0		4,250 0 0	450 0 0	3,800 0 0	4,250 0 0		4,250 0 0	4,250 0 0	
30		State Children's Relief Department	400 0 0	2,760 0 0	3,160 0 0		3,160 0 0	400 0 0	2,760 0 0	3,160 0 0		3,160 0 0	3,160 0 0	
31		Botanic Gardens	970 0 0	8,020 0 0	8,990 0 0		8,990 0 0	970 0 0	8,020 0 0	8,990 0 0		8,990 0 0	8,990 0 0	
31		State Nursery	160 0 0	1,060 0 0	1,160 0 0		1,160 0 0	160 0 0	1,060 0 0	1,160 0 0		1,160 0 0	1,160 0 0	
31		Government Domains	295 0 0	2,238 0 0	2,533 0 0		2,533 0 0	295 0 0	2,238 0 0	2,533 0 0		2,533 0 0	2,533 0 0	
31		Garden Palace Grounds		1,117 0 0	1,117 0 0		1,117 0 0		1,117 0 0	1,117 0 0		1,117 0 0	1,117 0 0	
32-38		Charitable Allowances	600 0 0		600 0 0	75,291 0 0	75,891 0 0	600 0 0		600 0 0	75,291 0 0	75,891 0 0	75,891 0 0	
34		Miscellaneous Services				47,133 0 0	47,133 0 0				47,133 0 0	47,133 0 0	47,133 0 0	
		Totals	293,210 0 0	175,499 0 0	468,709 0 0	198,480 0 0	667,189 0 0	293,210 0 0	175,499 0 0	468,709 0 0	198,480 0 0	667,189 0 0	667,189 0 0	

IV. Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade:—										
36	Treasury .. .. .	15,805 0 0	2,100 0 0	17,905 0 0	17,905 0 0	15,805 0 0	2,100 0 0	17,905 0 0	17,905 0 0	17,905 0 0
37	Stamp .. .. .	2,770 0 0	240 0 0	3,010 0 0	3,010 0 0	2,770 0 0	240 0 0	3,010 0 0	3,010 0 0	3,010 0 0
37-40	Customs .. .. .	38,440 0 0	11,760 0 0	48,200 0 0	48,200 0 0	38,440 0 0	11,760 0 0	48,200 0 0	48,200 0 0	48,200 0 0
41	Colonial Distilleries and Refineries .. .. .	3,479 0 0	896 0 0	4,375 0 0	4,375 0 0	3,479 0 0	896 0 0	4,375 0 0	4,375 0 0	4,375 0 0
41	Gold Receivers .. .. .	255 0 0	.....	255 0 0	255 0 0	255 0 0	.....	255 0 0	255 0 0	255 0 0
41	Gold and Escort .. .. .	.....	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	.....	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0
42	Government Printer's Department .. .. .	41,739 0 0	8,350 0 0	45,089 0 0	45,089 0 0	41,739 0 0	8,350 0 0	45,089 0 0	45,089 0 0	45,089 0 0
48	Stores and Stationery .. .. .	2,656 0 0	75,200 0 0	77,856 0 0	77,856 0 0	2,656 0 0	75,200 0 0	77,856 0 0	77,856 0 0	77,856 0 0
43-44	Ordnance and Barrack Department .. .. .	5,040 0 0	1,877 0 0	6,917 0 0	6,917 0 0	5,040 0 0	1,877 0 0	6,917 0 0	6,917 0 0	6,917 0 0
44	Health and Emigration Officers .. .. .	975 0 0	80 0 0	1,055 0 0	1,055 0 0	975 0 0	80 0 0	1,055 0 0	1,055 0 0	1,055 0 0
44	Quarantine .. .. .	941 0 0	500 0 0	1,441 0 0	1,441 0 0	941 0 0	500 0 0	1,441 0 0	1,441 0 0	1,441 0 0
44	Board of Pharmacy .. .. .	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
45	Shipping Masters .. .. .	2,155 0 0	170 0 0	2,325 0 0	2,325 0 0	2,155 0 0	170 0 0	2,325 0 0	2,325 0 0	2,325 0 0
45	Glebe Island Abattoir .. .. .	1,040 0 0	1,105 0 0	2,145 0 0	2,145 0 0	1,040 0 0	1,105 0 0	2,145 0 0	2,145 0 0	2,145 0 0
45-49	Marine Board of New South Wales .. .. .	31,758 0 0	4,970 0 0	36,728 0 0	36,728 0 0	31,758 0 0	4,970 0 0	36,728 0 0	36,728 0 0	36,728 0 0
49	Lifboats .. .. .	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
50	Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	300 0 0	25 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	300 0 0	25 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0
50	Advance to Treasurer .. .. .	.....	.....	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	.....	.....	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0
Totals .. .. .		145,453 0 0	102,273 0 0	247,726 0 0	247,726 0 0	145,453 0 0	102,273 0 0	247,726 0 0	247,726 0 0	247,726 0 0
V. Public Instruction:—										
52-54	Public Instruction, under Act 43 Vic. No. 23 .. .. .	413,748 0 0	196,825 0 0	610,573 0 0	610,573 0 0	413,748 0 0	196,825 0 0	610,573 0 0	610,573 0 0	610,573 0 0
54	Public Scholarships .. .. .	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
55	Industrial Schools .. .. .	2,458 0 0	4,793 0 0	7,251 0 0	7,251 0 0	2,458 0 0	4,793 0 0	7,251 0 0	7,251 0 0	7,251 0 0
55	Orphan Schools, Parramatta .. .. .	.....	.....	8,020 0 0	8,020 0 0	.....	.....	8,020 0 0	8,020 0 0	8,020 0 0
56	Observatory .. .. .	2,365 0 0	1,375 0 0	3,740 0 0	3,740 0 0	2,365 0 0	1,375 0 0	3,740 0 0	3,740 0 0	3,740 0 0
56	Museum .. .. .	1,150 0 0	9,900 0 0	11,050 0 0	11,050 0 0	1,150 0 0	9,900 0 0	11,050 0 0	11,050 0 0	11,050 0 0
57	Free Public Library .. .. .	2,442 0 0	3,387 0 0	5,829 0 0	5,829 0 0	2,442 0 0	3,387 0 0	5,829 0 0	5,829 0 0	5,829 0 0
57	Church and School Lands .. .. .	1,200 0 0	820 0 0	2,020 0 0	2,020 0 0	1,200 0 0	820 0 0	2,020 0 0	2,020 0 0	2,020 0 0
58-59	Grants in aid of Public Institutions .. .. .	.....	.....	40,982 0 0	40,982 0 0	.....	.....	40,982 0 0	40,982 0 0	40,982 0 0
Totals .. .. .		423,363 0 0	216,600 0 0	639,963 0 0	639,963 0 0	423,363 0 0	216,600 0 0	639,963 0 0	639,963 0 0	639,963 0 0
VI. Administration of Justice:—										
62	Department of Justice .. .. .	4,565 0 0	413 0 0	4,978 0 0	4,978 0 0	4,565 0 0	413 0 0	4,978 0 0	4,978 0 0	4,978 0 0
63	Master in Equity .. .. .	1,974 0 0	.....	1,974 0 0	1,974 0 0	1,974 0 0	.....	1,974 0 0	1,974 0 0	1,974 0 0
63	Prothonotary .. .. .	4,911 0 0	9,200 0 0	14,111 0 0	14,111 0 0	4,911 0 0	9,200 0 0	14,111 0 0	14,111 0 0	14,111 0 0
64	Sheriff .. .. .	9,767 0 0	8,525 0 0	18,292 0 0	18,292 0 0	9,767 0 0	8,525 0 0	18,292 0 0	18,292 0 0	18,292 0 0
64	Insolvency Court .. .. .	1,595 0 0	50 0 0	1,645 0 0	1,645 0 0	1,595 0 0	50 0 0	1,645 0 0	1,645 0 0	1,645 0 0
65-68	District Courts .. .. .	5,237 0 0	3,000 0 0	8,237 0 0	8,237 0 0	5,162 0 0	3,000 0 0	8,162 0 0	8,162 0 0	8,162 0 0
68	Coroners' Inquests .. .. .	650 0 0	2,810 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	650 0 0	2,810 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0	3,460 0 0
69-81	Petty Sessions .. .. .	65,422 0 0	9,300 0 0	74,722 0 0	74,722 0 0	65,422 0 0	9,300 0 0	74,722 0 0	74,722 0 0	74,722 0 0
82-86	Prisons .. .. .	52,422 0 0	47,801 0 0	100,223 0 0	100,223 0 0	52,422 0 0	47,801 0 0	100,223 0 0	100,223 0 0	100,223 0 0
87	The Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls .. .. .	329 0 0	.....	329 0 0	329 0 0	329 0 0	.....	329 0 0	329 0 0	329 0 0
87	Registrar of Copyright .. .. .	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	200 0 0	20 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
87	Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	.....	.....	1,541 0 0	1,541 0 0	.....	.....	1,541 0 0	1,541 0 0	1,541 0 0
Totals .. .. .		147,073 0 0	81,119 0 0	228,192 0 0	228,192 0 0	146,998 0 0	81,119 0 0	228,117 0 0	228,117 0 0	228,068 0 0
VII. The Attorney General:—										
90	The Attorney General .. .. .	760 0 0	4,175 0 0	4,935 0 0	4,935 0 0	760 0 0	4,175 0 0	4,935 0 0	4,935 0 0	4,935 0 0
90	Parliamentary Draftsman .. .. .	1,299 0 0	60 0 0	1,299 0 0	1,299 0 0	1,299 0 0	60 0 0	1,299 0 0	1,299 0 0	1,299 0 0
91	Crown Solicitor .. .. .	3,376 0 0	150 0 0	3,526 0 0	3,526 0 0	3,376 0 0	150 0 0	3,526 0 0	3,526 0 0	3,526 0 0
91	Quarter Sessions .. .. .	5,114 0 0	17,200 0 0	22,314 0 0	22,314 0 0	5,114 0 0	17,200 0 0	22,314 0 0	22,314 0 0	22,314 0 0
91	Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
Totals .. .. .		10,489 0 0	21,585 0 0	32,074 0 0	32,074 0 0	10,489 0 0	21,585 0 0	32,074 0 0	32,074 0 0	32,274 0 0
VIII. Secretary for Lands:—										
94-95	Department of Lands .. .. .	12,183 0 0	6,225 0 0	18,408 0 0	18,408 0 0	12,183 0 0	6,225 0 0	18,408 0 0	18,408 0 0	18,408 0 0
95	Conditional Land Sales .. .. .	16,470 0 0	11,800 0 0	28,270 0 0	28,270 0 0	16,470 0 0	11,800 0 0	28,270 0 0	28,270 0 0	28,270 0 0
96	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others .. .. .	5,225 0 0	2,000 0 0	7,225 0 0	7,225 0 0	5,225 0 0	2,000 0 0	7,225 0 0	7,225 0 0	7,225 0 0
96-98	Survey of Lands .. .. .	95,094 0 0	231,767 0 0	326,861 0 0	326,861 0 0	95,094 0 0	231,767 0 0	326,861 0 0	326,861 0 0	326,861 0 0
98-99	Triangulation and General Survey of the Colony .. .. .	7,730 0 0	13,740 0 0	21,470 0 0	21,470 0 0	7,730 0 0	13,740 0 0	21,470 0 0	21,470 0 0	21,470 0 0
99	Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	.....	.....	24,702 0 0	24,702 0 0	.....	.....	24,702 0 0	24,702 0 0	24,702 0 0
Totals .. .. .		136,702 0 0	266,132 0 0	402,834 0 0	402,834 0 0	136,702 0 0	266,132 0 0	402,834 0 0	402,834 0 0	402,834 0 0

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT—continued.

Page.	No. of Head.	Original Estimate.	Head of Service.	Amounts Estimated.					Amounts Voted.					Notes Explanatory of Alterations.		
				Establishments.			Other Services.	Total.	Establishments.			Other Services.	Total.			
				Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.			Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.					
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Page.		
				000 0 0	000 0 0	5,362 0 0	5,352 0 0	4,762 0 0	600 0 0	5,362 0 0	5,352 0 0	600 0 0	5,352 0 0			
				3,879 0 0	145 0 0	4,024 0 0	4,024 0 0	3,879 0 0	145 0 0	4,024 0 0	4,024 0 0	3,879 0 0	145 0 0	4,500 0 0		
				1,160 0 0	3,350 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	1,160 0 0	3,350 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	1,160 0 0	3,350 0 0	4,500 0 0		
				29,952 0 0	33,572 0 0	63,524 0 0	63,524 0 0	29,952 0 0	33,572 0 0	63,524 0 0	63,524 0 0	29,952 0 0	33,572 0 0	63,524 0 0		
				3,558 0 0	3,558 0 0	7,116 0 0	7,116 0 0	3,558 0 0	3,558 0 0	7,116 0 0	7,116 0 0	3,558 0 0	3,558 0 0	7,116 0 0		
				10,757 0 0	4,148 0 0	14,905 0 0	14,905 0 0	10,757 0 0	4,148 0 0	14,905 0 0	14,905 0 0	10,757 0 0	4,148 0 0	14,905 0 0		
							223,028 0 0				223,028 0 0			223,028 0 0		
							23,928 0 0				23,928 0 0			23,928 0 0		
				4,175 0 0	1,800 0 0	5,975 0 0	5,975 0 0	4,175 0 0	1,800 0 0	5,975 0 0	5,975 0 0	4,175 0 0	1,800 0 0	5,975 0 0		
				12,083 0 0	4,795 0 0	16,878 0 0	16,878 0 0	12,083 0 0	4,795 0 0	16,878 0 0	16,878 0 0	12,083 0 0	4,795 0 0	16,878 0 0		
				300 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0		
							25,764 0 0				25,764 0 0			25,764 0 0		
							60 0 0				60 0 0			60 0 0		
				70,606 0 0	48,410 0 0	119,016 0 0	1,039,355 0 0	70,606 0 0	48,410 0 0	119,016 0 0	920,339 0 0	1,039,355 0 0	70,606 0 0	48,410 0 0	119,016 0 0	
				6,920 0 0	200 0 0	7,120 0 0	7,120 0 0	6,920 0 0	200 0 0	7,120 0 0	7,120 0 0	6,920 0 0	200 0 0	7,120 0 0		
				7,870 0 0	5,546 0 0	13,416 0 0	13,416 0 0	7,870 0 0	5,546 0 0	13,416 0 0	13,416 0 0	7,870 0 0	5,546 0 0	13,416 0 0		
				39,273 0 0	843,802 0 0	883,075 0 0	883,075 0 0	39,273 0 0	843,802 0 0	883,075 0 0	883,075 0 0	39,273 0 0	843,802 0 0	883,075 0 0		
							5,113 0 0				5,113 0 0			5,113 0 0		
				54,063 0 0	849,548 0 0	903,611 0 0	908,724 0 0	54,063 0 0	849,548 0 0	903,611 0 0	908,724 0 0	54,063 0 0	849,548 0 0	903,611 0 0		
				87,099 0 0	20,522 0 0	107,621 0 0	186,100 0 0	87,099 0 0	20,522 0 0	107,621 0 0	186,100 0 0	87,099 0 0	20,522 0 0	107,621 0 0		
				5,420 0 0	6,950 0 0	12,370 0 0	12,370 0 0	5,420 0 0	6,950 0 0	12,370 0 0	12,370 0 0	5,420 0 0	6,950 0 0	12,370 0 0		
				94,051 0 0	41,450 0 0	135,501 0 0	135,501 0 0	94,051 0 0	41,450 0 0	135,501 0 0	135,501 0 0	94,051 0 0	41,450 0 0	135,501 0 0		
							11,843 0 0				11,843 0 0			11,843 0 0		
							2,500 0 0				2,500 0 0			2,500 0 0		
				186,570 0 0	68,922 0 0	255,492 0 0	200,443 0 0	186,570 0 0	68,922 0 0	255,492 0 0	200,443 0 0	186,570 0 0	68,922 0 0	255,492 0 0		
				13,491 0 0	9,158 0 0	22,649 0 0	25,350 0 0	13,491 0 0	9,158 0 0	22,649 0 0	25,350 0 0	13,491 0 0	9,158 0 0	22,649 0 0		
				1,050 0 0	3,750 0 0	4,800 0 0	4,800 0 0	1,050 0 0	3,750 0 0	4,800 0 0	4,800 0 0	1,050 0 0	3,750 0 0	4,800 0 0		
				11,535 0 0	10,663 0 0	22,198 0 0	22,198 0 0	11,535 0 0	10,663 0 0	22,198 0 0	22,198 0 0	11,535 0 0	10,663 0 0	22,198 0 0		
				13,191 0 0	1,855 0 0	15,046 0 0	15,046 0 0	13,191 0 0	1,855 0 0	15,046 0 0	15,046 0 0	13,191 0 0	1,855 0 0	15,046 0 0		
				220 0 0	500 0 0	720 0 0	720 0 0	220 0 0	500 0 0	720 0 0	720 0 0	220 0 0	500 0 0	720 0 0		
				1,425 0 0	750 0 0	2,175 0 0	2,175 0 0	1,425 0 0	750 0 0	2,175 0 0	2,175 0 0	1,425 0 0	750 0 0	2,175 0 0		
				1,092 0 0	13,750 0 0	14,752 0 0	14,752 0 0	1,092 0 0	13,750 0 0	14,752 0 0	14,752 0 0	1,092 0 0	13,750 0 0	14,752 0 0		
				150 0 0	350 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	150 0 0	350 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	150 0 0	350 0 0	500 0 0		
							20,000 0 0				20,000 0 0			20,000 0 0		
				42,064 0 0	40,776 0 0	82,840 0 0	45,350 0 0	42,064 0 0	40,776 0 0	82,840 0 0	45,350 0 0	42,064 0 0	40,776 0 0	82,840 0 0		
							697,130 0 0				697,130 0 0			697,130 0 0		
				1,527,654 0 0	1,874,973 0 0	3,402,627 0 0	2,311,145 0 0	1,527,329 0 0	1,874,973 0 0	3,402,302 0 0	2,311,145 0 0	1,527,329 0 0	1,874,973 0 0	3,402,302 0 0	2,311,145 0 0	
								325 0 0			325 0 0			325 0 0		
				1,527,654 0 0	1,874,973 0 0	3,402,627 0 0	2,311,145 0 0	1,527,654 0 0	1,874,973 0 0	3,402,627 0 0	2,311,145 0 0	1,527,654 0 0	1,874,973 0 0	3,402,627 0 0	2,311,145 0 0	



NOTES EXPLANATORY of the alterations made in the Original Estimates for 1882, in their progress through Committee of Supply.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
<b>II.—Executive and Legislative.</b>					
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6,065 0 0	310 0 0	6,375 0 0	.....	6,375 0 0	
<b>REDUCED.</b> By <i>Negative</i> .—Proposed Increases to salaries .....	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0
Amount Voted.....	5,815 0 0	310 0 0	6,125 0 0	.....	6,125 0 0
<b>III.—Colonial Secretary.</b>					
<b>POLICE.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	167,762 0 0	54,000 0 0	221,762 0 0	.....	221,762 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b> By <i>Message No. 42</i> .—Ten Senior Constables, at 7s. 6d. per diem, £1,368; and twenty constables, 1st class, at 7s. per diem, £2,555 .....	3,923 0 0	.....	3,923 0 0	.....	3,923 0 0
Amount Voted.....	171,685 0 0	54,000 0 0	225,685 0 0	.....	225,685 0 0
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0	71,791 0 0	72,391 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b> By <i>Message No. 42</i> .—In aid of the erection of a Hospital for Infectious Diseases at Newcastle (Re-vote of Vote of 1876), £3,000; in aid of the erection of a Fever and Erysipelas Ward to the Wagga Wagga Hospital, £500 .....	.....	.....	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
Amount Voted.....	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0	75,291 0 0	75,891 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>					
Amount of Estimate.....	.....	.....	.....	41,133 0 0	41,133 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b> By <i>Message No. 42</i> .—For cost of completing the compilation of the Census Returns, £4,000; for the improvement of Wentworth Park, £2,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Amount Voted.....	.....	.....	.....	47,133 0 0	47,133 0 0
<b>VI.—Administration of Justice.</b>					
<b>DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	5,237 0 0	3,000 0 0	8,237 0 0	.....	8,237 0 0
<b>REDUCED.</b> By <i>Negative</i> .—Item, £75, Salary Registrar, Goulburn .....	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0
Amount Voted .....	5,162 0 0	3,000 0 0	8,162 0 0	.....	8,162 0 0
<b>IX.—Secretary for Public Works.</b>					
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.</b>					
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Amount of Estimate .....	3,558 0 0	.....	3,558 0 0	55,130 0 0	58,688 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b> By <i>Message No. 42</i> .—For completing the Sea Wall at Coogee.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250 0 0	2,250 0 0
Amount Voted .....	3,558 0 0	.....	3,558 0 0	57,380 0 0	60,938 0 0

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 20th December, 1881.

F. W. WEBB,  
Clerk Assistant.

## No. II.

(SERVICES OF 1881 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.)

*EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS of the Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 45° Victoria No. XXI, for the Supplementary Service of the Year 1881 and previous Years.*

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Estimates .....	469,923	13	1
Total Voted and Embodied in the Appropriation Act for 1882 .....	£ 469,923	13	1

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 20th December, 1881.F. W. WEBB,  
Clerk Assistant.

## No. III.

(BY LOAN—1882.)

*EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS of the Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Public Works Loan Act, 45° Victoria No. XXII, for the Service of the Year 1882.*

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Estimates .....	1,000,000	0	0
Amount Voted and Embodied in the Public Works Loan Act .....	£ 1,000,000	0	0

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 20th December, 1881.F. W. WEBB,  
Clerk Assistant.

1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MURRAY RIVER CUSTOMS.

(CONVENTION BETWEEN NEW SOUTH WALES AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 July, 1881.*

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Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 21st July, 1881.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Convention made between this Colony and the Province of South Australia, relative to the operation of the Customs Laws on the River Murray.

HENRY PARKES.

*CONVENTION made and entered into between the Honorable Sir HENRY PARKES, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Colonial Secretary, and the Honorable JAMES WATSON, Colonial Treasurer, for and on behalf of the Colony of New South Wales, of the one part, and the Honorable WILLIAM MORGAN, Chief Secretary, and the Honorable WILLIAM BENJAMIN ROUNSEVELL, Treasurer, for and on behalf of the Province of South Australia, of the other part.*

FOR the purpose of enabling each of the Colonies of South Australia and New South Wales to receive the duties of Customs to which it is entitled on goods imported from one to the other by way of the river Murray or across the boundary between the respective Colonies without the actual collection of such duties by Customs Officers on the occasion of each importation it is agreed as follows:—

1. That for a period of three years from the eleventh day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one inclusive goods of all kinds including live stock shall be imported from South Australia into New South Wales and from New South  
Wales

Wales into South Australia by way of the river Murray or across the boundary between the respective Colonies without collection of Customs duties or charges of any kind upon any such importation save as hereinafter excepted.

2. That during such period there shall be paid to New South Wales by South Australia by equal quarterly payments the yearly sum of £47,500 as the consolidated rate payable by that Colony in lieu of the Collection of Customs duties.

3. That the duties on goods which prior to the eleventh day of January shall have been imported into New South Wales from South Australia by way of the river Murray or across the boundary between the respective Colonies and shall then be in any of the New South Wales bonded warehouses on that river or its tributaries and the duties on all goods which may hereafter during the continuance of this Agreement be placed in the present or any future bonded warehouse in New South Wales on the said river or its tributaries from South Australia shall be collected by New South Wales and paid over to South Australia without charge.

4. That should the Legislature of New South Wales during the period of three years set forth in the first clause of this Agreement reduce or repeal the Customs or Excise duties at present imposed by law the yearly sum to be paid to New South Wales shall in a corresponding manner be adjusted and reduced such adjustment to be determined by the amount of duties collected during the year 1880 on the dutiable article or articles affected by such alteration of the law.

5. That should the said Legislature during the same period of three years increase the Customs or Excise Duties at present imposed by law or impose new Duties upon articles now admitted free the sum to be paid to New South Wales shall be adjusted and increased by the proportional amount received or receivable on the articles so subjected to Customs duties which shall be imported into New South Wales by way of the river Murray or across the boundary between the respective Colonies or be taken out of bond for consumption during the next succeeding six months after the Act imposing such duties shall come into operation.

6. That nevertheless it shall be optional for New South Wales or South Australia on the Legislature of either Colony passing any measure altering the Customs or Excise duties at present in force in such Colony to retire from this Agreement on giving thirty days' notice of its intention so to retire.

7. That the Government of South Australia shall afford all customary facilities for the transport under bond of goods destined for consumption in New South Wales to the boundary between the respective Colonies.

8. That all tobacco grown in either Colony and imported into the other Colony in leaf shall be subject to the duty payable on such tobacco by the Tariff of the Colony into which it is imported and all tobacco manufactured in either Colony and exported into the other shall be subject to the duty payable on manufactured tobacco in the latter Colony less the amount paid in the former upon the imported leaf such additional duty to be accounted for by the Colony collecting it to the Colony from which it is imported.

9. That nothing herein shall be held to prevent New South Wales making such arrangements not inconsistent with this Agreement with Victoria as it may think fit in reference to Customs Duties on goods imported into New South Wales from Victoria by way of the river Murray or establishing and maintaining such Custom Houses and bonded warehouses and making such regulations as it may think fit for the collection of Customs duties on goods imported from or through Victoria by way of the river  
Murray

Murray but any goods imported into South Australia by the said river from Victoria or across the said river from Victoria *via* New South Wales shall be altogether exempt from the provisions of this Agreement and shall be chargeable with duty according to the South Australian tariff then in force and the New South Wales officers of Customs shall co-operate with the South Australian Customs officers and take all proper steps to prevent the provisions of this Agreement being in any such way infringed.

10. That either Government shall be entitled to terminate the convention at any time on giving to the other Government notice in writing of its intention three months prior to such termination.

Done at Sydney the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

HENRY PARKES.  
JAMES WATSON.

Done at Adelaide the thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

WILLIAM MORGAN.  
WM. B. ROUNSEVELL.

In the presence of—

G. S. WRIGHT.



1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT ON SURTAXES D'ENTREPÔT, &c., RECENTLY  
PRESENTED TO THE FRENCH SENATE BY THE COM-  
MITTEE ON THE GENERAL TARIFF BILL.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th June, 1881.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Circular Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing copy of a Report on Surtaxes d'Entrepôt, &c., recently presented to the French Senate by the Committee on the General Tariff Bill.

JAMES WATSON.

(Circular.)

Downing-street,  
21st March, 1881.

Sir,

With reference to my predecessor's Circular Despatch of the 18th of February, 1880, on the subject of the proposed new French General Tariff Bill, I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of your Government, a copy of a Report on Surtaxes d'Entrepôt, &c., recently presented to the French Senate by the Committee on the General Tariff Bill.

I have, &c.,  
KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of New South Wales.

NO. 24—SÉNAT, SESSION 1881.

Annexe au Procès-Verbal de la Séance du 3 Février 1881.

RAPPORT fait au nom de la Commission\* chargée d'examiner  
le projet de loi, concernant l'établissement du Tarif  
général des Douanes.

(Tarif de sortie.—Surtaxes d'entrepôt.—Régime applicable aux  
produits importés des colonies et possessions françaises.

PAR M. ANCEL,  
Sénateur.

TARIF DE SORTIE. (TABLEAU B.)

Messieurs,

Le tableau B où se trouvent inscrits les tarifs de sortie  
ne se compose que de trois chapitres, dans le projet de loi qui  
a été adopté par la Chambre des Députés, et qui est soumis

\* Cette Commission est composée de MM. Feray, Président; De Parieu, Anceel, Vice-Présidents; Paris, Denis (Gustave), Secrétaires; Dupuy De Lome, Caillaux, Mayran, Cordier, Scheurer-Kestner, Gaston Bazille, Dauphinot, Baron de Lareinty, Pouyer-Quertier, Robert-Dehault, Oscar De Lafayette, Issartier, Cherpin.

à l'examen du Sénat. Le projet de loi, déposé par le  
Gouvernement le 21 janvier 1878, contenait un tarif de  
de sortie, dont voici les dispositions :

Désignation des Produits.	Droits (Décimes et 4 p. 100 compris).
Chiens de forte race exportés par la frontière de terre.	Par tête 6f ,,
Chiffons, autres que ceux de pure laine et drilles de toute espèce, y compris les vieux cordages goudronnés ou non.	les 100 kil. 4f ,,
Carton de simple moulage ou pâte de papier ...	12 ,,
Contrefaçons en librairie .....	Prohibées.
Munitions de guerre .....	Prohibées.
Toutes autres marchandises .....	Exemptes.

La Chambre des Députés a maintenu le droit de 6 francs à l'importation des chiens de forte race par la frontière de terre. Nous vous signalerons plus loin une proposition faite à la Commission du Sénat par M. le Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, proposition qui tend à prohiber la sortie de ces animaux.

La Chambre des Députés, dans sa séance du 29 mai 1880, a supprimé, d'un commun accord avec le Gouvernement, le droit de 4 francs par 100 kilogrammes à la sortie des chiffons, autres que ceux de pure laine et drilles de toute espèce, y compris les vieux cordages goudronnés ou non. Elle a également supprimé le droit de 12 francs à la sortie du carton de simple moulage ou pâte de papier. Ces droits constituaient un avantage pour nos fabricants de papier qui conservaient ainsi leurs matières premières. Comme compensation de la suppression de ces droits de sortie, le droit à l'entrée des papiers venant de l'étranger a été augmenté. C'est là une question qu'il n'y a pas lieu d'aborder ici et qui a trouvé sa place dans le rapport spécial sur le papier et ses applications.

La prohibition à la sortie des contrefaçons en librairie inscrite au projet du Gouvernement a été maintenue par la Chambre des Députés.

C'est d'accord avec le Gouvernement que la Commission de la Chambre a levé la prohibition à la sortie des munitions de guerre ; cette mesure a été prise dans l'intérêt des fabricants français d'armes et de munitions.

En résumé, le tarif de sortie (tableau B) a été réduit par la Chambre aux trois chapitres suivants :

Chapitre 580.—Chiens de forte race exportés par la frontière de terre .....	6 fr.
Chapitre 581.—Contrefaçons en librairie ...	Prohibées.
Chapitre 583.—Toutes autres marchandises.	Exemptes.

Votre Commission a reçu de M. le Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce une lettre datée du 22 novembre, qui contient les passages suivants concernant le chapitre 580 :

« Le droit de 6 francs à l'exportation des chiens de forte race par les frontières de terre a soulevé des réclamations de la part d'agriculteurs qui se plaignent des ravages qu'exercent ces animaux uniquement employés à faire la fraude du tabac, en traversant leurs champs, loin des routes où se trouvent les bureaux de douanes. D'autre part, le département des finances a fait observer que le droit de 6 francs était par lui-même insuffisant pour empêcher l'exportation.

« La charge des chiens fraudeurs qui descend quelquefois à 2 kilogrammes de tabac, s'élève souvent à 12 et même 15 kilogr. Une introduction frauduleuse de tabac au moyen d'un chien exporté après paiement du droit de 6 francs, peut donc, à raison de 5 francs en moyenne par kilogramme, produire un bénéfice de 10 à 80 fr. Pour être efficace, la taxe devrait être fixée à ce dernier chiffre ; mais par l'élévation même, on rendrait l'application difficile, et du reste, il ne s'agit pas dans l'espèce de créer un revenu au Trésor, mais bien de détruire la fraude.

« Dans ces conditions, il a paru plus simple de demander la prohibition qui atteindra plus facilement le but que l'on se propose, et qui facilitera l'action de la douane. Pour que cette prohibition ait une sanction efficace, il y aurait lieu, peut-être, d'insérer dans le tarif de sortie une clause pénale contre les contrevenants. »

Il résulte de la lettre de M. le Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce que c'est à la fois dans l'intérêt des cultivateurs de l'extrême frontière dont les récoltes sont ravagées par les chiens des contrebandiers, et dans l'intérêt du Trésor, que le Gouvernement demande que le droit de 6 francs à la sortie des chiens de forte race, voté par la Chambre, soit remplacé par la prohibition. La Commission a examiné la proposition du Ministre. Le rapporteur se bornera à faire remarquer, très incidemment du reste, que l'État détenteur du monopole des tabacs, n'hésite pas à nous demander de sauvegarder ses intérêts par les mesures les plus énergiques, alors qu'on marchandait à notre agriculture, à notre industrie, les droits compensateurs les plus indispensables.

M. le Directeur général des Douanes a insisté pour que la proposition fût adoptée, elle n'a pas été combattue. M. le Directeur général des Douanes a demandé à votre Commission de formuler ainsi la disposition pénale qui serait inscrite dans le projet de loi, disposition qui formera le paragraphe 2 de l'article 13 :

« Les infractions à la disposition prohibant la sortie des chiens de forte race par les frontières de terre donneront lieu à l'application des peines édictées par la loi du 28 avril 1816 pour les importateurs en contrebande des marchandises prohibées. »

Nous vous proposons, en résumé, de prononcer la prohibition, à la sortie par la frontière de terre des chiens de forte race, et d'inscrire le paragraphe ci-dessus dans l'article 1<sup>er</sup> du projet de loi portant fixation du tarif général des Douanes. Nous vous proposons aussi d'adopter les chapitres 581 et 583, comme au projet voté par la Chambre. Le chapitre 582 prohibant la sortie des munitions de guerre restera supprimé, ainsi que les tarifs à la sortie des chiffons et du carton de simple moulage, ou pâte de papier.

Ainsi réduit, notre tarif général de sortie ne s'appliquera plus à aucun intérêt industriel ou agricole, et votre Commission ne croit pas inutile de vous faire remarquer qu'il n'en est pas partout de même à l'étranger. C'est ainsi, par exemple, que l'Italie applique un tarif de sortie qui lui procure de véritables ressources, tarif dont voici les principaux articles :

Vin en futaies.....	1 fr. 10 l'hectolitre.
Vin en bouteilles .....	5 50 le cent.
Huile d'olive.....	1 10 les 100 kil.
Lie de vin .....	2 20 —
Fromages .....	4 40 —
Bœufs et taureaux .....	5 50 par tête.
Vaches .....	4 40 —
Bouillons et taurillons .....	2 20 —
Veaux.....	1 10 —

etc. etc.

Notre tarif de sortie est donc conçu dans un esprit essentiellement libéral. En voici les dispositions :

TABLEAU B.  
Tarif de sortie.

Chapitres.	Désignation des Produits.	Projet adopté par la Chambre.	Projet de la Commission du Sénat.
580	Chiens de forte race exportés par les frontières de terre.	6 fr. par tête.	Prohibées.
581	Contrefaçons en librairie.	Prohibées.	Prohibées.
583	Toutes autres marchandises.	Exemptes.	Exemptes.

SURTAXES D'ENTREPÔT.

Le projet de loi déposé à la Chambre des Députés par le Gouvernement abaissait dans de fortes proportions les surtaxes d'entrepôt applicables à plusieurs produits d'origine extra-européenne importés d'un pays d'Europe. La surtaxe de 20 fr. 80 sur le café en fèves et le cacao en fèves était ramenée à 10 francs ; la surtaxe de 41 fr. 60 sur le girofle, la cannelle et cassia-lignea, le poivre et piment, les amomes et cardamomes était abaissée à 10 francs ; la surtaxe de 31 fr. 40 sur le thé était ramenée à 20 francs ; la surtaxe de 31 fr. 20 sur l'indigo et ses composés était réduite à 20 francs, etc., etc. Un accord est intervenu sur presque tous les points entre le Gouvernement et la Commission de la Chambre, les surtaxes ont été presque toutes fixées à leur ancien chiffre, sauf quelques exceptions regrettables.

La discussion des surtaxes d'entrepôt n'a donné lieu dans la séance de la Chambre des Députés qu'à un débat assez court qui a porté exclusivement sur l'exemption dont les laines d'Australie et du Cap, les cotons de l'Inde et le jute bénéficieraient désormais aussi bien dans le tarif général que dans le tarif conventionnel.

En présence de l'accord intervenu entre le Gouvernement et la Commission de la Chambre des Députés, et satisfaction ayant été donnée dans la plupart des cas aux intérêts de nos ports et de notre marine marchande, votre Commission s'est ralliée presque sans débat aux surtaxes du projet qu'elle soumet à votre approbation. La tâche de votre Rapporteur se trouve ainsi simplifiée et peut-être, pourrait-il se borner à vous transmettre les conclusions de votre Commission.

Cependant, Messieurs, la question des surtaxes d'entrepôt présente pour notre marine marchande, et surtout pour nos ports de commerce un si grand intérêt, que nous nous ferions scrupule de ne pas lui consacrer quelques observations générales.

Autrefois, notre marine marchande bénéficiait de la surtaxe de pavillon et de la surtaxe d'entrepôt. Toute marchandise étrangère, quelle que fût sa provenance, payait à l'entrée en France une surtaxe de pavillon lorsqu'elle n'était pas transportée par des navires français ou par des navires du pays de production. La surtaxe d'entrepôt atteignait et atteignait encore celles de ces marchandises qui, même par navires français, sont importées des entrepôts étrangers.

La surtaxe de pavillon a disparu, et vous savez ce qu'est devenu notre marine marchande sous le régime de la libre concurrence. Il a fallu chercher à rendre à nos chantiers et à notre navigation la vie et l'activité en accordant des primes à la construction et à l'armement. Les surtaxes d'entrepôt dont on proposait la suppression en même temps que celle de la surtaxe de pavillon ont été heureusement maintenues. Elles rencontrent cependant des adversaires : les droits de douanes en rencontrent aussi. Ces adversaires sont de deux sortes. Selon les uns la marine marchande et le commerce des ports ne peuvent pas avoir la prétention d'obtenir des surtaxes d'entrepôt pas plus que les industriels et les agriculteurs ne peuvent avoir celle d'être mis, jusqu'à un certain point, à l'abri de l'importation étrangère par des droits compensateurs.

Cette théorie n'a point été soulevée dans votre Commission, qui s'est bornée à discuter les surtaxes d'entrepôt inscrites dans le projet de loi soumis au Sénat.

Les surtaxes d'entrepôt ont naturellement aussi pour adversaires ceux qu'elles atteignent ou qu'elles paraissent atteindre dans leurs intérêts particuliers.

Rarement, soit en matière de douanes, soit en matière de surtaxes d'entrepôt ou de pavillon, on trouve l'intérêt particulier disposé à s'incliner devant l'intérêt général.

Il y a des représentants des ports qui combattent les droits de douanes réclamés par l'Agriculture et l'Industrie et qui restent très partisans de surtaxes d'entrepôt ; de même il y a des industriels qui demandent des droits compensateurs pour eux-mêmes et qui sont hostiles à ces surtaxes.

Qu'il nous soit permis de dire que ces intérêts opposés en apparence sont en réalité absolument solidaires, et c'est à les concilier que les pouvoirs publics doivent surtout s'attacher, en se plaçant au point de vue supérieur des intérêts généraux.

Le commerce maritime et la marine supportent les mêmes charges que l'industrie et ont droit à la même protection. Les surtaxes d'entrepôt telles qu'elles sont réclamées représentent certes la forme de protection la plus modérée.



N'oublions pas que les navires français sont comme des voies françaises de transport prolongées jusqu'aux pays les plus lointains.

Il est hors de doute que partout où la marine française pénètre avec des produits français, elle crée des débouchés pour ces produits, tandis que par un effet contraire, d'ailleurs naturel, les marines étrangères qui exportent nos produits cherchent à les remplacer par ceux de leur propre pays. Ainsi se lient les grands intérêts, et il est certain que toutes les mesures favorables au pavillon national profitent aussi à nos exportations, c'est-à-dire à nos industries. Quant aux avantages que les surtaxes d'entrepôt assurent à nos ports, ils sont de la plus haute importance.

C'est la surtaxe d'entrepôt qui maintient seule ces marchés puissants, sans lesquels nous serions absolument à la merci de la spéculation étrangère. On importe directement les marchandises des pays qui les produisent, afin d'éviter la surtaxe qu'elles supporteraient, si elles provenaient des entrepôts, et c'est ainsi que l'industrie trouve sur nos marchés ses approvisionnements. Les surtaxes proposées ne sont pas assez élevées pour arrêter les achats que les industriels français peuvent avoir intérêt à réaliser sur les marchés anglais ou autres; de tels achats s'accomplissent tous les jours, et il est bien juste qu'ils puissent s'accomplir; mais la faveur assurée aux importations directes conserve à nos portes, c'est-à-dire au commerce, au travail d'ouvriers innombrables, des éléments de prospérité qu'il serait téméraire et injuste de leur enlever. Sans les marchés intérieurs, nos industries seraient à la discrétion des marchés étrangers. Les surtaxes d'entrepôt ont été supprimées sur les laines et sur divers articles d'Australie, sur les cotons de l'Inde, sur les jutes. Il n'y a plus de marchés en France pour ces articles si considérables, on va les chercher en Angleterre ou en Belgique.

La surtaxe sur les cotons d'Amérique a été maintenue, et notre marché pour cet article a conservé toute son importance. On ne saurait contester que des marchés indépendants et considérables se sont constitués en France pour les articles qui tels que les cafés, les cacao, les poivres n'ont pas cessé d'être soumis au régime des surtaxes d'entrepôt—tandis que les articles dont la provenance directe a cessé d'être favorisée ont à peu près disparu de nos diverses places de commerce. Le régime des surtaxes a donc prouvé ses mérites par ses résultats. Trois grands intérêts en réclament le maintien—l'intérêt des ports, l'intérêt de la marine et l'intérêt des industries d'exportation. N'est-il pas prudent, n'est-il pas équitable de conserver des avantages acquis, dont on peut apprécier les bienfaits?

Votre Commission l'a pensé et elle vous propose d'adopter les surtaxes conformément aux tableaux C et D, votés par la Chambre des Députés. Ces surtaxes sont de deux sortes. Les premières sont applicables aux produits d'origine extra-européenne importés d'un pays d'Europe. Ces surtaxes sont comprises dans le tableau C. Les secondes sont applicables aux produits d'origine européenne importés d'ailleurs que des pays de production; elles forment le tableau D. Elles sont de beaucoup moins importantes que les autres.

Nous allons dire quelques mots du tableau C et du tableau D.

#### TABLEAU C.

A l'exception des laines en masse d'Australie et du Cap; du coton de l'Inde en laine ou non égrené; de la plombagine de Ceylan; des tabacs de santé et d'habitude et des végétaux filamenteux, tels que jute, aloès, plorumium tenax, abaca, fibres de coco, tous les produits d'origine extra-européenne importés d'un pays d'Europe sont soumis à la surtaxe d'entrepôt. En thèse générale la surtaxe est de 3 fr. 60 par 100 kilogrammes et le tableau C énumère les marchandises qui ont une surtaxe spéciale. Ainsi que nous l'avons dit en commençant, le projet primitif du Gouvernement réduisait dans d'assez fortes proportions ces surtaxes spéciales. La commission de la Chambre est parvenue à obtenir en grande partie le maintien de ces surtaxes. Toutefois, la surtaxe de 20 francs sur le café en fèves est abaissée à 10 francs; la surtaxe de 41 fr. 60 sur les amomes et cardamomes est réduite à 10 francs; par contre la surtaxe de 3 fr. sur la vanille, est portée à 10 francs. La surtaxe de 31 fr. 20 sur l'indigo est ramenée à 25 francs; la surtaxe de 3 fr. 12 sur la porcelaine du Japon est relevée à 30 francs. Signalons en passant une erreur typographique qui s'est glissée dans le projet de loi qui a été transmis au Sénat. Au lieu de 60 centimes, il faut lire 3 fr. 60 dans le chapitre 619 qui concerne toutes les marchandises autres que celles énumérées dans les chapitres précédents du tableau C.

Ce ne sont pas les seules innovations introduites dans les surtaxes applicables aux produits d'origine extra-européenne importés des entrepôts d'Europe. Notre tarif général actuel atteint d'un droit de 3 fr. 74 les laines en masse d'Australie et du Cap, venant des entrepôts d'Europe, et d'un droit de 3 fr. 12 les cotons de l'Inde et le jute. Il est vrai que, par suite des traités de commerce, ces surtaxes ne sont pas appliquées; on peut penser que c'est grâce à cette suppression que le marché du Havre a perdu les articles d'Australie et de l'Inde, les laines, les cotons, les jutes. D'autres marchés auraient pu se créer et l'industrie française au lieu d'aller chercher en Angleterre ces importantes matières premières, aurait pu se les procurer dans nos ports, au grand profit du commerce et du travail français.

D'après le projet qui nous est soumis, ce n'est plus seulement dans les tarifs conventionnels que les surtaxes du coton de l'Inde, du jute et des laines d'Australie et du Cap se trouvent supprimées; elles le sont aussi dans le tarif général, et l'exemption est prononcée même en dehors des traités de commerce.

Un assez vif débat s'est engagé à la Chambre des Députés sur ce point. Dans l'intérêt de l'agriculture française et du marché français, M. Guichard a développé un amendement tendant à insérer dans le tableau C une surtaxe de 3 fr. 60 sur les laines d'Australie et du Cap venant des entrepôts d'Europe.

M. Foulovey a soutenu un autre amendement dans le sens du maintien au tarif général des surtaxes actuelles sur les laines d'Australie, le coton des Indes et le jute. Il a fait remarquer qu'il ne fallait pas faire d'avance la concession de la suppression de ces surtaxes, et qu'en les maintenant dans le tarif général, on obtiendrait des compensations en échange de leur suppression lors de la négociation des nouveaux traités de commerce.

Il a été répondu à M. Guichard qu'il ne fallait pas songer à créer en France un marché de laines d'Australie, parce que le marché anglais était désormais assez puissant pour annuler les rivaux qui tenteraient de se produire. Ce n'est pas là un argument, c'est seulement l'acceptation d'un fait accompli. Quant à l'objection consistant à dire qu'il faut tout au moins conserver les surtaxes dans le tarif général pour pouvoir obtenir des concessions en échange de leur suppression dans le traité Franco-Anglais, elle n'a été l'objet d'aucune réponse concluante. La Chambre s'est prononcée pour la suppression, même dans le tarif général, des surtaxes sur les laines d'Australie et du Cap, et sur le jute et le coton des Indes.

#### TABLEAU D.

Il nous reste à parler des surtaxes applicables aux produits d'origine européenne importés d'ailleurs que des pays de production. Le tableau C ne concerne que les produits d'origine extra-européenne. Dans ce tableau, l'exemption ne s'applique qu'à quelques produits. Dans le tableau D, au contraire, l'exemption est la règle, et les produits soumis à la surtaxe sont énumérés en quelques chapitres.

La question de savoir si des surtaxes spéciales ne doivent pas être appliquées lorsqu'il s'agit de marchandises d'origine européenne venant des entrepôts, comme elles le sont, lorsqu'il s'agit de marchandises d'origine extra-européenne, s'est posée devant la Chambre des députés.

Logiquement, il devrait en être ainsi, car s'il est admis que l'importation directe du pays d'origine est affranchie de la surtaxe, lorsqu'il s'agit de produits hors d'Europe, et cela dans l'intérêt du maintien de nos marchés intérieurs, et aussi dans l'intérêt de la marine, on doit admettre également que l'importation directe des produits d'origine européenne bénéficiera seule de la franchise, et que les marchandises produites en Europe, mais venant d'ailleurs que du pays de production, subiront la surtaxe.

Cependant la Commission de la Chambre des députés ne s'est pas prononcée dans le sens de l'extension de la surtaxe d'entrepôt aux produits d'Europe venant des entrepôts.

Nous nous bornerons à vous proposer d'adopter le tableau D tel qu'il a été voté par la Chambre des députés, tableau identique à celui du projet du Gouvernement, excepté sur ces deux points: la surtaxe de 1 franc sur les joncs et roseaux bruts est supprimée; les bois communs, exempts dans le projet du Gouvernement, seront assujettis à une surtaxe de 1 franc.

Voici les textes des tableaux C et D dont nous vous demandons l'adoption.

#### TABLEAU C.

Surtaxes applicables aux produits d'origine extra-européenne importés d'un pays d'Europe.

Numéros du Répertoire.	Désignation des Produits.	Droits.
		les 100 kil. fr. c.
584	Sucres de toute sorte.....	3 00
585	Cafés en fèves.....	10 00
586	Cacao en fèves.....	20 00
587	Girofle.....	40 00
588	Cannelle et cassia lignea.....	40 00
589	Poivre et piment.....	40 00
590	Amomes et cardamomes.....	10 00
591	Vanille.....	10 00
592	Thé.....	60 00
593	Tabacs ... { en feuilles ou en côtes.....	6 00
	{ fabriqués.....	8 00
594	Baumes.....	6 00
596	Racines, herbes, feuilles, fleurs et écorces médicinales.....	5 00
597	Fruits médicinaux.....	6 00
598	Éponges.....	5 00
599	Écaille de tortue (carapaces, onglons, caouanes).....	6 00

Numéros du Répertoire.	Désignation des Produits.	Droits.
600	Nacre de perle sciée ou dépouillée de sa croûle.	les 100 kil. fr. c. 6 00
601	Guano .....	1 80
602	Huiles et essences minérales .....	5 00
603	Borax brut, mi-raffiné .....	5 00
604	Cochenille .....	12 00
605	Laques en teinture ou en trochisques..	6 00
606	Indigo et ses composés .....	25 00
607	Colle de poisson .....	5 00
608	Tissus de soie .....	100 00
609	Laines en masse d'Australie et du Cap	Exemptes.
610	Coton de l'Inde en laine ou non égrené	Exempt.
611	Jute, aloès, phormium tenax, abaca, fibres de coco et autres végétaux filamenteux, sauf le coton, bruts, taillés, tordus ou en torsades, peignés ou en étoupes, propres à la sparterie .....	Exemptes.
612	Tabacs de santé et d'habitude .....	Exemptes.
612 b.	Plombagine de Ceylan .....	Exempte.
613	Porcelaine de la Chine et du Japon ..	30 00
614	Émaux cloisonnés .....	50 00
615	Bronzes .....	40 00
616	Nattes et vanneries .....	5 00
617	Meubles .....	30 00
618	Muscades et macis } en coque .....	40 00
	} sans coque .....	50 00
619	Toutes autres marchandises .....	3 60

TABLEAU D.  
Surtaxes applicables aux produits d'origine européenne importés d'ailleurs que des pays de production.

Numéros du Répertoire.	Désignation des Produits.	Droits.
		les 100 kil. fr. c.
620	Peaux et pelleteries brutes .....	3 00
621	Laines en masse .....	3 60
622	Crins bruts, préparés ou frisés .....	3 60
623	Graisses autres que de poisson et dégras de peaux.	2 00
624	Cire brute .....	2 00
625	Os et sabots de bétail .....	2 00
626	Cornes de bétail brutes .....	2 00
627	Riz en grain ou en paille .....	1 80
628	Semoules en pâte et pâtes d'Italie .....	2 40
629	Anis vert .....	2 00
630	Graines et fruits oléagineux .....	2 00
631	Résines indigènes .....	1 00
632	Huiles fixes pures non dénommées .....	1 00
633	Racines, herbes, feuilles, fleurs et écorces médicinales.	3 00
634	Liège brut .....	1 00
635	Buis en bûches ou sciés à plus de 2 décimètres d'épaisseur.	1 00
636	Bois de teinture moulus .....	3 00
637	Grains durs à tailler .....	3 60
638	Joncs et roseaux bruts .....	Exemptes.
639	Coton } en laine .....	3 00
	} non égrené .....	0 75
640	Huiles et essences minérales .....	5 00
641	Potasses .....	2 40
642	Tartre brut .....	2 40
643	Fruits médicinaux .....	3 00
644	Éponges .....	5 00
645	Nitrates de potasse et de soude .....	2 40
646	Bois communs .....	1 00
647	Rognures de cuir .....	Exemptes.

REGIME APPLICABLE AUX PRODUITS IMPORTÉS DES COLONIES ET POSSESSIONS FRANÇAISES. (Tableau E.)

Le tableau E fixe le régime applicable aux produits importés des colonies et possessions françaises. Comme on le verra en parcourant le tableau E, il n'y a qu'un très petit nombre de produits importés de nos colonies et possessions qui soient soumis à des droits de douane. Nous ne le regrettons pas, car il est naturel que nous accordions des faveurs spéciales à ces terres françaises qui, pour être séparées de la métropole, n'en contribuent pas moins à la grandeur de la nation.

Après avoir écarté un amendement de M. de Villiers, relatif aux droits de douane des colonies, la Chambre a adopté l'amendement suivant de M. Bouchet, amendement qui forme le second paragraphe de l'article 3 du projet de loi portant fixation du tarif général des douanes :

“ Pour les colonies qui ne sont pas régies par le Sénatus-Consulte du 3 mai 1854, complété par celui du 4 juillet 1866, les tarifs de douane seront établis par décret du gouvernement métropolitain, le Conseil d'Etat entendu.”

Cet amendement ne fait que confirmer ce qui existe déjà.

Les tarifs de douane en Algérie sont actuellement fixés par la loi du 17 juillet 1867. On pouvait se demander si l'amendement de M. Bouchet n'aurait pas pour conséquence d'enlever au Parlement le contrôle du régime douanier de l'Algérie sans doute l'Algérie n'est pas considérée comme une colonie, mais il doit rester bien entendu que ses tarifs douaniers ne pourront, en aucun cas, être fixés par de simples décrets.

M. le Directeur général des Douanes et M. le Directeur du commerce extérieur ont donné à votre Commission l'assurance formelle que rien ne serait changé dans l'application de la loi de 1867, et que cette loi continuerait à régir les tarifs douaniers de l'Algérie.

C'est sous la réserve de ces observations que votre Commission vous propose d'adopter le tableau E, tel qu'il a été accepté par la Chambre des Députés, en modifiant toutefois le paragraphe relatif aux chocolats originaires de l'Algérie, pour le faire concorder avec la loi sur les sucres, votée le 19 juillet dernier.

TABLEAU E.

Régime applicable aux produits importés des colonies et possessions françaises.

Numéros du Répertoire.	Désignation des Produits.	Droits.
	Sucres .....	Droits du tarif général.
	Sirops et Bonbons .....	—
	Confitures et fruits de toute sorte confits au sucre ou au miel .....	—
	Cacao .....	—
	Chocolats .....	—
	Cacao broyé .....	—
	Café en fèves ou torréfié .....	—
	Poivre, piment, girofle, cannelle, cassia lignea, momes et cardamomes, muscades, macis et vanille. ....	—
	Produits d'origine coloniale.	
	Originaires du Sénégal	Exemptes
	Non spécifiés ci-dessus	—
	Huiles de palme, de coco, de toucouma et d'élipé. ....	—
	Bois à construire ou d'ébénisterie et bois odorants .....	—
	Sel marin .....	—
	Autres .....	Droits du tarif général.
	Originaires des autres colonies ou possessions .....	Exemptes.
	Produits d'origine étrangère	
	Importés de l'Algérie.	Exemptes.
	Après y avoir été nationalisés par le paiement des droits du tarif de la métropole. ....	—
	Après y avoir acquitté des taxes spéciales .....	—
	Importés des autres colonies ou possessions.	—
	Après y avoir été nationalisés par le paiement des droits du tarif de la métropole. ....	—
	Après y avoir acquitté des taxes spéciales .....	—
	Ayant joui de la franchise en Algérie ou en arrivant par suite d'entrepôt ou de transbordement.	—
	Importés des autres colonies ou possessions.	—
	Les prohibitions ou restrictions établies par le tarif général dans un intérêt d'ordre public ou comme conséquence de monopole sont applicables aux importations des colonies ou possessions françaises, soit qu'il s'agisse de produits coloniaux, soit qu'il s'agisse de produits étrangers.	

1881.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SUPREME COURT (ADDITIONAL JUDGE) BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 9.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 July, 1881.*

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AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,

*Message No. 9.*

*Governor.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provisions to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to authorize the appointment of an Additional Judge of the Supreme Court.

*Government House,*

*Sydney, 13 July, 1881.*

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1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MR. JUSTICE HARGRAVE.**

(APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE—MINUTES, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 November, 1881.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23 November, 1881, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between Mr. Justice Hargrave and the Government, or any member of it, together with all and every communication, and all Minutes of the Executive Council, bearing upon Mr. Justice Hargrave’s application for leave of absence; and also the same as to his resignation of his office of Judge of the Supreme Court.”

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave to the Minister of Justice, with enclosure, and minute thereon. 21 September, 1881 .....	2
2. The Minister of Justice to His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, in reply to No. 1. 22 September, 1881 .....	2
3. The Minister of Justice to His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, with enclosure. 28 September, 1881 ..	2
4. His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave to the Minister of Justice, with minute thereon. 30 September, 1881 .....	3
5. Minute Paper for the Executive Council, approving of the resignation of His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave. 10 October, 1881 .....	3
6. The Colonial Secretary to J. F. Hargrave, Esq., stating that his resignation has been accepted by the Government. 13 October, 1881 .....	3
7. J. F. Hargrave, Esq., to the Attorney General. 17 October, 1881 .....	3

MR. JUSTICE HARGRAVE.

No. 1.

His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

I much regret that I am compelled (under Dr. MacLaurin's advice) to apply at once for six months' leave of absence from my judicial duties.

Rushcutters' Bay, 21 September, 1881.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.

P.S.—I enclose Dr. MacLaurin's certificate.

[Enclosure.]

I AM of opinion that Mr. Justice Hargrave's state of health is such that it is absolutely necessary that he should abstain from his judicial duties for six months.

21 September, 1881.

H. MACLAURIN, M.D.

Acknowledge.—Express my sincere regret at His Honor's indisposition, which I trust may not be so serious as he apprehends. Inform His Honor that his application, with Dr. MacLaurin's certificate, will be brought by me before the Cabinet at the earliest opportunity.—J.G.L.I., 22/9/81.

No. 2.

The Minister of Justice to His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 22 September, 1881.

In acknowledging the receipt of your Honor's letter of the 21st instant, applying under medical advice for six months' leave of absence from your judicial duties, permit me at the same time to express my sincere regret at this intimation of your indisposition, which I trust may not be so serious as you apprehend.

I do myself the honor to state that your application, together with Dr. MacLaurin's certificate, will be brought by me before the Cabinet at the earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.,  
J. GEO: LONG INNES.

No. 3.

The Minister of Justice to His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 28 September, 1881.

I do myself the honor to inform you that I have laid your application for six months' leave of absence on the ground of ill health, together with the medical certificate forwarded by you in support of your application, before the Cabinet. I regret to have to inform you that after mature consideration my colleagues have felt themselves unable to accede to your request.

The accompanying copy of the minute of the Cabinet upon the subject will explain more fully the view taken by the Government, and to that I have to refer you.

While the unwelcome task of conveying to your Honor this intimation has fallen to me, I am at the same time authorized by my colleagues unanimously to assure you that this decision has not been arrived at without much reluctance, and not without due appreciation of your Honor's long and faithful services in the distinguished and responsible position of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

My colleagues join with me in the expression of sincere regret that your Honor's health has become so impaired, and in the earnest hope that the evening of so valuable and honorable a life may be lengthened out by well-earned rest from arduous labour.

I have, &c.,  
J. GEO: LONG INNES.

[Enclosure.]

Cabinet Minute.

THE Minister of Justice having submitted Mr. Justice Hargrave's letter of the 21st instant, applying for six months' leave of absence, the Cabinet feel bound to consider the application, not only in reference to Mr. Hargrave's failing health but in view of their duty to secure for the public the best services in the Judges of the Supreme Court. It does not seem open to doubt that the Constitution in granting retiring pensions to the Judges, demandable after fifteen years' service, has made this provision in the interest of the public, in order that the duties of the Judicial Bench should be continuously performed by persons not incapacitated by the infirmities of age. Mr. Hargrave himself appears to have entertained this view of his own case two years and eight months ago. Writing on the 30th January, 1879, he says, "I have struggled hard to continue at work till July, 1880, when I shall be able to retire altogether." Since that date, six months' leave has been granted to Mr. Hargrave, and now, more than a year after he has become entitled to retire on his pension, another application for six months' leave is submitted for the consideration of the Government. If this application were entertained, the Government must of necessity again resort to the objectionable course of making temporary appointments to the Bench of the Supreme Court, a practice which in itself is prejudicial to obtaining the highest degree of available ability to fill the office of Judge. In any case the suddenness with which Mr. Hargrave has intimated to the Government his inability to perform his judicial duties will necessitate resort to temporary expedients.

Considering all the circumstances of the case, the Government have no alternative, in the just performance of their duty, but to request Mr. Hargrave to retire upon the pension which the Constitution has provided for him, and which he has so well earned.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 23/9/81.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 4.

3

## No. 4.

## His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Rushcutters' Bay, 30 September, 1881.

Before receiving your kind and courteous letter of yesterday's date, enclosing the Minute of the Cabinet in the very complimentary terms as to my services, I had firmly resolved to resign my judicial position, owing to the very infirm state of my health, which resignation I now formally desire hereby to tender for acceptance.

With regard to my pension I respectfully submit that the amount to which I am entitled is by the Constitution Act fixed at seven-tenths of the salary I have always received as Judge of the Supreme Court, viz., £2,000 per annum, as the limitation in the Act of 1857 could have no application to Judges of the Supreme Court like myself subsequently to that date.

I take this opportunity of expressing my great appreciation of the unvarying kindness and courtesy from yourself and the other members of the Government, under my long failing health for several years past.

I remain, &amp;c.,

JOHN F. HARGRAVE.

Prepare Minute for Executive Council recommending that the resignation of Mr. Hargrave be accepted. Let papers be recorded in this office.—H.P., 7/10/81. Minute herewith, 8 Oct., /81.

## No. 5.

## Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Resignation of His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 October, 1881.

In laying before the Council the accompanying letter from His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, dated the 30th ultimo, I beg to recommend that the resignation therein tendered of office as Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court be accepted.

HENRY PARKES.

The Executive Council advise that the resignation tendered by Mr. Justice Hargrave, of his appointment as Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, be approved.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—A.L., 11/10/81. Min. 81.—11/10/81. Confirmed. J. F. Hargrave, Esq., informed, 13 Oct., /81.

## No. 6.

## The Colonial Secretary to J. F. Hargrave, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 October, 1881.

With reference to your letter of the 30th of September, addressed to the Minister of Justice, wherein you tendered the resignation of your office of Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, I have the honor to inform you that your resignation has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY PARKES.

## No. 7.

## J. F. Hargrave, Esq., to The Attorney General.

Rushcutters' Bay, 17 October, 1881.

Dear Mr. Attorney General,

As I am still under your official care (though now a mere Barrister of our Supreme Court) to answer all the kind inquiries in Parliament by Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Abigail, and other Members of the Legislative Assembly, about my conduct as a Judge, still I must trouble you to inform Mr. Buchanan, in \*replying to the above questions, that my release from further judicial toil has probably saved my life, as my leave of absence had already sufficiently over-worked my esteemed brother Judges in doing my proper work, and I could not have honorably accepted any further leave of absence, now that I had become entitled to my pension under the Constitution Act.

I shall, &amp;c.,

JOHN F. HARGRAVE.

Seen.—R.W., A.G., 18/10/81.

\* Votes No. 63  
Thursday, 20  
October, 1881.

107702



1881.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE DOCKER.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING ADDRESS TO A JURY AT WILCANNIA QUARTER SESSIONS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 December, 1881.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 9, Votes 87, Tuesday, 6 December, 1881.]*

Mr. District Court Judge Docker to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Melbourne, 24 November, 1881.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, with the enclosures of that date and of the 19th instant.

The delay which has occurred arose from the mistake of your department in addressing me at my residence, when a reference to the Law Almanac would have shown that on the above date I was sitting at Hay, at which place I should have been communicated with.

With reference to the subject of your letter, I have to express my regret that the Honorable the Minister of Justice should require the information for the purpose of a Parliamentary discussion. It appears to me that such a course is calculated to strike a blow at the dignity and independence of the body to which I have the honor to belong. It further appears to me calculated to encourage the notion that any person feeling himself aggrieved by the action of a Judge may forthwith appeal to Parliament instead of following the course prescribed by law. If Judges in discharging their duties are to be hampered by considerations as to what may be said of them by Members of Parliament, it appears to me that those duties will often be unsatisfactorily discharged. If a District Court Judge gives a wrong direction in law, or adopts a course of action which causes a mistrial, the Supreme Court is the proper tribunal to appeal to. If he is guilty of misconduct which would justify his removal, the Governor and Executive Council are empowered by law to deal with the matter. It appears to me that no other inquiry into the conduct of a District Court Judge is contemplated by law.

I feel bound to make this protest in the interests of the members of the body of whom I am a junior, and whom I have had no opportunity of consulting upon this matter, in order that their position may not be compromised by the action I am now taking in complying with the request of the Minister of Justice. I have every desire to show due respect to Parliament, and so far as I am personally concerned I am prepared to answer as to any words or actions of mine whensoever and by whomsoever required, as the Minister is aware, I having already placed at his disposal a full explanation of the matters referred to.

I have now to repeat that at the last Wilcannia Quarter Sessions Campbell and Burgess were tried for sheep-stealing and receiving. The case began on Monday after lunch, and lasted to a late hour in the evening. The Jury not having agreed at midnight were locked up till the following morning. At 9 o'clock they were brought in, and as they had not then agreed to a verdict I read over the evidence again, and further directed them as to their responsibilities as being sworn to return a true verdict according to the evidence. The language I then used is on the whole fairly and accurately summarised in the report of the *Wilcannia Western Grazier*, which is copied by the *Deniliquin Pastoral Times*. One error, however, occurs: I am represented as saying, "I noticed from the opening of this case the face of one jurymen who, I felt convinced, had made up his mind to acquit the prisoners, whatever the evidence might be." I did not use those words, but said, "had made up his mind what his verdict should be, whatever the evidence might be." The reporter in summarising very naturally, no doubt, has put the inference instead of the actual words.

I considered it my duty to address such observations to the Jury, because on the previous day, at the opening of the case, I observed one of the jurymen telegraphing some communication to one of the prisoners, and subsequently, watching his demeanour, saw that he was paying no attention whatever to the case.

I believe that such misconduct would have justified me in discharging the Jury at once and calling a fresh panel; but though I had no doubt, and still have no doubt, whatever as to this man's conduct, I considered that there was the bare possibility of my being mistaken, and that I might be doing him an injustice. I therefore refrained from commenting on the matter till the following morning, when it appeared to be necessary to do so.

The

The language I used in no way reflected upon, nor could it be offensive, to any honest jurymen, nor was it calculated to influence any having a reasonable doubt as to the evidence. It was calculated to warn and rebuke any, if such were there, who were perversely persisting in a conclusion which they themselves knew to be false; and I consider that I should be false to the oath I have taken if I did not when occasion arose warn and rebuke such. I am happy to think that in this case I saved the offender from persisting in a crime, and prevented a gross failure of justice.

I have been informed that the Jury agreed immediately on their retirement, but that to preserve the appearance of having further deliberated they remained in the Jury room half an hour longer.

With regard to the illustration I used, I state that it was simply to enforce what I was then saying, namely, that the person I was referring to could not be identified by any person but himself. I did not intend to compare him with Judas Iscariot, nor, I am certain, were my remarks so construed by any person who heard me. Even the compressed report, fairly read with the context, shows what my meaning was. It appears from the newspaper extracts which you have been good enough to supply me with that those remarks have been wrongly construed.

I presume I am not called upon to answer newspaper writers. I will simply observe that no Judge, even the most experienced, is infallible; that in speaking *extempore* he cannot pick and choose the words which would best express his own meaning and exclude every other; he must take those which first come, if they fairly represent the idea he wants to convey.

In the light of subsequent events I see that my illustration was an unfortunate one; and if at any future time I should find it my duty to make the same observations, it is not likely that I should use the same language or the same illustration.

I have, &c.,  
ERNEST B. DOCKER,  
District Court Judge.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. District Court Judge Docker.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 6 December, 1881.

In reply to your letter of the 24th ultimo, furnishing report with respect to certain language alleged to have been used by you in addressing a Jury at the recent Wilcannia Quarter Sessions, the Minister of Justice desires me to say that he is of opinion that the dignity and independence of the District Court Judges will not be injuriously affected by Parliamentary discussion, so long as that dignity or independence is supported by the honorable and efficient exercise of their powers and duties, which he trusts will always be the case.

Mr. Foster regrets that you should have used language upon the occasion in question which he cannot help considering injudicious. He is, however, glad to find from your letter that in the light of subsequent events you see that your illustration was an unfortunate one; and that if at any future time you should be similarly situated it is not likely you would use the same language or the same illustration.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

1881.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(THE MASTER IN EQUITY—COMPLAINTS BY F. J. PLOMLEY AND J. PARKINSON AGAINST.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 November, 1881.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15 November, 1881, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all Correspondence which has passed between Francis James Plomley and John Parkinson, Esquires, solicitors of the Supreme Court, and the Department of the Minister of Justice; as also copies of all Correspondence which has passed between the said Department and the Master in Equity touching certain complaints made by the said Francis James Plomley and John Parkinson respectively against the Master in Equity.”

*(Mr. Joseph P. Abbott.)*

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. F. J. Plomley, Esquire, solicitor, to the Minister of Justice, preferring complaint against the Master in Equity, with enclosures. 22 January, 1881 .....	2
2. John Parkinson, Esquire, solicitor, to the Minister of Justice. 31 January, 1881 .....	5
3. F. J. Plomley, Esquire, solicitor, to the Minister of Justice, with minute thereon. 15 February, 1881 .....	6
4. Same to same, with minute thereon. 20 April, 1881 .....	6
5. Under Secretary of Justice to the Master in Equity. 4 May, 1881 .....	6
6. John Parkinson, Esquire, solicitor, to the Minister of Justice, with minute thereon. 4 June, 1881 .....	6
7. Under Secretary of Justice to the Master in Equity. 8 June, 1881 .....	7
8. The Master in Equity to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minute thereon. 10 June, 1881 .....	7
9. F. J. Plomley, Esquire, solicitor, to the Minister of Justice, with minute thereon. 11 June, 1881 .....	7
10. Under Secretary of Justice to F. J. Plomley, Esquire, solicitor. 15 June, 1881 .....	7
11. The Master in Equity to the Minister of Justice, in reply to No. 3, with enclosure, and minutes thereon. 30 July, 1881 .....	7
12. Under Secretary of Justice to F. J. Plomley, Esquire, solicitor. 16 August, 1881 .....	9
13. Same to Master in Equity. 17 August, 1881 .....	9
14. The Master in Equity to the Minister of Justice, in reply to No. 2. 17 August, 1881 .....	10
15. F. J. Plomley, Esquire, solicitor, to the Minister of Justice. 28 September, 1881 .....	10
16. Minute of the Minister of Justice (Sir J. G. L. Innes), on complaints preferred by Mr. Plomley and Mr. Parkinson against the Master in Equity. 13 October, 1881 .....	11
17. Under Secretary of Justice to the Master in Equity, with copy of No. 16. 13 October, 1881 .....	12
18. Same to John Parkinson, Esquire, solicitor, with copy of No. 16. 13 October, 1881 .....	12
19. Same to F. J. Plomley, Esquire, solicitor, with copy of No. 16. 13 October, 1881 .....	12

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

F. J. Plomley, Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

69, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 22 January, 1881.

As a solicitor of the Supreme Court, and myself a suitor in certain pending Equity proceedings, I beg to call your attention to certain facts connected with the administration of justice in the Equity Branch of the Supreme Court, and in particular to the extraordinary conduct of the Master in Equity towards myself.

There is a special case now depending in Equity wherein Charles Shepherd and others are plaintiffs, and Annie Shepherd, myself, and others are defendants. On 17th December last a decree was made on the said special case by the Primary Judge. Feeling myself aggrieved at the decision of His Honor, on 23rd December I filed a notice of appeal, signed by two counsel, as by law required, copies of which notice were afterwards duly served on all proper parties and on their Honors the Judges. Under the new Equity Act, in order to prosecute my appeal, I was bound, within fourteen days after filing my notice of appeal, to deposit in the hands of the Master in Equity such sum (not exceeding £100) as the Master should direct, or, at my option, to deposit in the hands of the Master a bond of two persons, to be approved of by him, in such sum (not exceeding £100) as he might direct, as security for the respondents' costs of the appeal. I have been advised, and am myself of opinion (an opinion fortified by the universal practice of the Court), that, for the purpose of an appeal, time runs in vacation, and that notwithstanding the general rule, that time does not run in vacation, I was bound to lodge security on my appeal on or before the 6th January instant—that is, within fourteen days after filing my notice of appeal on 23rd December. I may also call your attention now to the rule which says that all proceedings on an appeal may be taken in vacation. On 28th December last I caused a warrant to be drawn up to fix the security on my appeal, and sent a clerk to the Equity Office to have it issued. The warrant was returned to me with a memo. endorsed thereon by Mr. Curtis, the chief clerk as follows:—"Presented to the Master, and he refused to give appointment in vacation. £100 security must be paid into Court.—P.C.C., 28/12/80." I thereupon attended personally upon Mr. Curtis, and having learnt from him that the Master had absolutely declined to issue a warrant for me during vacation, I attended with Mr. Curtis on Mr. Justice Faucett, the only Judge then in Chambers, explained the urgency of my case, and asked for a peremptory order on the Master to issue the warrant. His Honor thereupon suggested I should write to the Master on the subject, at the same time expressing his opinion as to what the form of the letter should be. I thereupon, pursuant to the suggestion of His Honor, wrote a letter, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked "A," which at my request, the Master being absent from town, was forwarded from the Equity Office to his private residence at Sherwood, beyond Parramatta. On 30th December I received from the chief clerk a letter, a true copy whereof is hereunto annexed, marked "B." I thereupon made and filed an affidavit of the above facts, which was brought to the notice of the Master, and, as I am informed, read by him. He thereupon instructed Mr. Curtis, as the latter informed me, to issue a warrant to fix the security on my appeal on the conditions that it should be returnable on the following Monday, at 10:30 a.m., at his private residence, Sherwood, several miles beyond Parramatta, that I myself should not attend upon the said warrant, but might be represented by my clerk or partner (my partner, Mr. Dixon, being then out of the Colony, as the Master was then aware); and further, that Mr. Curtis should attend upon the said warrant, and that I should pay his expenses to and from Sherwood. At the time he gave these extraordinary directions the Master was in the habit of coming to his office at the Supreme Court at least three times a week, vacation notwithstanding. On receipt of the above information I made and filed an additional affidavit of the facts, a draft of which affidavit was submitted to the Master, who declined to read it; and I thereupon attended again upon Mr. Justice Faucett, who, after hearing my two affidavits read, and hearing me, directed Mr. Curtis to write a letter to the Master, inviting him to take into consideration the expediency of issuing a warrant for me. On 4th January instant my clerk attended at the Equity Office, and a warrant was issued at about 11 a.m., returnable at 12 noon that day, within which time I had to get a bond signed, and serve two solicitors with the warrant, get them to accept such short notice, and to approve of the bondsmen, which they did—on the return of the warrant (at which time it had been agreed between myself and the other solicitors concerned that the security on an appeal by other defendants in the same special case should be fixed) I attended at the Equity Office, and was informed by the chief clerk that the Master would not hear me either in that or any other proceedings. Mr. F. Curtiss, who acted as the solicitor of the other appellants, having gone into the Master's room with a clerk from the office of Messrs. Pigott & Trickett, who also represented other parties, I shortly followed, and as soon as I entered, and before I spoke a single word, the Master said it was no use my going in, as he would not hear me, and added that I had been most insolent to him, and had boasted of what I could do with him. I thereupon said it was utterly useless for him to issue a warrant if he would not hear me on it, and then the Master still persisting in ignoring my presence, I withdrew with the intention of again applying to a Judge, but none happened to be in Court. While I was waiting for a Judge, Mr. F. Curtiss, the solicitor, informs me he asked the Master to hear me, as he (Mr. Curtiss) wanted me to consent to his paying into Court £50 as security on the appeal of the defendants he represented, but the Master refused to do so, and then Mr. Curtiss came out and asked if I would consent as above, which I refused to do unless I was heard upon the matter before the Master. Subsequently Mr. Curtis (the chief clerk) after seeing the Master, informed me that the latter proposed to direct Mr. Curtiss' clients to pay into Court £50, and for me to pay in the same amount as security. I then told Mr. Curtis (the chief clerk) that I was prepared with and desired to give a bond pursuant to the Act, that had been approved by the respective solicitors of the other parties. Mr. Curtis (the chief clerk) thereupon saw the Master on the matter, and I was afterwards informed that the Master had, behind my back, without giving me an opportunity of being heard and against my consent, fixed the security to be given by the other appellants at £50, and directed me

to.

to pay into Court £50 as my security, at the same time directing Mr. Curtis to inform me that if I wished to give a bond, he would not be in town till the following Thursday, the 6th January instant; and that the bondsmen would have to be such as he (the Master) approved of, notwithstanding the other parties interested had approved of my bondsmen, and intimated again that he would not see me personally on the subject. As the time within which my security had to be given was then within two days of expiring, and there was no time left to take the necessary steps to compel the Master to pursue the legal course, and as it is understood that the omission to give security within fourteen days is irremediable, I was reluctantly obliged to deposit the sum of £50 as the Master directed. I affirm that in acting towards me as he did the Master was actuated by malice and ill-will to me personally, a fact which I am prepared to establish if opportunity is afforded me.

Since the above events happened my attention has been drawn to the evidence given last year by the Master in Equity before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the Equity Branch of the Supreme Court, portions of which are being published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. In the Master's evidence I find the following statements:—

"The other day a very singular thing happened. A plaintiff's solicitor had to procure a conveyance from defendant's solicitor, and came into my office about 10 minutes before I was leaving. He said—'Oh, here is a conveyance I want to have engrossed as quickly as possible. I drew it, and defendant's solicitor, who has read it over very carefully, has certified to the correctness of it, and is willing to accept it.' I said I had nothing to do with his consent. Besides that there was no necessity for him to have referred it to me, because the order says that in case parties disagree it is to be referred to the Master. I then put the draft into my bag and took it home. When I opened it, I saw amongst the sheets something about the Master covenanting to produce deeds. I thought it a very odd thing that the Master must be a party to the deed. I turned the deed over, and found that I was one of the parties to it. I looked through the deed and found that in it I covenanted to produce a deed which I might never have. When I saw the solicitor the next morning I said to him you certainly tried to steal a march upon me by trying to get me to settle this very document that you, and as you say the other solicitor, had consented should be the document to convey land to you. You had no business to put my name in. If ever anything comes from you before me again I will never let it go until I have looked carefully through every line.

"*Captain Onslow.*] Had you nothing to do with the case before? Only as Master.

"*Mr. Terry.*] He thought you would pass it without looking at it? Yes; I mention these things because I have my enemies."

From certain of the above statements, and from circumstances that have come to my knowledge lately, I am satisfied that the Master referred to a case in which I was concerned for the plaintiff, and consequently I am the object of the imputations contained therein. The facts of the case are simply these: In a suit of *Glover v. Bell* and others, in which I acted as solicitor for the plaintiff, Mr. C. Bull as solicitor for three of the defendants, Mr. Fitzhardinge as solicitor for another defendant, and Mr. John Shepherd as solicitor for two defendants, William Robison and Hugh Savage, a decree was ultimately made declaring the defendants Robison and Savage trustees for the plaintiff to the extent of one-fifth share of certain land and premises in Sydney, and the said Robison and Savage were directed to execute a conveyance to the plaintiff of the said one-fifth share, and such conveyance, in case the parties differed, was to be settled by the Master. Thereupon drew a conveyance which from the fact that the defendants Robison and Savage were, and were intended to remain, the owners of four-fifths of the land, and had only to convey one undivided fifth, had to be in the form of a conveyance of the whole of the land to some third person, no matter whom, to hold, as to four-fifths, to the use of the defendants Robison and Savage, and as to one-fifth to the use of the plaintiff, the result of which would be that, immediately on the execution of the conveyance by the operation of the Statute of Uses, the legal estate would be vested in the *cestui que* uses, no matter who such third person might happen to be, and whether he executed the conveyance (which is in point of fact never executed by him) or not, and even though immediately after the execution by the other parties, such third person should formally dissent or even disclaim.

Considering that it was usual for the solicitor who settles the conveyance to put his own name in as re-lessee to uses as he is called, and that perhaps the Master would ultimately have to settle the draft I, intending it more as a compliment to the Master than anything else, inserted his name as a dry trustee to uses, never suspecting that his knowledge of conveyancing was so limited that he would not know the nature and effect of the transaction. At this time no reference of the draft to the Master was immediately contemplated, and there was no reason to suspect that the defendants would not approve of it. A copy of the draft conveyance having been sent to Mr. Shepherd was not returned, and ultimately another copy was made and filed, and a warrant taken out to settle the draft. This had the effect of making Mr. Shepherd return the draft on the morning when the warrant was returnable with an endorsement of approval, the filed copy having been in the Master's office for the preceding five days open to the inspection of every one. In this draft conveyance the covenants, including a covenant to procure certain title deeds, were expressed to be made by the defendants Robison and Savage with the relessee to uses, Mr. Holroyd, in the usual manner, and in accordance with all precedents. On the return of the warrant, which was at 12 noon, on 11th February last, in order to secure the costs of the warrant I attended and informed the Master the defendant's solicitor had approved the draft, and that there was no necessity for him to go through it, or to approve of it. He said he would like to take it home and read it, and told me to come up the following morning for it. The next day I attended at the Master's office for the draft and he attacked me in a most violent manner, accusing me of having endeavoured to entrap him into approving of a conveyance, to which he was a party, and making him covenant to produce deeds. I indignantly and warmly resented the imputation, flatly and repeatedly denying that there was any covenant in the draft *by* him but only *with* him, and I turned up the passages in the draft to convince him of this. I told him that it was wholly immaterial whether his name was inserted or any other persons, and I offered to insert the name of the Governor as equally answering the purpose, which the Master insultingly told me I did not dare do.

The Master thereupon conducted himself in a manner which no judicial officer, having any respect for the office he filled, would have been guilty of. He threatened to go and lodge a complaint before the Primary Judge at once, a course which I invited him to pursue, but he only said, "Don't be too confident," or words to that effect. He absolutely forbade his name being inserted in the conveyance; consequently, as it was utterly immaterial to me, I saw Mr. Shepherd, informed him of the Master's objection, and told him that he might either insert my name or his own, or his clerk's in the place of the Master's, and ultimately the

the conveyance was executed with the name of Mr. Shepherd's clerk, Mr. Dale (now a solicitor), inserted in the place of the Master's, but in all other respects the conveyance was the same. The Master was never asked to execute the conveyance, and it was never intended that he should do so, and how the mere approval of a draft conveyance (which as matters turned out, the Master was never asked to approve) without the execution of the engrossment, which was never before the Master, could under any circumstances prejudice him, I am at a loss to imagine.

The statements of the Master before the Select Committee, that "when he opened it [the draft] he saw amongst the sheets something about the Master covenanting to produce deeds," and "he looked through the deed and found that in it he covenanted to produce a deed which he might never have," are absolutely false; and, in view of the fact of my repeated denials of the existence of any such covenant, I cannot characterize them otherwise than as most recklessly if not wilfully made.

Some weeks after the above occurrence, thinking that the Master would in calmer moments have seen the impropriety of his conduct and the injustice he had done me, I attended on him personally and asked him to withdraw the statements he had made, which he in an angry and insulting manner declined to do. I received no intimation that the Master intended to reiterate his charges before the Select Committee, or that he had done so, and I was totally unaware of his having done so till the other day.

The above are the two principal grounds of complaint affecting me personally that I have against the Master; but in other cases I have myself been witness to most improper conduct on his part, and there are many cases of alleged improprieties which have been communicated to me by other members of the profession.

In nearly all cases of sales of real estate under the direction of the Equity Court the Master has Messrs. Mills & Pile appointed as auctioneers, independently of the wishes of the parties, Messrs. Mills & Pile being the auctioneers whom he employs to sell his own properties. In a suit, *Roberts v. Gibbons* and others, in which I represented one of the defendants, all the solicitors concerned had agreed on the appointment of Messrs. Richardson & Wrench and Hardie & Gorman as auctioneers, and the usual proposals to carry out that arrangement were duly brought the Master, who, notwithstanding the consent of all parties, rejected them on the alleged ground that by law he had the conduct of the sale, his real ground of objection, as was well known amongst the solicitors concerned, being that Messrs. Mills & Pile were not employed as auctioneers. This rejection necessitated an appeal to the Primary Judge, who declared the proposals to be proper ones and such as should have been accepted. The Master, I am informed, was so incensed at this appeal and the result that he told Mr. Cathcart, clerk to Messrs. Holdsworth & Evans, solicitors for the plaintiff, who had the carriage of the appeal, that "he [the Master] would always keep a close watch on him in future," which seems to be a stereotyped form of insult used by the Master towards solicitors on all emergencies. In the same suit, on a warrant (if I remember rightly) to fix the reserve prices of certain allotments to be sold, the Master accused Mr. Cathcart to his face of having entrapped him into signing certain documents, for which charge, which was most offensively preferred, there was no ground whatever. The Master subsequently, as I am informed, forbade Mr. Cathcart appearing before him any more in any matter, and said he would not hear him, a resolution which he only altered after being interviewed by Mr. Holdsworth personally, who intimated that he would call for an inquiry into the Master's conduct if he persisted in the course he was pursuing.

From my own observation, as well as from the almost unanimous testimony of the rest of the profession, I am able to assert without any doubt that the Master's infirmity of temper in his official capacity is so great, and his conduct so offensive, both to litigant parties, witnesses, and solicitors (especially the latter), as to disqualify him for any public, let alone a judicial, position. If the slightest opposition to his wishes is shown, or if the slightest irregularity in the proceedings before him occur, he loses his temper, sometimes working himself into a perfect fury, when he storms at the unfortunate individuals who have offended him, will listen to no explanation, and conducts himself generally in a manner not only derogatory to his own position but absolutely degrading to the objects of his resentment.

I have seen the Master, on the occasion of some trifling omission in a document before him, take it up and throw it violently the whole length of the table towards the solicitor's clerk who had displeased him, and the document having shot over the end of the table, then order the clerk to pick it up again.

Other complaints against the Master, which are constantly and almost universally made, are of the delays that take place in the conduct of business, the neglect by the Master of his duties, the arbitrary and unprecedented manner in which he acts at times, and the cavalier way in which he treats members of both branches of the profession. The Master is very rarely ready to take business at the hours appointed. If appointments are made for half-past 10, the Master very often does not come to his office till nearly 11. On several occasions I have been obliged to wait till after 11 before the Master came in to take a 10:30 warrant. And when he has actually entered upon an inquiry he performs his duties in a most perfunctory and negligent manner. On one occasion on a warrant to settle some proceeding in connection with the administration of the moneys paid into Court under the Underwood Estate Acts, when the Master's room was full of barristers and solicitors representing the numerous parties interested, and a question arose as to the frame of a document dealing with, I believe, fully £100,000, the Master told us to see if we could not settle it amongst ourselves, and then took up the *Sydney Morning Herald* and amused himself reading it till all parties had arranged their differences, taking no notice of the discussions that took place.

In connection with the same estate, I can advance another example of the lax way in which important business is conducted in the Master's office, and how little security there is at present for the rights and property of suitors. In the suit of *Underwood v. Underwood*, advertisements were directed to be made in the United Kingdom and elsewhere for claimants against the Underwood Estates to send in their claims, and these advertisements were afterwards repeated by the direction of the Judge, the object being to ascertain before ordering the distribution of any moneys, whether paid in by the receiver appointed by the Court, or by the trustees, all the parties who claimed to be interested in the estates.

In response to these advertisements numerous claims were sent in, and now remain of record, but incredible as it may seem, on subsequent inquiries directed by the Court to ascertain if certain specified persons were entitled to certain shares (very large some of them) of the moneys paid into Court by the trustees of the Underwood Estates, the Master never once referred to these claims to see if there was anything therein inconsistent with the claims of the applicants for money in Court, and in at least one instance thousands of pounds were paid out of Court without notice to two claimants who admittedly have valid claims

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on the shares then dealt with by the Master. It is true that no substantial injustice was done, because other moneys were afterwards paid into Court, and the rights of these claimants were established on a general inquiry which Mr. Westgarth and myself succeeded in obtaining as to the rights of all parties and the carriage of the shares to separate accounts, a course which would never have been adopted if it had not been for our persistence, and of which I perceive the Master coolly takes upon himself in his evidence before the Select Committee the whole credit.

In support of some of the charges I make against the Master I beg to draw your attention to the evidence taken before the Select Committee to parts of which I have already referred:—

On the above and other grounds I now make the following charges against the Master in Equity:—

1. That he has abused the powers placed in his hands for the administration of public justice in declining to hear me in my capacity of suitor, and making orders behind my back fixing the amount and nature of the security to be given in the cross-appeals in the suit of *Shepherd v. Shepherd*, expressly against my consent and declared wishes, and that he acted in open defiance of the clear unambiguous enactments of the Legislature, the well established practice of the Court, and of every principle of law and natural justice.
2. That he has in his conduct towards myself and others shown that he is not impartial.
3. That he is in the habit of making charges of a grave nature against members of my profession without affording them any opportunity of clearing their characters of such aspersions, and without having any grounds to justify them; and further, that in my own case, months afterwards, he reiterated his charges before a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly without informing me of his intention or of the fact that he had done so, and endeavoured to establish such charges by statements false in fact and most recklessly made.
4. That he is negligent of his duties to an extent imperilling the property and rights of suitors, and is altogether oblivious of the requirements of his office.

I therefore respectfully request that you may be pleased to cause an inquiry into the general conduct of the Master in Equity to be instituted at once, so that the correctness or otherwise of my charges may be determined, and in case they should be substantiated, a speedy remedy afforded for the grievance for which I and other members of my profession suffer.

I have, &c.,

F. J. PLOMLEY.

[Enclosure to No. 1.]

A.

F. J. Plomley, Esq., to The Master in Equity.

*Shepherd and others v. Shepherd and others.*

Sir,

69, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 28 December, 1880.

In this matter (a special case heard by the Primary Judge on the 17th instant) I am one of the defendants, and am desirous of appealing to the full Court in Equity against the decision of the Primary Judge. With that view, in accordance with the new rules, I filed a notice of appeal on the 23rd instant, copies of which have been duly served on the Judges and all proper parties. In order to prosecute my appeal I must, in pursuance of the Act and rules, within fourteen days from the date of filing my notice of appeal (that is on or before the 6th of January next), deposit in your hands such sum not exceeding £100 as you shall direct, or at my option deposit with you a bond of two persons to be approved of by you in such sum not exceeding £100 as you shall direct.

Now, it is clear that time for this purpose runs in vacation, and the rules expressly provide that all necessary proceedings may be taken for an appeal during vacation.

This morning I sent my clerk to your office with a warrant in the usual form to settle the security which Mr. Curtis, acting, as I am informed, under your instructions, declined to issue.

I trust, on reconsideration, you will make the necessary appointment, as I am bound to give the security within a certain time, which I cannot do without your concurrence. If my request is not complied with there will remain no other course open to me but to apply to a Judge in Chambers for an order directed to you to assess the amount of security pursuant to the Act. I enclose a form of warrant.

I have, &c.,

F. J. PLOMLEY.

[Enclosure to No. 1.]

B.

The Chief Clerk to F. J. Plomley, Esq.

Sir,

Equity Office, Supreme Court, 30 December, 1880.

By direction of the Master I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 28th inst., and in reply now forward copy of the Master's minute thereon, viz., "Mr. Curtis, inform Mr. Plomley that *all* communications from him must come through you in future. Let him pay into Court £100; and if not satisfied with this direction he must take such other course as he may be advised.—A.T.H., 30/12/80."

I have, &c.,

PETER C. CURTIS,

Chief Clerk.

No. 2.

J. Parkinson, Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

58, Hunter-street, 31 January, 1881.

Having this day accidentally heard that a formal complaint and demand for official inquiry against the Master in Equity has been lodged with you, I beg to supplement this by requesting your attention to my evidence before Mr. Farnell's committee, and in particular to my letter to the Master (and the complaint therein set forth, which I desire to repeat to you as Minister of Justice) of 24th November, 1879, and not only to the gross discourtesy of the Master in not replying to this letter until after I had threatened to appeal to the Judge, but also to the neglect of the Master to accept my appeal to substantiate or withdraw his serious and unfounded charge.

I have further to draw your special attention to the slanderous "note" added by the Master to the revise of his own evidence before this committee (which I submit ought not to have been published as it has been)

been) as follows "NOTE.—I am not aware whether Mr. Parkinson, *who, by his letters, appears to be a gent.* [*sic* in original] only by act of Parliament, sent a copy of this correspondence to Mr. Justice Hargrave. I can only say I heard nothing more about the matter.—A.T.H."

I may safely ask you whether this language and conduct is becoming in one occupying a high judicial post, especially as his "note" was added *after* my notice of 28th November that I had appealed to the Judge.

I have, &c.,

JOHN PARKINSON.

No. 3.

F. J. Plomley, Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

69, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 15 February, 1881.

With reference to the complaints which I have recently made to you about the conduct of the Master in Equity, I wish to explain that portion of my letter which refers to the employment of Messrs. Mills and Pile as auctioneers in all sales ordered by the Court.

The facts as to their employment were advanced with the object of showing that the Master refuses in matters coming before him in his judicial capacity to act in accordance with even the unanimous wishes of the litigant parties, and arbitrarily insists on the employment of the abovenamed gentlemen, not because others, whom the parties wish to employ, are incompetent or untrustworthy, but simply because he in his individual capacity thinks fit to favor those gentlemen.

In the complaint I made I had no intention of imputing the existence of any collusive or corrupt arrangement between the Master and Messrs. Mills and Pile, a construction which at our recent interview you seemed to think might be put upon that portion of my letter if unexplained.

The only charges which I desired to prefer against the Master were those set out at the end of my letter, and all the facts alleged in the earlier part of it were intended only as a statement of the evidence which I could give in support of those charges.

I have, &c.,

F. J. PLOMLEY.

This, with previous letter, to be sent to Mr. Holroyd for such explanation or observations as he may desire to offer.—J.G.L.I., 18/2/81. A. T. Holroyd, Esq., Master in Equity, B.C., 19 February, 1881.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 4.

F. J. Plomley, Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

69, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 20 April, 1881.

In the month of January last, in a letter addressed to you, I made certain complaints of the conduct of the Master in Equity towards myself and others, and on or about the 15th day of February last I again wrote to you on the same subject.

Since writing the last-mentioned letter I have received no communication from you, nor am I aware that any steps have been taken to ascertain the truth of the charges that I have preferred. I shall esteem it a great favour if you will inform me whether you have come to any, and, if so, what decision in this matter.

I have, &c.,

F. J. PLOMLEY.

The previous papers in this matter were forwarded to the Master in Equity for report on 21st February, 1881. Will a reminder be sent to Mr. Holroyd on the subject?—27/4/81. Remind.—J.G.L.I., 28 April, 1881. Master in Equity, 4/5/81.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Master in Equity.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 4 May, 1881.

Not having received a reply to my blank cover communication of the 21st February last, having reference to complaint made against you by F. J. Plomley, Esq., solicitor, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to draw your attention thereto, and to request the favour of your early answer.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 6.

J. Parkinson, Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Hunter and Bligh Streets, Sydney, 4 June, 1881.

I have the honor to draw your attention to the fact that I have never had your decision or reply (beyond simple acknowledgment) to my formal complaint preferred against the Master in Equity some three or four months since.

Meantime I beg to remind you that I remain under a most serious imputation that has never yet been withdrawn.

I am, &c.,

JOHN PARKINSON.

Ask Mr. Holroyd to furnish the report.—J.G.L.I., 6/3/81. Master in Equity, 8/6/81.



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No. 7.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to The Master in Equity.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 June, 1881.

Referring to my letter of the 4th ultimo, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward for your information, copy of a communication received from Mr. John Parkinson, further respecting complaint preferred against you, and to request that you will have the goodness to furnish the report as solicited in letter from this Department of the above date.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 8.

## The Master in Equity to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Master's Office, 10 June, 1881.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, received to-day, and in reply I have to request that you will inform the Minister of Justice that the delay in furnishing the report solicited has arisen from my having been constantly and continuously employed in pressing official duties, which I could not postpone, except at great inconvenience to members of the legal profession and cost to suitors of the Court. As the legal vacation will shortly occur I will then be enabled to devote time to report as asked.

I hope this explanation will satisfy the Minister.

I have, &amp;c.,

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD,

Master in Equity.

F. J. Plomley, Esq., may be informed in terms of this letter.—J.G.L.I., 14 June, 1881. Mr. Plomley, 15/6/81.

No. 9.

## F. J. Plomley, Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

69, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 11 June, 1881.

On ——— last I forwarded you a letter (the receipt of which has never even been acknowledged) on the subject of certain complaints I had some months previously made against the Master in Equity. In my letter I pointed out that I had received no communication from you in reply to my previous letters, which still remain unanswered. Since forwarding my last letter I have again been subjected to insult, and treated in a most arbitrary manner by the Master in Equity when attending before him as a litigant, in consequence of my action in formally complaining to you of his previous conduct.

However, I refrain from making any specific complaint of the Master's recent conduct until I learn whether any notice is intended to be taken of my repeated communications to you.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. J. PLOMLEY.

Has any reply been received yet from the Master in Equity?—J.G.L.I., 11/6/81.

No. 10.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to F. J. Plomley, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 June, 1881.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and previous correspondence, preferring complaint against the Master in Equity, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that owing to the Master in Equity being constantly and continuously employed in pressing official duties, which he could not postpone except at great inconvenience to the members of the legal profession, he has been unable to furnish a report in reference to the charges preferred by you against him, but as the legal vacation will shortly occur he will then be enabled to devote time to furnish a report in the matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 11.

## The Master in Equity to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Master's Office, 30 July, 1881.

I have the honor to submit to your notice an explanation of charges made by Mr. Plomley against me on the 15th February last, complaining of alleged grievances which he mentions that he has received at my hands.

I am always ready to meet such charges in a fair and liberal spirit, but if you will read Mr. Plomley's letter you will see that, throughout, it contains such a tirade of abuse, discourteous language, and unfounded epithets, that no one, in my opinion, should be allowed to address a Minister through such channels. If Mr. Plomley had complaints to make he surely could have done so without attempting to prejudice your mind, before I had been heard, by such expressions as the following:—

"That the Master was actuated by malice and ill will to me personally;" "never suspecting that his [Master's] knowledge of conveyancing was so limited;" "Master attacked me in a most violent manner;" "offered to insert name of the Governor, which Master insultingly told me I did not dare do;" "Statements before the Select Committee absolutely false;" "I cannot characterize them otherwise than

as

as most recklessly if not wilfully made ;" "I asked him [the Master] to withdraw the statements he had made, which he in an angry and insulting manner declined to do ;" "There are other cases I have witnessed of most improper conduct, many cases of alleged improprieties ;" "A stereotyped form of insult used by Master in all emergencies ;" "Master's infirmity of temper is so great, his conduct so offensive to litigant parties, witnesses, and solicitors as to disqualify him for any public let alone any judicial position ;" "Master loses his temper ;" "works himself into a perfect fury when he storms at unfortunate individuals who offended him ;" "Conducts himself generally in a manner not only derogatory to his own position but absolutely degrading to the objects of his resentment ;" "arbitrary and unprecedented manner in which he acts at times ;" "cavalier way in which he treats members of both branches of the profession ;" "business performed in a perfunctory and negligent manner ;" "in same estate [Underwood v. Underwood] lax way in which important business is conducted in Master's office ;" "in his conduct towards myself and others shown that he is not impartial ;" "made statements before Select Committee false in fact and recklessly made ;" "negligent of his duties to an extent imperilling property and rights of suitors ;" "altogether oblivious of the requirements of his office," &c., &c.

The above are some few of the elegant expressions applied to me by Mr. Plomley, and when it is considered that I am about half a century his senior in age and forty years a member of the English Bar, and having by my own talents and industry attained my present high and distinguished legal position, I submit that this kind of language ought not to be tolerated from a young man who at the time of writing his letter to you had only been admitted as an attorney a couple of years.

I will now shortly give my explanation of some of the different charges and complaints which Mr. Plomley has made against me. In the case of Shepherd and others v. Shepherd and another, the decree was made on the 17th of December last. The legal vacation commenced on the 18th of December ; on the 23rd of December Mr. Plomley filed his notice of appeal. Assuming that time for fixing the security on appeal runs in vacation, a question naturally arises how the security is to be perfected in vacation. I had at that time contemplated an excursion trip, but when I found that I had to pay into the Treasury my quarterly collections in Equity I delayed it till that was done, and while the negotiation was going on about the security I told my chief clerk, Mr. Curtis, that I would take the matter at my residence, 18 miles from the Supreme Court, with twenty railway trains to Parramatta and six to Merrylands Platform, the former three miles from my residence and the latter one mile, in order to have the matter settled within the prescribed time. This however would not suit Mr. Plomley, who must have his own way, and that at the risk of interfering with my vacation. I think the "malice and ill will" is on his side ; it was certainly not on mine. And I only precluded Mr. Plomley from appearing before me on account of his insolent conduct in my office for some weeks previously.

The history of the conveyance case is shortly this : Mr. Plomley brought to my office a draft conveyance, which he asked me to mark as settled, as he had drawn it, and the solicitor, Mr. Shepherd, on the other side had seen it and consented to it and had endorsed his consent on the back. I told him that I never settled a draft conveyance without looking over it, and that I would take it home with me and look through it at night.

I find my evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly is transcribed in pages 8 and 9 of Mr. Plomley's letter, and is substantially correct, and though I may have made a mistake as to whether I was a covenantor or covenantee, what I complained of was that Mr. Plomley committed an unwarrantable liberty in making me a party to the deed without an order from the Court, or without my consent, and when I remonstrated with him about it he stated that he would not hesitate to do the same thing again. He never mentioned the Governor's name in his remarks. I did not speak insultingly to him, neither did I tell him "he dared not do so." Neither did I threaten him that I would lodge a complaint against him before the Primary Judge. It is really too bad to make these statements, which are utterly without foundation. My language in this matter was most guarded, and all that he could complain of was that any matters which he would bring before me would be most carefully and scrupulously examined after the indecent haste which he had shown in attempting to secure my signature to the draft with my name in it as a party without my concurrence.

I don't know what Mr. Plomley has to do with the sales under the direction of the Court. When I was appointed Master fifteen years ago I found that my predecessor, Mr. Deffell, employed Mr. Mort, and he asked me to continue him as the auctioneer, which I did until the firm was dissolved, when I transferred the business to Messrs. Richardson and Wrench. They held it for some years under special instructions, which on one occasion they disregarded and placed my position as Master in Equity in jeopardy.

I therefore transferred the business to Messrs. Bowden and Mills, where I have continued it with their successors ever since. I surely am at liberty to employ them to sell properties which I may have for sale without asking Mr. Plomley's consent. I always pay them the same commission that other customers do and I never ask for any reduction on the usual commission. I have special reasons for employing them, which I do not think it necessary for Mr. Plomley to become acquainted with.

With respect to Roberts v. Gibbons and others, I appointed my auctioneers under the Rule of Court giving me the power. They appealed to the Primary Judge, who overruled my appointment, and I carried out his directions. I should like to know what Mr. Plomley had to do with the case. He appears to be a meddling busybody. It is a statement without any foundation that "I was incensed at this appeal," and what he says that I said to Mr. Cathcart on the occasion he mentions is utterly untrue. On a subsequent occasion, when Mr. Cathcart was indignant at my not fixing a reserve on the lots about to be sold in the Golden Grove Estate, and he said he had got it already when he said I had signed it, and which happened to be a "column head," I told him that I should scrupulously examine all papers that he brought me, and keep a close watch on him in future. To this statement he made some insulting remarks, which I told him precluded me from seeing him again personally in matters of business. He is the equity clerk of Messrs. Holdsworth and Evans, and it was only after one if not two interviews with Mr. Holdsworth, who interceded on his behalf, and stated the inconvenience in which his business was placed, that I consented to receive and hear Mr. Cathcart again. But I think it but right to add that Mr. Holdsworth never personally intimated to me that "he would call for an inquiry into the Master's conduct if he persisted in the course he was pursuing." This is one of Mr. Plomley's impudent and inventive falsehoods. (See Mr. Richard Holdsworth's letter annexed hereto.)

The observations about my temper at pages 17 and 18 of Mr. Plomley's letter are of such a disgraceful character and so untruthful that I shall make very few remarks upon them. As Minister I hope

you

you will bear in mind that these slanderous epithets come from an attorney who was only recently admitted. I don't recollect his ever coming before me when he was a clerk, and I will admit that when he first appeared before me as a solicitor I complimented him on his success at the Sydney University, and was glad to make his acquaintance, but when he found he could not have all his own way when he was before me he became insolent, abusive, and reckless in his language. But why do these charges rest on the *ipse dixit* of one solicitor, when others, he says, "the almost unanimous testimony of the rest of the profession" can testify to my alleged offensive misconduct. All I can repeat again is that these charges are unwarranted, malicious, and without any foundation whatever.

As to the delays in my office I admit that in 1879 and part of 1880 there were a few occasions when I was prevented taking my office business at the appointed times, but this arose from my being obliged on such occasions to see the Colonial Secretary and Minister of Justice in reference to the organization of the Lunacy Office, and being delayed longer than I expected. This I explained, and none of the parties before me made any complaint, not even Mr. Plomley. It is amusing to notice how microscopically he watches my acts when, as he alleges, I took up the *Sydney Morning Herald* while the parties were discussing a matter for which I asked their opinion, but he forgot to tell you that the *Herald* was put aside when the discussion (which I purposely refrained from hearing) was at an end.

The charge in the case of the advertisements in *Underwood v. Underwood* is of such a puerile character that it is hardly worth mentioning, excepting that my attention was never called to the irregularity when he and others were before me, and that he himself admits "that no substantial injustice was done."

I have now I believe answered all Mr. Plomley's charges, and if you are not satisfied with my explanation by all means give him the inquiry he asks for, bearing in mind that these charges are made by a solicitor of little more than two years standing, and not recommended or endorsed by any other member of his profession.

I must offer every apology for having delayed answering this letter before, but the continued pressure of business in the Equity and Lunacy Offices must be my excuse. Had I replied to it sooner I must have taken some days at home to prepare it to lay before you, as I should have been subject to such continued interruptions as to have been incapable of doing it in office hours. I therefore have done it in vacation, and I hope such an infliction on my leisure (which I much require) will not be pressed upon me again.

In conclusion I respectfully submit that any complaints or charges against the Master in Equity should in the first instance be made to the Primary Judge or to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD,  
Master in Equity.

[Enclosure to No. 11.]

R. Holdsworth, Esq., to The Master in Equity.

My dear Holroyd,

With reference to a passage in a letter from Mr. Plomley to the Minister for Justice, which you showed me this morning, in which my name is introduced in connection with some misunderstanding between you and Mr. Cathcart, I have to state that I have a distinct recollection of the occurrence, and that so far from my having intimated that I would call for an inquiry into your conduct if you persisted in the course you were pursuing, that was in refusing to allow Mr. Cathcart to appear before you, I asked you as a personal favour to myself to overlook anything that had passed, and to permit Mr. Cathcart to attend on warrants before you on my behalf as he had been accustomed to do; to this you expressed your willingness if I obtained from Mr. Cathcart a promise that for the future he would abstain from doing anything that could be deemed discourteous to yourself or to your office. On Mr. Cathcart having given me this assurance you permitted him again to appear before you and no further misunderstanding or unpleasantness as far as I am aware has occurred between you.

I remain, &c.,

R. HOLDSWORTH.

Let Mr. Plomley be furnished with a copy of this letter, and state that it is furnished to him for any observations he may desire to offer in reference to same.—J.G.L.I., 9/8/81. Copy to Mr. Plomley.—16/8/81. Has any report been received from the Master in Equity as to the complaints of Mr. Parkinson?—J.G.L.I., 9/8/81. Remind Master in Equity, 17/8/81.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary of Justice to F. J. Plomley, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 16th August, 1881.

With reference to your letter of the 15th February last, preferring certain charges against the Master in Equity, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward, for your information, the enclosed copy of a report which has been received from Mr. Holroyd upon the subject, and to request that you will have the goodness to favour with any observations you may desire to offer thereon.

I am, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 13.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Master in Equity.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 August, 1881.

Not having received a reply to my letters of the 4th of May and 8th of June last, respecting a complaint preferred against you by Mr. John Parkinson, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to draw your attention thereto, and request the favour of your early answer.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 14.

## No. 14.

## The Master in Equity to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Master's Office, 17 August, 1881.

The letter of complaint, addressed to you by Mr. John Parkinson on the 31st January last, appears to me from the tacit refusal of the Primary Judge to entertain his complaint to be an appeal to you, but on what ground I cannot understand.

My chief clerk who was present says:—"That when the report was engrossed after the draft had been settled by you [Mr. Holroyd] for your signature, you [Mr. Holroyd] perceived that the schedule thereto was already initialled by you, and was in fact the one annexed to the draft, and you then complained of its removal from the said draft." This annexure was removed from a document in my office and without my permission and consent. I still say that this was a "tampering" with a document in my office and that I will narrowly watch any documents that Mr. Parkinson brings before me in future. I decline to answer any of his other charges or allude to his evidence taken before the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly further than to say that his answers are vulgar and disgraceful, and many of them without foundation. I am an officer of the Supreme Court and I respectfully submit that the Judges are the proper tribunal to look into these matters, and that your time ought not to be frittered away by complaints made by an attorney's clerk in reference to my proceedings in Equity practice.

I have, &amp;c.,

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD,  
Master in Equity.

## No. 15.

## F. J. Plomley, Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

69, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 28 September, 1881.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of letter (81-7,885) from your Department, enclosing a copy of the report or explanation sent in by the Master in Equity in answer to certain complaints preferred by me against him in January last, and have the honor to forward in response to your invitation the following observations thereon:—

With regard to the Master's preliminary complaint as to the tone of my communication to you and the language in which it is expressed, it seems to me that the person to find fault with the language in which a complaint is preferred to a Minister of the Crown is the Minister himself, and not the subordinate official; and further, that it is to say the least of it very questionable taste on the part of an officer in Mr. Holroyd's position to attempt to prescribe to you the manner in which you permit yourself to be officially addressed.

The insinuation that I attempted to prejudice your mind before he (the Master) had been heard is really too ridiculous to call for serious comment in view of the fact that the Master allowed nearly six months to elapse after the receipt of my complaint before replying to it.

I have never alluded to the Master's age in any of my communications, thinking that such a reference would be needlessly offensive; but as he has himself referred to and attempted to make capital out of his half century of seniority, I may perhaps be excused in asking if it is not highly probable that a man of so great an age would be likely to exhibit great infirmity of temper and be somewhat oblivious of what he may have himself said or done at more or less remote periods, and, moreover, be utterly unfitted for the position partly judicial and partly administrative which he fills. How the allegation of his half century of seniority, his forty years membership of the English Bar, that by his own talents and industry he has attained his present high and distinguished legal position, can be advanced as a bar to any charge an individual in my position may prefer, certainly passes my comprehension.

With regard to the case of *Shepherd v. Shepherd*, one of the principal charges preferred by me against the Master, I submit that the latter's so-called explanation is no explanation at all, and that in no particular have any of my statements been met and refuted. I am simply met with such disingenuous statements as the following: "A question naturally arises how the security is to be perfected in vacation." It seems almost idle to say that such a question did not first arise in 1880 in the case of *Shepherd v. Shepherd*, and in fact numerous instances have occurred of security being perfected in vacation; and I submit the rule of Court referred to by me expressly imposes an obligation on the occupant for the time being "of the high and distinguished legal position" the Master fills to be at his post whenever a suitor is compelled by the law to take proceedings to establish his legal rights. The statement of the Master that he made the appointment to settle the security at his own house, "in order to have the matter settled within the prescribed time," I am unable to believe; on the contrary I charge that the real motive of his conduct was to annoy and insult me personally as grossly as he could, in retaliation for having been compelled by me to recede from the position he had originally taken up, namely, to absolutely refuse to take the security in vacation. I am quite prepared to establish the Master's "malice and ill-will" towards me in the transaction, if only an inquiry is granted, at which evidence would be available which is not at present forthcoming.

With regard to the Master's statement that "he only precluded me from appearing before him on account of my insolent conduct, &c.," I ask what possible ground or justification can there be for the Master precluding me from appearing before him had I been never so insolent? Whence does this officer of the Court obtain his power of disqualifying another officer of the Court from performing his legal duties? Whence does he obtain the power of refusing to hear a suitor in the Court and of making orders behind his back for the payment of money? The charge of insolence, immaterial though it is, I assert is absolutely groundless, and as neither, time, place, nor circumstance is stated in the Master's charge, I can only deny the latter in the general manner in which it is alleged.

With

With regard to the conveyance, I deny that the Master was ever asked to mark the draft as settled ; on the contrary he was told that the solicitor on the other side, having approved of the draft, it became immaterial for the Master to consider so much of the business for which the warrant had been taken out as related to the approval of the conveyance. The Master says, "What I complained of was that Mr. Plomley committed an unwarrantable liberty in making me a party to the deed without an order from the Court or without my consent." This statement I affirm to be a wilful misrepresentation both of his original charge against me and of the effect of the charge he made behind my back before the Select Committee. If you refer to the evidence on this point, which is copied *verbatim*, and not only substantially, into my original letter of complaint from the printed evidence before the Select Committee, you will find that the tenor of the Master's evidence went to show that I had attempted by fraud to place the Master under a serious personal liability—that I had fraudulently attempted to obtain his consent to this liability ; not that I was doing something without his consent, for I suppose the Master must have known it was too strong a thing for even a committee of laymen to believe that such a liability could be incurred without his consent.

What a different complexion the whole matter would have borne in the eyes of the Committee if it had been stated as the law and facts were that the Master's name had been inserted as a purely formal matter, and such insertion had exactly the same effect as the insertion of the name of any other individual, and that he incurred no personal or official liability.

The Master traverses a lot of statements made by me in reference to this matter, which he says are without foundation, and attempts to fortify his denial by saying that he was most guarded in his language. I simply repeat that the statements are the exact truth, and I assert that I can prove by independent testimony as well as by my own, if opportunity is afforded me, that the Master's language was the reverse of most guarded, and in fact was violent, abusive, and insulting in the extreme.

The Master inquires how I am interested in the mode in which sales under the direction of the Court are conducted. I can answer this by stating that besides the interest which every member of the community, and more particularly every suitor in the Court, has in this matter, I have been acting and will probably hereafter act for various clients who have been and will be materially interested in the manner in which such sales are conducted. The Master says, "I surely am at liberty to employ them to sell properties which I may have for sale without asking Mr. Plomley's consent." To this I reply certainly not, if I am individually concerned or act professionally for others who are concerned in such properties, unless there is a conflict on the subject between different interested parties.

The statement that in *Roberts v. Gibbons* he appointed his auctioneers under the rule of Court *giving him the power*, astonishes me, inasmuch as on the appeal the Primary Judge held that where the parties were agreed the Master had no such power, and of course the Master had to carry out the Judge's directions *volens volens*.

The Master might have readily ascertained what I had to do with the case if he had referred to the papers filed in his office when he would have discovered that I was the solicitor of one of the litigant parties.

The expression "meddling busybody" which he applies to me is important evidence of the "fair and liberal spirit" in which he is always ready to meet charges. As to the statement that he, the Master, was not incensed at the appeal (in *Roberts v. Gibbons*), I am confident I can contradict it by the evidence of every one of the solicitors concerned in the suit, and it is not very material whether he told Mr. Cathcart he would keep a close watch upon him because of the appeal, as I am informed was the case, or (as he admits he did) of a subsequent proceeding.

With regard to the other statements made by me with regard to the Master's behaviour towards Mr. Cathcart, I have made further inquiry from persons in whose credibility I have every confidence, and who are themselves in a position to know the exact circumstances, and I am informed that I was strictly and entirely correct in every particular, with the simple exception that Mr. Holdsworth's intimation of his intention to have matters inquired into if the Master persisted in the course he was pursuing was made, not to the Master himself, but to other persons.

Of the Master's insulting behaviour towards Mr. Cathcart in several instances I have myself (as I alleged in my original communication to you) been a witness.

While expressing my regret for having expressed myself in language which admits of an interpretation which the facts do not justify, I think I have just cause for indignation at the Master branding my statements generally in reference to this matter, as "Mr. Plomley's impudent and inventive falsehoods," the only evidence in support of which being that an inference to be drawn from my statement was in fact incorrect. What a commentary on the fitness of the Master for a judicial position does the language I have just referred to furnish.

My remarks about the Master's temper which have roused so desperately his ire, do but moderately and inadequately represent the feelings (almost daily expressed) of many members of the profession, and I repeat that they are true in every particular.

The Master twits me with being alone in the course I have pursued, and reiterates and insists upon the fact as if it were his strongest suit, but the same arguments will apply in every case of a complaint against an official ; but I can, with great assurance, promise the Master that if an inquiry into his conduct is held he will find many members of the profession who will give as strong, and even stronger, evidence against him than I advance.

I should have taken the course the Master suggests of preferring my complaint in the first instance to the Primary Judge (who has had occasion on several occasions lately to comment severely in open Court on the Master's official conduct), but I was led to believe that the only person having direct authority over the Master is yourself. As the Master seems to court an inquiry, I trust you will see your way to grant one, which will be certainly the most satisfactory course to me, and will afford the Master an opportunity of meeting the severe complaints made not only by me but by his superior, the Primary Judge, and also by members of the public and of both branches of the legal profession.

If such an inquiry can be held before the Primary Judge, or any other Judge of the Supreme Court, I shall be only too happy to prefer my charges before such Judge.

I have, &c.,  
F. J. PLOMLEY.

## No. 16.

## Minute of the Minister of Justice.

In the matters of the complaints against Mr. Holroyd, the Master in Equity, by Mr. Plomley and Mr. Parkinson.

I HAVE conferred with my honorable colleague, the Attorney General, upon these matters, and although we think that the Master in Equity is not wholly undeserving of blame, we think his offence is more to be attributed to infirmity of temper than to any more serious misconduct.

It must be borne in mind that Mr. Holroyd is now of the advanced age of 75, and in view of his long services we do not think that the charges brought against Mr. Holroyd by Mr. Plomley and Mr. Parkinson are of so serious a character as to justify the great expense to the country of a Commission of Inquiry into his conduct. At the same time it would be well if Mr. Holroyd would study somewhat more carefully the amenities of intercourse between himself and the solicitors who appear before him.

Let a copy of this minute be sent to Mr. Plomley and to Mr. Parkinson, and also to the Master in Equity. J.G.L.L., 12/10/81.

Copy to Master in Equity, Mr. Parkinson, and Mr. Plomley.—13/10/81.

## No. 17.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to The Master in Equity.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 13 October, 1881.

With reference to previous correspondence upon the subject of the complaints preferred against you by Mr. F. J. Plomley and Mr. John Parkinson, solicitors, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a minute which has been written by the Minister of Justice upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 18.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to J. Parkinson, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 13 October, 1881.

With reference to previous correspondence upon the subject of the complaints preferred by you against Mr. Holroyd, the Master in Equity, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a minute which has been written by the Minister of Justice upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 19.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to F. J. Plomley, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 13 October, 1881.

With reference to previous correspondence upon the subject of the complaints preferred by you against Mr. Holroyd, the Master in Equity, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a minute which has been written by the Minister of Justice upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(ANNUAL RETURNS UNDER THE 103RD SECTION OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 22 Vic. No. 18, sec. 103.

METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT.

SYDNEY.	NEWCASTLE.
CAMPBELLTOWN.	MAITLAND.
WINDSOR.	SINGLETON.
PARRAMATTA.	MUSWELLBROOK.
PENRITH.	SCONE.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

GOULBURN.	COOMA.
YASS.	BOMBALA.
WOLLONGONG.	EDEN.
KIAMA.	BEGA.
NOWRA.	BRAIDWOOD.
MILTON.	MORUYA.
QUEANBEYAN.	BERRIMA.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

GRENFELL.	ALBURY.
YOUNG.	DENILIQUIN.
GUNDAGAI.	BURROWA.
TUMUT.	MOAMA.
WAGGA WAGGA.	COROWA.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

DUBBO.	BATHURST.
WELLINGTON.	HILL END.
ORANGE.	MOLONG.
FORBES.	MUDGEES.
CARCOAR.	HARTLEY.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

MURRURUNDI.	GRAFTON.
NARRABRI.	INVERELL.
GUNNDAH.	TENTERFIELD.
TAMWORTH.	VEGETABLE CREEK.
ARMIDALE.	BINGERA.
GLEN INNES.	WARIALDA.
MACLEAN.	LISMORE.

NORTH-WESTERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

CASINO.	WALGETT.
COONABARABRAN.	BALRANALD.
COONAMBLE.	HAY.
BOURKE.	WENTWORTH.
WILCANNIA.	PORT MACQUARIE.
KEMPSEY.	WINGHAM.

## DISTRICT COURTS ACT

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the DISTRICT COURT holden at  
of the

The nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Costs of the Suits	Place, Date, and Duration of Sittings.				
		Place.	Date.	Duration of Sittings.		
				Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
Goods sold and delivered...1,642	1,017 cases, in which sum sued for did not exceed £5... 217 4 0½	Sydney ...	1880. March ...	15	102	12
Work and labour ..... 406		" ...	April .....	17	100	...
Money lent, money paid, money had and received 136	711 cases, sum sued for exceeding £5, but not exceeding £10 ..... 246 12 8½	" ...	May .....	17	88	25
Rent ..... 110		" ...	June .....	13	65	35
Promissory notes, cheques, bills of exchange, &c. ... 333	833 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30, and no attorney employed ..... 455 10 11¼	" ...	August ...	19	110	17
Board and lodging ..... 54		" ...	September	13	78	20
Negligence..... 52	247 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200, and no attorney employed ..... 258 11 6½	" ...	October...	15	77	50
Breach of agreement ..... 84		" ...	November	12	69	5
Wages ..... 15		" ...	December.	16	99	47
Judgment ..... 47	217 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him ..... 928 16 1	" ...	1881. February..	18	98	50
Freight ..... 3		TOTAL .....		155	880	21
Covenant ..... 3	20 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him ..... 97 16 0					
Rates ..... 155						
False imprisonment ..... 1						
Waste..... 5	48 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him ..... 837 17 9					
Trespass ..... 20						
Commission ..... 41						
Slander ..... 33						
Assault ..... 14	10 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him ..... 84 8 10					
Warranty ..... 4						
Libel ..... 7						
Trover and detinue ..... 49	48 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney and counsel employed by him..... 371 3 2					
Premium on Insurance ... 6						
Case ..... 2						
Malicious prosecution ..... 2						
Hire of goods ..... 27	25 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, and an attorney and counsel employed by him..... 282 17 8					
Guarantee ..... 8						
Interest ..... 4						
Moiety of dividing-fence... 4						
Agistment ..... 2	67 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney and counsel employed by him..... 1,301 11 10					
Nuisance ..... 2						
Breach of promise of marriage ..... 1						
Wharfage ..... 1	46 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, and an attorney and counsel employed by him..... 784 5 10					
Wrongful dismissal ..... 2						
Causes of action not specified above ..... 14						
	3,289	3,289				
						£5,366 16 5¼

I hereby certify that the above contains a full, true, and particular account of the

Dated this 31st day of March, 1881.



OF 1858—(22 Victoria, No. 18.)

SYDNEY, during the twelve months preceding the 1st March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of said Act.

Number of Suits commenced.			Result.		Number of Cases left in Arrear.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Number of Cases tried without a Jury.
Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant, including Non-suits.				
3,289	1,445	1,835	1,633	202	9	32	2	1,803
Amount sued for.	Rehearing of Cases of Judgment by default, in consequence of Defendant's absence.	Number of New Trial Motions.	Number of New Trials granted.	The grounds upon which such New Trials were granted.	Number of Appeals to Supreme Court.	Number of Interpleader Suits.	Number of Issues from Supreme Court.	
£ s. d. 67,835 3 9	15	5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Against evidence</li> <li>2. Misdirection</li> <li>3. Excessive damages</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Against evidence and Law</li> <li>1. Against evidence and weight of evidence</li> <li>2. Rejection of evidence as to defendant's insolvency.</li> </ul>	7	19	26	

particulars required by the said Act, so far as I am able to set forth the same,—

ALEX. C. MAXWELL,  
Registrar.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CAMPBELLTOWN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold.....	21	375 12 1	11	1	8	...	8	7	1	26 16 0	...	.....	.....	1	Campbell- town.	1880. 13 Aug. ....	...	4½	...	...	...	...
Promissory Notes .....	7	321 4 1	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	18 8 7	...	.....	.....	3								
Rent .....	4	66 18 4	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 11 6	...	.....	.....	1								
Board and Lodging .....	1	6 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1								
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 5 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	8	93 3 6	2	...	6	...	6	6	...	19 19 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	2	86 16 8	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	15 10 2	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent.....	1	124 0 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13 10	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	2	94 7 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 18 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	5	83 11 3	1	...	4	...	4	1	3	16 16 4	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals.....	52	1,281 16 3	20	1	25	...	25	20	5	116 18 5	...	.....	.....	6	...	1881. 11 Feb. ....	...	6½	...	...	...	11

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HUBERT DILLON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINDSOR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.					
																	Days.	Hours.							
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.															
Goods sold .....	33	546 15 2	17	...	15	...	15	15	...	23 8 2	...	.....	.....	1	Windsor.										
Promissory Notes .....	2	26 11 8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	...		8 May ...	1	8							
Rent .....	1	22 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 15 0	...	.....	.....	...		13 Oct. ...	1	1							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...		1881.									
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			16 Feb. ...	1	2						
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											
Trover .....	5	81 7 0	1	...	3	...	3	1 2	...	2 14 6	...	.....	.....	1											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	8	80 6 4	6	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 2 0	...	.....	.....	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1 1	...	2 18 0	...	.....	.....	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											
Money lent.....	5	74 17 5	2	...	3	...	3	2 1	...	3 15 0	...	.....	.....	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	9	32 6 7	4	...	5	...	5	4 1	...	4 17 6	...	.....	.....	...											
Totals.....	65	1,264 4 2	32	...	31	...	31	26 5	...	44 0 2	...	.....	.....	2			3	11							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. H. H. BECKE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PARRAMATTA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, date, and duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	48	646 2 7	18	...	30	...	30	30	...	69 16 8											
Promissory Notes .....	7	222 8 1	4	...	3	...	3	3	...	15 8 8											
Rent .....	2	12 10 7	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 14 8											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	1	10 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 12 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	9 11 0											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	3	64 8 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	24 12 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	298 10 3	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	14 11 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	3	380 0 0	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	15 1 6											
Commission on Agency .....	1	11 5 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 0 2											
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	2 15 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 14 6											
Money lent .....	1	11 13 11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 2											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intorpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	33	742 3 5	13	...	20	1	19	20	...	30 7 2											
Totals .....	105	2,452 6 10	39	...	66	2	64	62	4	188 1 6											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

G. W. WICKHAM,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PENRITH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	35	£ s. d. 229 11 8	13	...	22	...	22	20	2	£ s. d. 11 17 0					Penrith ...						
Promissory Notes .....	6	102 16 10	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	2 16 0											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	2	35 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 12 0											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	8	94 17 9	3	...	5	...	5	4	1	3 7 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	22 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0											
Money lent .....	3	120 5 0	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	1 17 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	12	133 16 9	7	...	5	...	5	4	1	2 16 6											
Totals .....	67	738 8 0	26	...	41	...	41	35	6	23 16 0											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. K. CLEEVE, JUN.,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NEWCASTLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.							Days	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	230	3,020 3 0	87	...	143	...	143	142	1	235 3 8	...										
Promissory Notes .....	28	1,130 16 9	13	...	15	...	15	14	1	85 19 7	...										
Rent .....	5	60 12 0	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	9 13 6	...										
Board and Lodging .....	1	6 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 9 0	...										
Trespass on Land .....	5	130 0 0	1	...	4	...	4	3	1	34 13 0	...										
Trespass on Person .....	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	17 6 8	...										
Illegal Distraint.....	2	125 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	11 19 8	...										
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Breach of Contract .....	6	576 0 0	3	...	3	...	3	1	2	57 2 8	...										
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	48	838 11 2	24	...	24	...	24	22	2	144 5 4	1										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	230 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	14 10 8	...										
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	10 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 0	...										
Money lent.....	4	21 5 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	1 13 0	...										
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Interpleader .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Causes of Action not specified above	17	368 18 8	9	...	8	...	8	6	2	56 16 11	...										
Totals .....	352	6,917 16 7	142	...	210	...	210	199	11	720 9 8	1						13	84	1		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEORGE F. SCOTT,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MAITLAND, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

67-B

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	73	1,300 15 9	38	...	35	...	35	32	3	68 14 6	}				Maitland ...	1880. 9 Mar...	3	18				
Promissory Notes .....	16	442 10 6	9	...	7	...	7	7	...	23 9 0								21 June...	3	19½		
Rent .....	1	150 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 3 0								7 Sept...	3	20½		
Board and Lodging .....	4	56 15 0	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 19 6								7 Dec...	3	20		
Trespass on Land .....	3	400 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 0 0												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	2	45 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 7 0												
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	14	248 0 0	10	...	4	...	4	3	1	22 10 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	450 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	6 0 0												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money lent .....	4	155 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 4 0												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	2	2 2 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 4 0												
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	12	768 6 0	5	...	7	...	7	7	...	16 19 0												
Totals .....	134	4,018 9 3	69	...	65	...	65	56	9	153 10 0							12	78				

6

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. DELOHERY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SINGLETON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, date, and duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defound-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
										Days.				Hours.							
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	10	167 11 7	3	...	7	...	7	7	...	25 5 0											
Promissory Notes .....	4	104 11 11	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 0 0											
Rent .....	1	19 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0											
Board and Lodging .....	1	9 7 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 0											
Trespass on Land .....	2	250 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	43 6 4											
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0											
Illegal Distrain Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	12 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	14 5 10											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	1	5 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	3	42 0 4	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	11 5 4											
Totals .....	25	1,010 10 10	11	...	14	1	13	13	1	108 1 6					Singleton	{ 1880. 16 Mar... 14 Sept...	1	3			
																	1	3			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WM. DUDDING,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUSWELLBROOK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	9	£ 73 10 5	3	...	6	...	6	5	1	3 19 0	}	}	}	}	Muswell- brook ...	1880. 19 Mar. ...	1	1½			
Promissory Notes .....	2	18 13 6	...	...	2	...	2	...	2 3 0												
Rent .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	0 9 6												
Board and Lodging .....	1	7 13 6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1 6 0												
Trespass on Land .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1 17 2												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	1	66 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	3 18 10												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	9 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1 2 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money lent .....	1	59 9 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	2 10 0												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	3	45 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	5 2 4											
Totals .....	20	319 6 5	4	...	16	...	16	10	6	22 7 10	1	3½									

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

T. FOLEY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SCONE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits. £ s. d.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	2	69 3 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 1 0											
Promissory Notes .....	3	108 2 3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	12 16 4											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	253 15 6	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	7 4 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals .....	9	632 1 3	4	...	5	2	3	3	2	25 6 4							3	7			

1880.  
22 Mar. 1 4  
28 June 1 2  
20 Sept. 1 1

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. T. WILSHIRE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GOULBURN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.						
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.							
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																	
Goods sold .....	69	1,109 8 0½	15	1	52	...	52	50	2	27 18 0	...	.....	.....	1	Goulburn..	1880. June .....	3	...	2								
Promissory Notes .....	17	414 5 3	4	...	12	...	12	11	1	11 3 6	...	.....	.....	1													
Rent .....	6	326 4 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 16 0	...	.....	.....	2													
Board and Lodging .....	2	33 17 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 6 0	...	.....	.....	...													
Trespass on Land .....	22	1,275 0 0	14	...	6	...	6	2	4	17 10 0	...	.....	.....	2													
Trespass on Person .....	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...													
Illegal Distrain .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Breach of Contract .....	2	17 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 13 6	...	.....	.....	...													
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	32	379 11 7	15	...	14	...	14	13	1	12 1 6	...	.....	.....	3													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	4	380 0 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 10 0	...	.....	.....	...													
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Money lent .....	6	217 5 5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 19 6	...	.....	.....	1													
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Causes of Action not specified above .....	40	763 11 11	22	...	15	...	15	12	3	13 5 6	...	.....	.....	3													
Totals .....	201	4,986 3 2½	81	1	106	...	106	95	11	95 3 6	...	.....	.....	13													

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. R. L. ROSSI,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at YASS, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	27	426 4 0	11	...	16	...	16	15	1	10 18 6	}	}	}	}	Yass .....	1880.	20 Jan. ...	} 1	6		
Promissory Notes .....	18	540 9 11	3	...	15	...	15	15	...	9 16 0											
Rent .....	3	41 16 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 10 0											
Board and Lodging .....				...		...			...												
Trespass on Land .....	12	986 15 6	1	...	11	3	8	7	4	16 10 0											
Trespass on Person .....	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 0 0											
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...			...												
Trover .....				...		...			...												
Breach of Contract .....	3	232 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 0 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	9	98 10 6	5	...	4	...	4	3	1	3 4 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0		...	1	1	...	...	1	3 0 0											
Commission on Agency .....				...		...			...												
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...			...												
Money lent .....	2	14 14 0	2	...		...			...	0 9 6											
Partnership .....				...		...			...												
Interpleader .....				...		...			...												
Intestacy .....				...		...			...												
Legacy .....				...		...			...												
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...			...												
Replevin .....				...		...			...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...			...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	29	368 14 4	15	...	14	1	13	14	...	12 14 0											
Totals .....	106	3,304 4 3	40	...	66	5	61	59	7	62 2 6						3	2½				

14

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

LEOPOLD YATES,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WOLLONGONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Coats of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	83	402 14 7	35	...	48	...	48	47	1	58 13 8	}	}	}	}	Wollongong	1880.	26 June...	1	6		
Promissory Notes .....	6	160 0 8	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	13 19 8											
Rent .....	1	20 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0											
Board and Lodging .....	1	16 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 2											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	8	51 5 7	3	...	5	...	5	5	...	4 9 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	6 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0											
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	9	94 15 3	4	...	5	...	5	4	1	7 13 4											
Totals .....	109	751 6 1	48	...	61	...	61	59	2	87 2 4								3	9½		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

ALFRED A. TURNER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at KIAMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted							
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.						
																	Days.	Hours.									
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																	
Goods sold .....	35	360 5 10	12	...	22	...	22	18	4	60 18 6	...	.....	.....	1	Kiama ...	1880.	10 Feb. ...	...	3:40								
Promissory Notes .....	14	594 8 5	6	...	8	...	8	8	...	26 12 6	...	.....	.....	...								1 July ...	...	5:45	...	...	...
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								11 Nov. ...	...	3:20	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	12 8 10	...	.....	.....	...													
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Trover .....	1	15 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 2	...	.....	.....	...													
Breach of Contract .....	10	111 7 6	3	...	7	1	6	4	3	11 0 10	...	.....	.....	...													
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	6	99 6 0	1	...	5	...	5	4	1	25 6 4	...	.....	.....	...													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	113 1 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	15 1 8	...	.....	.....	...													
Totals .....	71	1,493 8 9	25	...	45	2	43	37	8	153 3 10	...	.....	.....	1													

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HENRY CONNELL,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NOWRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	6	101 3 7	1	...	5	...	5	5	...												
Promissory Notes .....	5	62 6 6	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	11 15 6											
Rent .....	1	37 2 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	13 12 6											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5 6											
Trespass on Land .....	4	520 0 0	...	...	4	1	3	3	1												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	3	249 18 11	1	...	2	1	1	1	1												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	276 0 0	2	...	2	1	1	2	...												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	37 2 6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1												
Totals .....	25	1,483 14 0	6	...	19	4	15	16	3	46 13 6											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. LOVEGROVE,  
Registrar, District Court.

67-0

17

733

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MILTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appells.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold .....	3	38 4 8	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 0 0	}													
Promissory Notes .....	1	21 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0														
Rent .....																								
Board and Lodging .....																								
Trespass on Land .....																								
Trespass on Person .....																								
Illegal Distraint.....																								
Trover .....																								
Breach of Contract .....																								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....																								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....																								
Commission on Agency.....																								
Sales of Live Stock .....																								
Money lent.....																								
Partnership .....																								
Interpleader .....																								
Intestacy .....																								
Legacy .....																								
Possession of Tenements .....																								
Replevin .....																								
Consent Jurisdiction.....																								
Causes of Action not specified above.....																								
Totals .....	4	59 4 8	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 15 0														

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

S. M. BURROWS,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at QUEANBEYAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	1	3 17 4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 14 6											
Promissory Notes .....	4	71 6 5	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	9 5 0											
Rent .....	2	76 13 4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0											
Board and Lodging .....				...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land .....	3	420 0 0	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	20 0 0											
Trespass on Person .....	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 2 10											
Illegal Distraint .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	3	235 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	98 18 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	11 0 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	18 0 0											
Commission on Agency .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	4 4 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 4 6											
Money lent .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Partnership .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5 0 0											
Totals .....	20	1,349 19 7	6	1	13	1	12	12	1	104 6 10											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

O. WILLANS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.							Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	65	843 6 1	30	...	33	...	33	33	...	28 12 6	...	.....	.....	2	Cooma				...		
Promissory Notes .....	19	259 18 8	12	...	7	...	7	7	...	8 8 6	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Rent .....	2	57 10 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 11 0	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Trespass on Land .....	9	704 0 0	5	...	4	...	3	1	3	30 10 0	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Trespass on Person .....	1	16 17 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Breach of Contract .....	6	401 17 8	2	...	4	...	1	3	3	4 12 0	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	34	384 13 7	20	...	13	...	13	13	...	11 9 0	...	.....	.....	1					...		
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	3	350 0 0	...	...	3	...	2	1	2	7 2 0	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Money lent .....	3	147 16 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 6	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...				...			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...				...			
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...				...			
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...				...			
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...				...			
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...				...			
Causes of Action not specified above .....	13	763 10 0	6	...	6	...	4	4	2	12 14 6	...	.....	.....	1				...			
Totals .....	155	3,929 9 0	80	...	71	...	8	63	66	5	107 13 0	...	.....	4				...			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEORGE H. SMITHERS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOMBALA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold .....	27	455 16 3	10	...	15	...	15	12	3	30 11 0	...	.....	.....	2	Bombala ...	1880.							
Promissory Notes .....	13	571 12 1	7	...	6	1	5	5	1	15 4 0	...	.....	.....	...			12 April.	1					
Rent.....	2	18 8 3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 6 6	...	.....	.....	...			6 Sept...	2					
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...		6 Dec...	2						
Trespass on Land .....	5	270 8 0	...	...	4	1	3	3	1	0 12 0	...	.....	.....	1									
Trespass on Person.....	1	10 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Illegal Distrant .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Breach of Contract.....	9	708 5 0	1	...	8	3	5	3	5	23 12 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	4	98 12 2	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 6 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	70 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Money lent .....	1	21 15 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 19 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Totals.....	64	2,224 16 9	23	...	38	5	33	28	10	88 13 6	...	.....	.....	3									

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JAMES GILES,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at EDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	5	50 0 6	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	14 1 8											
Promissory Notes .....	4	231 11 6	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	29 11 0											
Rent .....	2	24 15 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 19 6											
Board and Lodging .....	1	5 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 0											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3 12 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	39 19 0	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	12 17 2											
Label, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	12 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0											
Money lent .....	2	110 10 4	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	25 1 2											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals .....	19	504 6 4	4	...	15	2	13	13	2	93 18 6											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

RICHD. B. HAYS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BEGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, date, and duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	49	843 7 1	17	...	32	1	31	31	1	76 14 8											
Promissory Notes .....	22	502 14 8	6	...	16	...	16	16	...	47 4 2											
Rent .....	3	59 8 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 7 0											
Board and Lodging .....	2	25 10 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 2											
Trespass on Land .....	3	43 7 10	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 18 10											
Trespass on Person .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2 9 10											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	2	56 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 12 0											
Breach of Contract .....	1	18 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 13 8											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	17	175 4 9	10	...	7	...	7	6	1	25 3 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	6	920 0 0	...	...	6	4	2	6	...	17 0 0											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	2	50 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2 16 10											
Money lent .....	5	141 13 6	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 6 10											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals .....	113	2,935 9 10	43	...	70	6	64	65	5	196 19 8											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN DAVIS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BRADWOOD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	21	434 19 1	9	...	12	2	10	11	1	1 16 6	}				Braidwood						
Promissory Notes .....	15	767 9 2	6	...	9	...	9	8	1	3 0 0											
Rent .....	1	14 2 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...												
Board and Lodging .....			...	...		...															
Trespass on Land .....	6	94 10 0	4	...	2	...	2	2	...												
Trespass on Person .....			...	...		...															
Illegal Distraint .....			...	...		...															
Trover .....	1	Deeds	...	...	-1	...	1	1	...												
Breach of Contract .....			...	...		...															
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	7 16 3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....			...	...		...															
Commission on Agency .....			...	...		...															
Sales of Live Stock .....			...	...		...															
Money lent .....	2	32 16 9	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	10 15 2											
Partnership .....			...	...		...															
Interpleader .....			...	...		...															
Intestacy .....			...	...		...															
Legacy .....			...	...		...															
Possession of Tenements .....			...	...		...															
Replevin .....			...	...		...															
Consent Jurisdiction .....			...	...		...															
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	20 12 2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...												
Totals .....	49	1,372 5 11	21	...	28	2	26	25	3	15 11 8											
																				9	

24

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. F. ROBERTSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MORUYA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.								
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.									
																	Days.	Hours.											
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																			
Goods sold .....	2	40 10 9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	...	...	...	...	Moruya	{	1880.	16 July ...	1	1									
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									23 Nov....	1	1				
Rent .....	1	16 16 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 3 10	...	1	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	10 17 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent .....	1	14 7 2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 18 3	...	1	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 15 4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Totals .....	6	102 10 11	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	20 10 5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...								

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. H. THOMAS,  
Registrar, District Court.

C-19

25

741

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BERRIMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	11	150 4 9	3	...	8	...	8	8	...	11 2 0	...	.....	.....	.....	Berrima... {	1880. 1 May ...	...	2	2½		
Promissory Notes .....	9	120 4 1	4	...	5	...	5	5	...	7 4 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Breach of Contract .....	4	114 10 3½	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	3 8 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	35 1 4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 6	...	.....	.....	.....							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Commission on Agency .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 15 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Money lent.....	1	10 14 10	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 12 8	...	.....	.....	.....							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Totals.....	29	440 15 3½	11	...	17	...	17	16	1	28 16 2	...	.....	.....	1	...	4½					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
T. W. WILSHIRE,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GREENFELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	11	143 7 4	5	...	6	...	6	5	1	24 14 8	...	.....	.....	Grenfell...	1880. 9 Mar. .... 5 June ... 7 Sept. .... 13 Dec. ....	7-30 2-30 2-0 2-30					
Promissory Notes .....	6	166 13 1	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	28 16 2	...	.....	.....								
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Trespass on Person .....	2	80 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	11 3 10	...	.....	.....								
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Trover.....	1	52 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 10 0	...	.....	.....								
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	186 19 1	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	47 0 0	...	.....	.....								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....								
Causes of Action not specified above.....	7	354 4 0	6	...	1	1	...	1	...	38 12 4	...	.....	.....								
Totals .....	30	983 13 6	15	...	15	1	14	12	3	151 17 0	...	.....	.....	...	...	14-30					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

G. G. BRODIE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Young, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	14	557 11 2	5	...	9	...	9	9	...	47 10 0	...	.....	.....	...	Young ...	1880. 15 March... 9 June... 11 Sept.... 16 Dec....	1	4	5	...	...	
Promissory Notes .....	8	486 17 10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	1	19 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 7 0	...	.....	.....	1								
Trespass on Land .....	3	189 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	12 10 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 2	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	30 12 8	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	4	157 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	22 4 2	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	10	231 15 10	6	...	4	...	4	4	...	27 12 8	...	.....	.....	...								
Libel, Slunder, and Defamation .....	4	700 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 10 6	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	1	13 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	8 18 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	4	309 15 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 11 2	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 10 8	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals .....	52	3,163 19 10	31	...	21	...	21	18	3	245 12 0	...	.....	.....	1								

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
H. A. SMITH,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNDAGAI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	25	£ s. d. 465 6 1	11	1	13	...	13	10	3	£ s. d. 25 7 6					Gundagai						
Promissory Notes.....	2	40 15 8	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 15 6											
Rent.....	2	52 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 18 0											
Board and Lodging.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person.....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	2	46 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 3 0							1880.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	2	400 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 16 0							27 May ...	2	...		
Commission on Agency.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....							31 Aug. ...	...	2		
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....							3 Dec. ...	...	2		
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....							1881.				
Partnership.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....							1 Feb. ...	1	...		
Interpleader.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	9	487 1 0	4	1	4	1	3	2	2	13 8 2											
Totals.....	43	1,691 12 9	19	2	22	1	21	17	5	50 19 2							3	4			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

CHAS. W. WEEKES,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TUMUT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, date, and duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	20	534 10 3	1	...	19	1	18	18	1	73 16 0	}				Tumut							
Promissory Notes .....	15	483 2 7	3	...	12	...	12	12	...	49 6 6												
Rent .....	1	30 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	17 2 0												
Board and Lodging .....	1	5 19 3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 18 0												
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	1	73 16 6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	21 17 4												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	100 10 2	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	14 7 2												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money lent .....	1	43 16 9	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 15 2												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	21 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	8 18 2												
Totals .....	45	1,293 5 6	7	...	38	1	37	33	5	189 0 4												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. W. VYNER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WAGGA WAGGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	88	£ 1,202 3 2	53	...	31	...	31	26	5	£ 148 5 0	...	...	...	4	Wagga Wagga	1880. 20 May... 24 Aug... 26 Nov... 1881. 7 Mar...	2	...	8		
Promissory Notes .....	29	723 3 11	15	...	12	...	12	12	...	44 0 0	...	...	...	2							
Rent .....	2	98 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 5 0	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	1	16 8 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 2	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	4	192 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	22 16 2	...	...	...	3							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover .....	3	46 12 0	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	8 12 2	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract .....	1	16 18 3½	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 2	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	12	267 11 9	5	...	6	...	6	6	...	29 7 0	...	...	...	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	9 19 0	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent .....	1	147 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	7 2 2	...	...	...	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy .....	1	106 2 5	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	39 17 4	...	...	...	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	23	1,260 2 1	13	...	8	2	6	7	1	47 2 0	...	...	...	2							
Totals .....	166	4,276 1 7½	91	...	63	4	59	55	8	363 4 2	...	...	...	12	7	8					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

EDWIN H. TOMPSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ALBURY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	109	1,232 10 8	52	...	57	...	57	53	4	81 1 0	}	}	}	}	Albury ...	}	}	}	}	}	
Promissory Notes .....	22	486 13 10	9	...	13	...	13	12	1	87 1 8											
Rent .....	2	37 8 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	2	22 6 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	2	210 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	3	345 0 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	14	499 5 11	9	...	5	...	5	2	3	51 14 4											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 18 6											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	13 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	2	38 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	9	273 15 8	6	...	3	...	3	...	3	18 0 2											
Totals .....	167	3,183 0 7	88	...	79	...	79	68	11	247 15 8											

32

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
**GEO. F. BARKER,**  
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DENILQUIN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.										
Goods sold .....	17	205 8 1½	5	...	11	...	11	11	...	34 9 2	...	...	...	1	Denilquin	1880. 12 May ... 11 Aug. ... 18 Nov. ...  1881. 24 Feb. ...	1	6	5	6
Promissory Notes .....	9	518 0 9	1	...	8	...	8	8	...	45 12 6	...	...	...	...						
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Trover .....	2	65 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	7	272 14 6	5	...	2	...	2	1	1	26 2 8	...	...	...	...						
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Commission on Agency .....	2	46 6 9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Money lent .....	3	55 11 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...						
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Causes of Action not specified above .....	3	95 6 9	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...						
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,358 7 10½</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>106 4 4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

BLAKENEY BROUGHTON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BURROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	6	31 3 1	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 8 6	}				Burrowa...	1880. 14 June.... 20 Dec....	1 2				
Promissory Notes .....	3	63 5 2	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	1 19 0											
Rent .....	1	109 16 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 1 0											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	3	67 11 6	...	...	3	1	2	...	3	4 13 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	197 2 9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	500 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	5 0 0											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	220 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	3 6 0											
Totals .....	21	1,188 18 6	9	...	12	1	11	6	6	22 18 0											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WILLIAM J. E. WOTTON,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOAMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	6	40 1 6	2	...	4	...	4	3	1	8 13 3	...	.....	.....	...	Moama	1880. 16 Aug. .... 1881. 26 Feb. ....	...	3	2		
Promissory Notes .....	4	153 16 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 2 8	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	1	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	struck out	...	2 5 6	...	.....	.....	1							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	1	9 15 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Interspreader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	13	267 12 6	4	...	6	...	6	5	1	23 1 5	...	.....	.....	2	...	5					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

L. S. DONALDSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	10	201 12 7	7	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 12 0	}				Corowa ...						
Promissory Notes .....	2	48 1 8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 0											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 12 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	23 17 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	2	12 5 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 17 6											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>310 17 0</b>	<b>11</b>	...	<b>5</b>	...	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10 1 6</b>							<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

REGINALD HARE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DUBBO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	42	738 13 1	20	...	22	...	22	20	2	104 10 6											
Promissory Notes .....	20	445 11 4	12	...	8	...	8	8	...	50 0 0											
Rent .....	6	51 17 4	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	16 10 6											
Board and Lodging .....	1	41 9 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 0 0											
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover .....	5	326 10 0	1	...	4	2	2	4	...	40 10 6											
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	22	410 16 5	13	...	9	...	9	7	2	95 5 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	34 3 2											
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent .....	4	99 2 6	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	30 2 0											
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Totals .....	101	2,313 19 8	52	...	49	3	46	45	4	380 1 8											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

LUKE M'GUINN,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WELLINGTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	14	325 18 2	6	...	8	...	8	7	1	33 9 6											
Promissory Notes.....	2	32 3 9	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 4 0											
Rent.....	1	14 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 17 0											
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land.....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 10											
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract.....	1	150 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 1 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	5	116 15 2	...	...	5	...	6	...	5	20 10 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency.....	3	101 4 10	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	14 1 4											
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	1	22 4 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0											
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 15 2											
Totals.....	29	977 6 3	11	...	18	...	18	10	8	78 16 10							5	24			

Wellington	1880.		
	24 May....	1	2
	25 "	1	11
	26 August	1	3
	29 Nov....	1	4
	1881.		
24 Feb....	1	4	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

FRED. MARSH,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ORANGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	21	455 19 5	9	1	5	...	5	5	...	.....	.....	.....	6	Orange	1880. 6 Mar ... 17 May ... 20 Aug ... 25 Nov ...	1	10	1	1	1. Verdict against evidence. 2. Contrary to ruling and direction of the Judge. 3. Contrary to law. 4. That one of the jury was a relative of the defendant.	
Promissory Notes .....	24	626 4 1	15	...	9	...	9	9	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Rent .....	2	49 15 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 17 6	.....	.....	.....								
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 18 0	.....	.....	.....								
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	97 7 6	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	12 0 6	.....	.....	.....								
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8 6	.....	.....	.....								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Causes of Action not specified above.....	8	357 18 6	4	...	4	1	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Totals.....	59	1,787 4 6	32	1	20	3	17	16	4	47 4 6	.....	.....	6	4	21	1	1				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. T. EVANS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at FORBES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, date, and duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.										
Goods sold .....	18	473 9 3		...	8	1	7	8	...	30 19 2				1	Forbes	1880. 12 Mar. 30 June... 18 Nov....	1	4½		
Promissory Notes .....	9	208 19 9		...	4		4	4	...	2 17 6				1						
Rent .....	1	46 5 0	1	...					...											
Board and Lodging .....				...					...											
Trespass on Land .....	1	50 0 0		...	1		1	1	...											
Trespass on Person .....				...					...											
Illegal Distraint .....				...					...											
Trover .....				...					...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	80 0 0	1	...					...	7 8 8										
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	181 12 7	1	...	2		2	1	1	36 14 8										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...					...											
Commission on Agency .....	1	43 15 0		...	1		1	1	...	0 11 0										
Sales of Live Stock .....				...					...											
Money lent .....	2	29 2 6	2	...					...	0 19 2										
Partnership .....				...					...											
Interpleader .....				...					...											
Intestacy .....				...					...											
Legacy .....				...					...											
Possession of Tenements .....				...					...											
Replevin .....				...					...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...					...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	3	87 11 2	3	...					...	4 16 0										
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,200 15 3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>84 6 2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>5½</b>		

40

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. E. OSLEAR,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CARCOAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	9	160 13 10	2	...	6	...	6	6	...	19 4 2	...	.....	.....	1	Carcoar ... {	1880.	11 May ...	...	3		
Promissory Notes.....	1	14 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent.....	1	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Board and Lodging.....	1	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land.....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 5 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person.....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 18 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Illegal Distraint.....	1	50 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	20 17 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....	2	86 12 5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract.....	3	600 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	27 3 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals.....	18	988 9 3	5	...	10	...	10	9	1	63 18 2	...	.....	.....	3	...	...	9				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. B. WARNER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BATHURST, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of theittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	32	£ s. d. 269 14 6	13	...	15	...	15	13	2	£ s. d. 18 17 10	...	.....	.....	4	Bathurst	1880. 7 May... 13 Aug... 14 " ... 16 " ... 4 Sept... 6 " ... 9 Nov... 10 " ... 11 " ... 1881. 31 Jan. ...	6½ 5½ 8 7 11 5 ½ 9 5½ 2				
Promissory Notes .....	23	912 10 5	10	...	13	5	8	8	5	31 14 7	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	4	107 18 0	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	19 10 1	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	6	775 0 0	...	...	5	1	4	4	1	79 8 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 4 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	4	127 8 3	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	40 17 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	15	194 6 5	6	...	9	...	9	8	1	31 17 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	8 15 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	2	162 2 6	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	3	55 13 6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	68 16 8	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 3 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	96	3,093 10 3	36	...	55	7	48	45	10	239 8 0	...	.....	.....	5	...	60	...	...			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

THOMAS C. K. M'KELL,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HILL END, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, date, and duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	1	18 15 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 4 8	...	...	...	Hill End... } 1880. 3 June... 3 " ...	...	...	1	...	...		
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Money lent .....	1	18 6 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 15 0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Totals .....	2	32 1 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WILLIAM PASCOE,  
Deputy Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOLONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	15	399 5 3½	5	...	10	...	...	10	...	12 12 0					Molong ...	1880. 19 May ... 29 Nov. ...	...	6 3½			
Promissory Notes .....	1	14 17 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 0											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	4	115 1 3	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	2 13 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	10 8 0	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	0 7 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3 14 0											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals .....	23	789 11 6½	10	...	12	1	...	13	...	20 2 0				...							9½

44

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. H. NISBETT,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUDGEE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	24	280 6 0½	6	...	18	...	18	17	1	12 12 6	...	.....	.....	...	Mudgee	1880. 29 April ... 5 Aug... 29 Oct... 1881. 8 Feb... ..	1½ 3½ 2½ 3½				
Promissory Notes .....	9	172 18 11	2	...	7	...	7	7	...	5 19 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	1	25 5 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	1	12 14 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	1	30 18 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	7	343 14 0	...	...	7	...	7	6	1	6 7 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	2	35 5 6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 4 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	43 5 2	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 4 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals.....	50	1,044 6 7½	14	...	36	1	35	34	2	34 1 0	...	.....	.....	1	...	11					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

FRANCIS S. ISAACS.  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HARTLEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	12	126 14 11	2	...	10	...	10	10	...	6 3 6	}	.....	.....	.....	Hartley ...	1880.	31 Mar....	...	4	...	2	
Promissory Notes .....	7	190 11 10	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	5 0 0												
Rent .....	1	12 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0												
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land .....	1	12 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	63 15 4	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Totals .....	24	605 2 1	4	..	20	...	20	20	...	14 13 6												6

46

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

THOMAS H. NEALE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MURRURUNDI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.						
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.					
																	Days.	Hours.								
Goods sold.....	37	£ s. d. 516 9 7½	15	...	22	...	22	20	2	£ s. d. 41 19 6					Murrurundi..	1880. 2 April.. 14 July.. 2 Dec...	1	...	2	2						
Promissory Notes.....	7	251 4 3	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	12 16 0																
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Trover.....	3	401 15 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	4 4 6																
Breach of Contract.....	1	26 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0																
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	3	26 8 7	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 10 6																
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Money lent.....	1	5 15 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0																
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	3 16 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0																
Totals.....	53	1,231 9 1½	21	...	32	...	32	29	3	63 13 6																

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEO. R. EVANS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NARRABRI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.										
Goods sold.....	7	121 6 8	1	...	5	...	5	5	...	4 15 6	...	.....	.....	1	Narrabri... {	1880. May and Nov.....	2			
Promissory Notes .....	2	29 6 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0	...	.....	.....	...						
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1 6 0	...	.....	.....	...						
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Breach of Contract .....	1	128 17 1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...						
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	5 8 4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 0	...	.....	.....	...						
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Money lent.....	1	56 6 8	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...						
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						
Causes of Action not specified above .....	3	107 4 6	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 19 0	...	.....	.....	...						
Totals.....	16	648 9 3	4	1	10	1	9	7	3	12 19 6	...	.....	.....	1						

48

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. E. SMITH,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNNEDAH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
										Days.				Hours.							
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	6	75 4 9	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	1	Gunnedah ...	Nov. ...	1	.			
Promissory Notes.....	2	30 9 5	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 0 0	...	...	...								
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Board and Lodging.....	1	16 16 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	...	...								
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	2	32 6 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Totals.....	12	256 16 8	2	...	7	...	7	7	...	6 10 0	...	...	...	3							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

Registrar, District Court.

67—G

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TAMWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold .....	54	868 11 7	22	...	32	...	32	32	...	81 3 6	}				Tamworth								
Promissory Notes .....	8	178 15 10	2	...	6	...	6	5	1	14 7 2													
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trespass on Person .....	3	300 0 0	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	30 9 8													
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trover .....	3	203 1 8	...	...	3	1	2	3	...	19 6 8								1880.					
Breach of Contract .....	3	270 0 0	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	49 16 10								3 Aug...	1	8			
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	7	89 4 10	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	16 9 10								4 " ...	1	14			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	3	500 0 0	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	19 3 6								8 " ...	1	1			
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								9 " ...	1	0½			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								10 " ...	1	1			
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								11 " ...	1	12			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								1881.					
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								10 Feb...	1	14			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								11 " ...	1	9			
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Totals .....	81	2,409 13 11	25	...	56	4	52	50	6	230 17 2	...	.....	.....	...							8 59½		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JNO. McDONALD,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ARMIDALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, date, and duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	29	420 3 0	17	...	9	...	9	9	...	30 0 0	...	.....	.....	2	} Armidale... {					1. Non-suit.	
Promissory Notes .....	8	300 5 0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	2	30 2 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							1. No juris-diction.
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	1	70 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	127 6 0	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	15 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	1	12 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	8	150 3 0	2	...	4	1	3	4	...	15 0 0	...	.....	.....	1						1. Non-suit.	
Totals .....	55	1,309 19 0	33	...	16	1	15	16	...	112 0 0	...	.....	.....	3						3	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. BRAY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GLEN INNES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	15	197 16 4	1	...	14	...	14	13	1	17 2 0	...	...	...	Glen Innes	1880. 25 Aug. ... 1881. 19 Feb. ...	6 8½					
Promissory Notes .....	8	366 7 1	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	41 18 6	1	Pending.	...								
Rent .....	4	89 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	1	2	41 15 8	...	...	...								
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0	...	...	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	50 8 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	18 18 8	...	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	5	264 11 5	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	14 0 3	...	...	...								
Totals .....	35	1,168 2 10	8	...	27	...	27	23	4	134 15 1	1	Pending.	...	11½							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

G. MARTIN,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MACLEAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, date, and duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.																																																			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.																																																				
																	Days.	Hours.																																																						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																																																														
Goods sold .....	30	290 0 5	10	...	20	...	20	20	...	23 7 8	...	.....	.....	...	Maclean	1880. 9 July ...	1	3																																																						
Promissory Notes .....	6	143 10 8	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	6 4 0	...	.....	.....	...								1881. 7 Jan. ...	1	6																																																
Rent .....	1	4 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 4 6	...	.....	.....	...													8 "	1	4																																											
Board and Lodging .....	1	18 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	...																		2	6 15 0	1	...	1	1 0 2																																			
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	21 6 0	...	.....	.....	...		1																																																								
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	11	23 16 0	9	...	2	...	2	1	1	8 8 6	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	8 10 5	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 16 0	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Money lent .....	5	26 3 10	2	...	3	...	3	2	1	2 10 6	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	6 15 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 2	...	.....	.....	...																																																										
Totals .....	58	721 6 4	24	...	34	...	34	30	4	64 8 4	...	.....	.....	2																																																										

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

SAMUEL MACNAUGHTAN,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GRAFTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	81	816 18 3	31	...	50	...	50	49	1	151 2 10	}	}	}	}	Grafton...	}	}	}	}	}	}
Promissory Notes .....	59	1,168 4 9½	28	...	30	...	30	28	2	149 11 0											
Rent .....	4	66 17 6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 8											
Board and Lodging .....	1	16 19 9	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0											
Trespass on Land .....	2	300 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	26 16 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	30 11 11											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	12	942 14 0	5	...	7	1	6	7	...	35 5 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	5	72 7 0	1	1	3	...	3	2	1	2 8 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	6	358 11 0	2	1	3	1	2	3	...	38 18 10											
Totals .....	170	3,342 12 3½	72	2	96	2	94	92	4	438 15 11						1	18-35	1			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WILLIAM CLARKE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at INVERELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	17	311 6 5	5	...	11	...	11	7	4	10 8 0	...	.....	.....	1	Inverell	1880. 15 Mar.... 13 Sept.... 14 „ ...	1 1 1	...	...	...	
Promissory Notes .....	5	86 17 6	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	2 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	1	18 7 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	1	40 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	1	40 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	1	12 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	21 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	4	700 0 0	...	...	3	1	2	2	1	4 0 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Commission on Agency .....	1	10 7 1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	13 16 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	34	1,254 4 6	7	...	25	1	24	18	7	21 18 0	...	.....	.....	2							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. C. CARDEN,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TENTERFIELD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold .....	5	71 16 3	2	...	3	...	3	2	1	6 13 0	}				Tenterfield {								
Promissory Notes .....	2	39 14 3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 8 4													
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	168 16 4	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	8 3 2										1	...	Not granted.	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....										...	...	...	
Commission on Agency.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....										...	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....										...	...	...	
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....										...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....										...	...	...	
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....								...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....								...	...	...			
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....								...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....								...	...	...			
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....								...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....								...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....								...	...	...			
Totals.....	11	280 6 10	4	...	7	1	4	3	1	18 4 6								2		1	...		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JNO. SIMONS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at VEGETABLE CREEK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days	Hours				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold.....	29	387 3 2	7	...	22	...	...	19	3	18 7 6					Vegetable Creek.	{ 1880. 6 Mar. 4 Sept.						
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Board and Lodging .....	1	5 8 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	0 10 0												
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Breach of Contract .....	2	22 6 10	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1 5 0												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	55 17 9	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1 3 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Money lent .....	1	2 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0												
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Causes of Action not specified above; summons for ca. sa.	3	.....	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	0 12 6												
Totals .....	38	473 5 9	9	...	29	...	...	22	7	22 8 0									...	8½		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEO. H. GOWER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BINGARA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold .....	3	91 6 10½	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 4 6	}													
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Board and Lodging .....	1	64 6 6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1 0 0														
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	80 4 9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0														
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Intorpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Totals .....	6	235 18 1½	2	...	4	...	4	3	...	4 16 6														

58

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

PAT. BROUGHAM,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WARIALDA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.						
																	Days.	Hours.								
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																
Goods sold .....	6	165 0 2	1	...	5	...	5	5	...	4 0 0	}															
Promissory Notes .....	2	26 5 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0																
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Board and Lodging .....	5	57 16 7	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 10 0																
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0																
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Breach of Contract .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0																
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	52 2 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0																
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Money lent .....	1	20 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0																
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0																
Totals .....	18	651 4 3	10	...	8	...	8	8	...	11 10 0																

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. CAMERON MACARTHUR,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at LISMORE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.						
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.					
																	Days.	Hours.								
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																
Goods sold .....	22	322 3 0	9	...	5	...	5	4	1	23 11 0	...	.....	.....	Lismore ... { 1881. 19 January 1 20 " " 1	1	1										
Promissory Notes .....	5	100 7 5	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 14 0	...	.....	.....													
Rent .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Board and Lodging .....	2	25 4 0	1	...		...				1 5 0	...	.....	.....													
Trespass on Land .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Trespass on Person .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Trover .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Breach of Contract .....	1	20 0 0		...		...				0 14 0	...	.....	.....													
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	252 1 0		...	4	...	4	2	2	4 6 0	...	.....	.....													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Commission on Agency .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Money lent .....	1	10 0 0		...		...				0 9 0	...	.....	.....													
Partnership .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Interpleader .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Intestacy .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Legacy .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Replevin .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...					...	.....	.....													
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	150 0 0		...		...				1 9 6	...	.....	.....													
Totals .....	36	879 15 5	13	...	11	...	11	8	3	36 8 6																

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WM. CARSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CASINO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	38	810 14 6	6	...	32	...	32	32	...	118 1 0	...	.....	.....	} ...	Casino.						
Promissory Notes.....	10	208 16 3	1	...	9	...	9	9	...	23 14 0	...	.....	.....								
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Board and Lodging.....	2	61 9 6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 3 8	...	.....	.....								
Trespass on Land.....	2	90 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	22 3 6	...	.....	.....								
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Illegal Distraint.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	16 6 2	...	.....	.....								
Trover.....	2	21 9 1	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	7 14 6	...	.....	.....								
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	7	178 12 0	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	27 3 10	...	.....	.....								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	23 8 2	1	Not yet argued	.....								
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Money lent.....	2	81 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	11 13 10	...	.....	.....								
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	9 8 9	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 2 0	...	.....	.....								
Totals.....	66	1,861 19 8	9	...	57	...	57	54	3	257 0 8	1	.....	.....								

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

M. M. CAMPBELL,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COONABARABRAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
Goods sold.....	14	£ s. d. 378 19 8½	4	...	10	...	10	10	...	£ s. d. 11 16 0												
Promissory Notes.....	6	149 9 7	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	6 18 9												
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover.....	2	100 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	11 0 0									1			
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...			
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	3	108 5 6	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 10 0									...			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...			
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...			
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...			
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...			
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...			
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...			
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...			
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...			
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...			
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...			
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									...			
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	29 8 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 2									...			
Totals.....	26	766 2 9½	9	...	17	...	17	17	...	33 13 11									2	8	1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. W. EDWARDS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COONAMBLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.								
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.							
																	Days.	Hours.										
Goods sold .....	10	£ s. d. 314 7 6	...	...	9	...	9	8	1	£ s. d. 38 2 7	...	...	...	1	Coonam-ble.	1880. 5 April ... 5 Oct. ... 6 " ... 7 " ...	1	...	...	...	...							
Promissory Notes .....	2	51 12 7	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 14 2	...	...	...	...								1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	55 18 2	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 2	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	2	63 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 6	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	5 19 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	13 15 6	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	21 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	non-suit	...	0 11 0	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent .....	1	22 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 2	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	1	24 7 3½	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	5	123 18 6	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	29 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Totals .....	26	1,056 4 10½	6.	...	18	1	17	16	1	146 7 3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2½	3	...	...	...							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

ROBERT R. BAILEY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOURKE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits. £ s. d.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold	39	1,148 6 1	14	...	22	...	22	21	1	151 8 4	...	...	...	3	} Bourke ...	1880.								
Promissory Notes	14	823 11 2	5	...	8	...	8	8	...	84 16 10	...	...	...	1				20 April	1	2				
Rent	4	125 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	13 6 0	...	...	...	...			21 "	...	2½					
Board and Lodging	2	51 18 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...			19 Oct...	1	5½					
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			20 "	1	4½					
Trespass on Person	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...			21 "	...	½					
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Trover	2	250 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 4 6	...	...	...	...										
Breach of Contract	4	550 0 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	14 1 10	...	...	...	...										
Wages, Work, and Labour	8	323 3 4	1	...	7	...	7	5	2	77 8 8	...	...	...	...										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	5	700 0 0	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	32 9 6	...	...	...	...										
Commission on Agency	2	67 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0	...	...	...	...										
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Money lent	2	38 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	33 7 10	...	...	...	...										
Partnership	1	199 2 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	20 17 0	...	...	...	...										
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Causes of Action not specified above	5	287 13 4	1	...	4	...	4	2	2	61 10 4	...	...	...	...										
<b>Totals</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>4,663 13 11</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>505 1 10</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>1½</b>						

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

L. F. LAYARD,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WILCANNIA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

67-1

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.									
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.										
																	Days.	Hours.												
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																				
Goods sold .....	24	702 7 3	5	...	16	...	16	16	...	15 19 0	...	...	...	3	Wil-cannia. {	1880. {	1 & 2 May {	30 Oct. ... {	...	8	...	...	Verdict given was directly against weight of evidence.							
Promissory Notes .....	6	88 14 6	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	1					...	4	...	...		...	...					
Rent .....	1	49 11 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	...					...	1	...	...		...	...					
Board and Lodging .....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 16 6	...	...	...	...					...	...	1	...		...	...	...				
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of Contract .....	1	54 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...					...	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	185 2 2	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	5 19 6	...	...	...	1					...	3	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1 4 0	...	...	...	...					...	6	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent .....	3	138 2 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 10 6	...	...	...	...					...	2	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Possession of Tenements .....	2	64 16 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Causes of Action not specified above .....	6	349 14 0	3	...	3	...	3	1	2	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Totals .....	50	1,847 7 5	15	...	30	1	29	24	6	40 4 0	...	...	...	5	...	2	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...					

65

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. A. STEEL,  
Registrar, District Court.

68781

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WEST KEMPSEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	39	654 18 8	17	...	22	...	22	22	...	45 1 2											
Promissory Notes .....	6	169 7 3	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	12 0 10											
Rent .....				...		...			...												
Board and Lodging .....	2	81 13 7	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 14 7											
Trespass on Land .....				...		...			...												
Trespass on Person .....				...		...			...												
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...			...												
Trover .....				...		...			...												
Breach of Contract .....	3	79 10 0	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	7 14 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	36 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 18 10											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	11 5 8											
Commission on Agency .....				...		...			...												
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...			...												
Money lent .....	2	221 9 10	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 6 0											
Partnership .....				...		...			...												
Interpleader .....				...		...			...												
Intestacy .....				...		...			...												
Legacy .....				...		...			...												
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...			...												
Replevin .....				...		...			...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...			...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....				...		...			...												
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,392 19 4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>88 16 1</b>											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WALGETT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	35 10 6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	11 11 6													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....													
Totals .....	1	35 10 6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	11 11 6													

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

A. MONEY FISHER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BALRANALD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Coats of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	13	247 2 11	5	...	8	...	8	7	1	15 0 0	}										
Promissory Notes .....	5	113 17 10	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	7 0 0											
Rent .....				...		...															
Board and Lodging .....				...		...															
Trespass on Land .....				...		...															
Trespass on Person .....				...		...															
Illegal Distraint .....				...		...															
Trover .....				...		...															
Breach of Contract .....				...		...															
Wages, Work, and Labour .....				...		...															
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...		...															
Commission on Agency .....	4	44 18 8	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	5 0 0					Balranald..	1880. 22 May ...	1				
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...										20 Nov. ...	1				
Money lent .....				...		...															
Partnership .....				...		...															
Interpleader .....				...		...															
Intestacy .....				...		...															
Legacy .....				...		...															
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...															
Replevin .....				...		...															
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...															
Causes of Action not specified above .....				...		...															
Totals .....	22	405 19 5	9	...	13	...	13	11	2	27 0 0											

68

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

R. B. MITCHELL,  
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HAY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.					
										Days.				Hours.											
Goods sold .....	19	£ s. d. 590 10 0	12	...	6	...	6	6	...	£ s. d. 115 10 0	...	...	1	} ... Hay ... {	} 1880. 26 & 27 May 24 Nov. ...	} 2 1									
Promissory Notes .....	13	598 13 8	7	...	6	...	6	5	1	104 0 0	...	...	...												
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint.....	1	32 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	15 12 6	...	...	...												
Trover.....	3	65 0 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10 0	...	...	1												
Breach of Contract .....	1	120 0 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 0	...	...	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	8	272 5 6	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	87 15 0	...	...	...												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15 0	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money lent .....	2	21 10 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12 0	...	...	...												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	6	257 9 10	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	75 15 0	...	...	1												
Totals .....	54	2,157 9 9	33	...	18	...	18	15	3	426 19 6	...	...	3												

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

LESLIE W. A. MACARTHUR,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WENTWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, date, and duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	5	57 19 8	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	14 8 6	...	...	...	} Wentworth {	} 1880. 15 May ... 13 Nov. ...	} 2 1	} 15 2	} 1 ...	} 1 ...	} Verdict con- sidered by the Judge to be con- trary to evidence.		
Promissory Notes .....	3	137 12 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	14 1 10	...	...	...									
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Illegal Distrain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	133 5 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 10 6	...	...	...									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	4	700 0 0	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	15 19 0	...	...	...									
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Money lent .....	1	119 3 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13 4	...	...	...									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Causes of Action not specified above	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...									
Totals .....	17	1,178 0 6	8	...	8	2	6	5	8	57 13 2	...	...	...	1		3	17	1	1			

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. L. RICHARDSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PORT MACQUARIE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of theittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold .....	12	126 6 1½	5	...	5	...	5	4	1	6 9 0	...	...	...	Port Macquarie	1880. 13 July ... 1881. 11 Jan. ...	...	4	...	3½	...	...	...	...	
Promissory Notes .....	4	67 7 11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 2	...	...	...											1
Rent .....	1	7 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 5 0	...	...	...											...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Breach of Contract .....	1	5 2 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 0	...	...	...											...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	8 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 5 0	...	...	...											...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	5 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 5 0	...	...	...											...
Money lent .....	1	2 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 2 0	...	...	...											...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Totals .....	21	221 16 6½	8	...	10	...	10	5	5	10 7 2	...	...	...	3	...	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

R. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Colonel, P.M.,  
Registrar, District Court.

[2s. 3d.] A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINGHAM, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1881, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	16	418 9 0	7	...	8	...	8	7	1	55 10 8	...	.....	.....	1	Wingham	1880. 16 July....	1	7				
Promissory Notes .....	7	148 14 0	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	32 12 6	...	.....	.....	...								
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	17 19 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	15 13 2	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	2	35 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	5 7 8	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 16 2	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	1	16 5 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 16 2	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	14 6 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	5 3 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals.....	31	912 14 6	9	...	21	...	21	17	4	136 18 4	...	.....	.....	1								

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1881.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. A. CREAGH,  
Registrar, District Court.

1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.**  
(COUNTY COURT BILL—CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 July, 1881.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30 March, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“The County Court Bill which Judge Forbes prepared, together with the  
“Correspondence from the District Court Judges with reference to  
“increased jurisdiction.”

(*Mr. R. B. Smith.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. A Bill for establishing County Courts in place of District Courts, and for enabling the Judges thereof to act as Chairmen of Quarter Sessions .....	2
2. Judge Forbes to the Attorney General, forwarding copy of County Court Act of 1881 for consideration; minutes thereon. 4 October, 1880 .....	69
3. Judge Forbes to the Under Secretary of Justice respecting No. 2. 4 December, 1880 .....	70
4. The District Court Judges to the Under Secretary of Justice, with minute thereon. 31 December, 1880 .....	70
5. The Under Secretary of Justice to Judge Dowling, acknowledging receipt of No. 4. 21 January, 1881. ....	71
6. Judge Dowling to the Under Secretary of Justice further respecting No. 5, with minute thereon. 7 January, 1881	71
7. The Under Secretary of Justice to Judge Dowling, acknowledgment of receipt of No. 6. 21 January, 1881. ....	72





No. 1.

44<sup>o</sup> VICTORIÆ, 1880.

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# A BILL

For establishing County Courts in place of District Courts  
and for enabling the Judges thereof to act as Chairmen  
of Quarter Sessions.

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**B**E it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with  
the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legisla-  
tive Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by  
the authority of the same as follows:—

1. This Act shall be called and may be cited as the "County Title of Act.  
Court Act of 1881" And is divided into Parts as follows:—

## PART I.—COURTS JUDGES AND OFFICERS.

*Repeal of existing Acts—s. 2.*

*Establishment of County Courts—ss. 3-6.*

*Time and place for holding Court and contempt of Court—ss. 7, 8.*

*Judges—ss. 9-15.*

*Registrar—ss. 16-23.*

*Bailiffs—ss. 24-29.*

*Court fees—s. 30.*

*Actions against persons acting under this Act and bailiffs—ss. 31-34.*

*Attorneys and counsel costs—ss. 35-38.*

69—B

PART

## PART II.—COMMON LAW JURISDICTION AND PRACTICE.

- Jurisdiction and practice*—ss. 39-45.  
*Causes and parties*—ss. 46-52.  
*Plaint note and summons*—s. 53.  
*Payment into Court*—s. 54.  
*Judgment by confession*—ss. 55-56.  
*Defences*—ss. 57-59.  
*Discontinuance and stay of proceedings or adjournment*—ss. 60-61.  
*Arbitration*—ss. 62-63.  
*Witnesses and evidence*—ss. 64-66.  
*Trial*—ss. 67-77.  
*Judgment and new trial*—ss. 78-79.  
*Execution attachment of debts and interpleader*—ss. 80-96.  
*Replevin*—s. 97.  
*Ejectment*—ss. 98-99.

## PART III.—EQUITABLE JURISDICTION AND PRACTICE.

- Jurisdiction*—ss. 100-112.

## PART IV.

- Probate and administration jurisdiction*—ss. 113-118.

## PART V.

- Amendments*—s. 119.  
*Appeal*—s. 120.  
*Rules*—ss. 122-123.  
*Gazette*—s. 124.

## PART VI.

- Chairman of Quarter Sessions*—127-129.  
*Special commission to County Court.*  
*Judge to act as Supreme Court Judge*—130.

## PART I.—COURTS JUDGES AND OFFICERS.

*Repeal of existing Acts.*

Repeal of Acts.  
First Schedule.

2. The Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act to the extent to which the same are in and by the same Schedule expressed to be repealed shall be and the same are hereby repealed from the day of the coming into operation of this Act. But nothing herein contained shall affect any act suit or proceeding lawfully taken done or commenced under the said Acts or either of them before the commencement of this Act and the same shall severally be as valid and may be taken continued and enforced as if they had been commenced under the authority of this Act against all persons liable thereto. The several persons who at the time of the commencement of this Act shall hold the office of District Court Judges shall be and be deemed to be the first Judges of the County Courts holden under this Act and shall continue to be the Judges under and subject to this Act. All District Courts created and all registrars bailiffs assistants officers and deputies appointed and all bonds instruments policies and other securities given and all Acts directions orders rules and regulations made under the authority of any of the said repealed Acts before the coming into operation of this Act shall be deemed to have been created appointed given and made respectively under this Act and the provisions of any Act

Act not hereby or otherwise repealed conferring any jurisdiction or imposing any duty upon or otherwise relating to any District Court or any Judge thereof or any registrar of such Court existing before the passing of this Act shall apply to the County Courts and Judges and registrars established and appointed under this Act.

*Establishment of County Courts.*

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to direct that County Courts shall be holden having the limited jurisdiction in common law equity probate and administration hereinafter conferred by this Act and to direct in what cities towns and places such County Courts shall be holden and (when expedient) to direct that the holding of any such Court shall be discontinued or shall be transferred to any other town or place.

Establishment of County Courts.

4. For every Court holden under this Act there shall be a seal of the Court and all summonses and other process issuing out of the said Court shall be sealed or stamped with the seal of the Court.

Seal of Court.

5. For the purpose of obviating the technical difficulties which arise from the local jurisdiction of inferior Courts every County Court shall have jurisdiction throughout the whole of this Colony and there shall be a Judge or Judges for each such Court and such Courts may be holden simultaneously in all or any of such cities towns and places as aforesaid and shall be respectively Courts of Record and all complaints entered under part II of this Act save as hereinafter is provided shall be entered either at the County Court nearest to the place where the defendant or one of the defendants does at that time reside or carry on business or at the County Court nearest to the place where the cause of action arose if such Court be not more than one hundred miles distant from such residence or place of business of such defendant and if on the trial of any such complaint it shall appear that the County Court at which such complaint has been entered is not the proper County Court so as to satisfy these requirements the plaintiff shall be non-suit unless the defendant shall forego his right to such non-suit.

Limits of the jurisdiction.

Plaints to be entered in Court nearest to where the defendant resides or nearest to where cause of action arose in some cases. See section 126.

6. If a Judge of a County Court shall be satisfied by either party to a cause suit matter or proceeding pending in his Court in any branch of its jurisdiction that such cause suit matter or proceeding can be more conveniently or fairly tried in some other County Court he shall at any stage of the proceedings whether before or during the trial or hearing order that such cause suit matter or proceeding be sent for trial or hearing to such other County Court or if the Judge or any official of the Court shall be interested in the subject matter of any cause suit matter or proceeding pending in his Court he shall in like manner at his discretion order that such cause suit matter or proceeding be sent for hearing to some convenient County Court of which he is not the Judge and in either case the registrar of the Court in which the complaint was entered shall forthwith transmit to the registrar of the Court to which such cause suit matter or proceeding is to be sent a certified copy of the complaint as entered in the complaint book a duplicate copy of the summons and particulars or statement petition or proceeding as the case may be and a certified copy of the order for changing the venue and the Judge of such last-mentioned Court shall appoint a day for the hearing notice whereof shall be sent by post or otherwise by the registrar to both parties.

Venue may be changed.

*Time and place for holding Court and contempt of Court.*

7. The Judge of each County Court shall attend and hold such Court at the place where the Governor in Council shall have directed that such Court shall be holden at such times as such Judge shall appoint

Judge to hold Court where directed and appoint days of sitting.

appoint for that purpose so that a Court shall be holden in such place once at least in such interval as the Governor in Council shall in each case direct and notice of the days on which the Court will be holden shall be published in the Government Gazette and be put up in some conspicuous place in the Court-house and in the office of the registrar of the Court and no other notice thereof shall be needed and whenever any day so appointed for holding the Court shall be altered notice of such intended alteration and of the time when it will take effect shall be published in the manner aforesaid and be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court-house and in the office of the registrar Provided that if the Judge shall not arrive at the Court-house before one o'clock in the afternoon of any day upon which the holding of such Court shall have been fixed the registrar shall open such Court and adjourn the same to the following day or to such other day as he shall be directed by the Judge either by order under his hand or by telegram.

Contempt of Court.

8. If any person shall wilfully insult the Judge or any juror or any registrar bailiff clerk or officer of any County Court during his sitting or attendance in Court or the Judge in going to or returning from Court or shall wilfully interrupt the proceedings of such Court or being summoned or examined as a witness in any suit in any such Court shall refuse to give evidence or to answer any lawful question or shall in the opinion of the Judge of such Court be guilty of wilful prevarication or if any person shall misbehave in Court in any manner it shall be lawful for the Judge of such Court to direct the apprehension of any such person and if he shall think fit to commit any such offender to prison for any time not exceeding *one* month or to impose on any such offender a fine not exceeding *ten* pounds for every such offence and in default of immediate payment thereof to commit the offender as aforesaid for any time not exceeding *one* month to gaol unless the said fine be sooner paid and in either of the cases aforesaid an order in the form contained in the Second Schedule to this Act or to the like effect shall and may be issued by such Judge and shall be good and valid in law without any other order summons or adjudication whatsoever.

Second Schedule.

#### Judges.

Appointment and qualification of Judges.

9. The Governor in Council shall appoint by commissions in her Majesty's name as many fit persons as are needed to be Judges of County Courts under this Act each of whom shall be a barrister-at-law of five years or an attorney-at-law of seven years standing and shall have been in practice as such or have held some judicial or legal office under the Crown within two years immediately preceding his appointment as Judge under this Act and every such Judge may be appointed by one commission for several Courts or by several commissions for each or any number of Courts and from time to time when any Judge appointed under this Act shall die resign or be removed or transferred another Judge may be appointed in his stead provided always that there shall be no more than seven such Judges at any one time unless addresses praying for a greater number and specifying such number shall from time to time be presented to the Governor by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly Provided also that if two or more persons shall be appointed Judges of any one Court each of such Judges when exercising judicial powers under this Act shall act separately and in such manner as if he only had been appointed the Judge of such Court but both or all the Judges of any such Court when appointing or removing officers or appointing times for holding Courts or discharging other administrative duties under this Act may act jointly.

Judges not to practice or act as Crown Prosecutors.

10. No Judge appointed under this Act shall during his continuance in office practice as a barrister-at-law or conveyancer or act as Crown Prosecutor

11. Every Judge appointed under this Act shall hold his office during ability and good behaviour and shall be paid (exclusive of any allowance for travelling expenses) an annual salary of fifteen hundred pounds which sum shall not be diminished during the continuance of such person in the office of County Court Judge but it shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to remove any Judge for inability or misbehaviour provided that twenty-one days at the least before such removal the Judge shall have notice of the intention to remove him and that he shall thereafter and before such removal have the opportunity of being heard before the Governor and Council in his defence.

12. Every Judge who shall have become incapable of performing the duties of his office by reason of any permanent infirmity or who shall have served as Judge for the period of fifteen years or who being of the age of sixty-five years shall have served as Judge for the period of ten years may be allowed to retire from such judgeship on a retiring allowance of one-half of the salary of such Judge at the time of his retirement and the retiring allowance of every Judge so retiring shall be paid to him every year by equal quarterly payments during the natural life of such Judge out of the consolidated revenue of this Colony under the authority of this Act. The period (if any) during which any such Judge may have served as Judge in any of the superior Courts or as chief commissioner of insolvent estates or as Judge or Deputy Judge of any County Court or District Court or Chairman of Quarter or General Sessions or substitute thereof under any law heretofore or hereafter to be in force shall be taken into consideration as portion of the service of such Judge of County Court.

Retiring allowances to Judges.

The period of service in other judicial offices to be taken into consideration as portion of Judge's service.

13. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to redistribute the duties of the County Court Judges or any of them amongst themselves and to appoint any Judge of a County Court to be Judge of any new or additional County Court that may from time to time be created under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

The duties of Judges may be redistributed and number of Courts may be increased.

14. Whenever a Judge shall be transferred die resign or be removed and the Governor in Council shall appoint another Judge in his stead or place such last-mentioned person shall on entering upon the duties of his Judgeship have and may execute all the powers and authority which the Judge so transferred dead resigned or removed could and might have performed and executed as if no such transfer death resignation or removal had taken place and in case of illness or absence on leave it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint some other person who shall be a Judge appointed under this Act or who shall be qualified as aforesaid to act as the deputy of any Judge appointed to hold any County Court during such illness or absence and it shall also be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint a deputy who shall be a Judge appointed under this Act or who shall be qualified as aforesaid to act for any such Judge for any time and every deputy so appointed during the time for which he shall be so appointed shall have all the powers and privileges and perform all the duties of the Judge for whom he shall have been so appointed.

Power and authority of Judge appointed instead of another Judge.

Deputy Judge.

15. The jurisdiction and powers which by the twenty-second Victoria number six are vested in and conferred on the Supreme Court and the Judges thereof severally for protecting in certain cases the property of married women deserted by their husbands may be equally exercised by every County Court and the Judge or deputy Judge thereof and every order made in that behalf shall while in force have the same validity and effect as a similar order made under the same Act by the Supreme Court.

Provisions of 22 Vic. No. 6 sec. 4 extended to the County Court Judges.

*Registrar.*

Appointment of registrars of Court.

16. For every County Court there shall be one or more registrars whom the Governor in Council shall appoint and may remove and in any case in which it shall appear to be expedient it shall be lawful to appoint two or more persons to perform the duties of registrar or to appoint one of such persons as registrar and the other or others as assistant registrar or registrars under such regulations as to the division and performance of the duties as shall be from time to time made by order of the Judge or as may be made by the general rules to be framed under this Act and every such registrar or assistant registrar shall be paid by salary.

Deputy-registrar.

17. It shall be lawful for the registrar of any such Court with the approval of the Judge or in case of inability of the registrar to make such appointment for the Judge to appoint from time to time a deputy to act for such registrar of the said Court at any time when he shall be prevented by illness or unavoidable absence from acting in such office and to remove such deputy at his pleasure and such deputy while acting under such appointment shall have the like powers and privileges and be subject to the like provisions duties and penalties for misbehaviour as if he were the registrar of the said Court for the time being and he shall receive as remuneration for his services during the period he may so act a ratable proportion of the salary attached to the office of registrar.

Governor in Council to appoint assistant registrars at other places.

18. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint an assistant registrar to act at any place although the same shall not be a place at which a County Court is holden and such assistant registrar shall enter plaints and other process and issue plaints summonses and all other process and proceedings returnable at such place or places at which a County Court is holden as the Governor in Council shall direct and all persons so appointed shall have the same powers and privileges and be subject to the same general provisions duties and penalties for misbehaviour as registrars of County Courts appointed under this Act.

Return of process to be forwarded to registrar of Courts.

19. Such assistant registrar shall within eight days before any plaint summons shall be returnable forward to the registrar of the Court at which the same are returnable a list arranged numerically and in order of date of all plaints entered and of all plaint summonses issued by him together with certified copies of such plaint summonses and which plaint summonses shall have written or printed upon them the name of the place at which the same are issued and of the place at which the same are returnable and which last-named place shall be deemed to be the County Court in which the action or suit is depending and all process whatever in such action or suit may be issued either by the registrar or assistant registrar and such assistant registrar shall also so frequently as shall be directed by the rules of Court to be passed as herein provided forward lists and certified copies of all other processes or proceedings entered or issued by him to the said registrar.

Plaints summonses &c. issued to be as effective and Judges or Court to have same powers &c. as if process issued by registrar of Court.

20. All plaints plaint summonses and other process and proceedings entered and issued under the last two preceding sections shall be as effective and the Judges before whom or the Court before which the same are made returnable shall have the same powers jurisdiction and authority to hear and determine the several actions and proceedings in or with reference to which the same shall have been entered or issued as though such plaints plaint summonses process or proceedings had been entered or issued by the registrar of any County Court under the provisions of this Act.

21. The registrar of the Court at which any such plaint summons or other process are made returnable shall enter the same in the cause list for hearing before the Court or the Judge at the place at which the same are returnable in such order and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the rules to be made as hereinafter provided.

Registrar of Court to enter plaint summons &c. in cause list in the order prescribed by rules.

22. The registrar or deputy-registrar of each Court and such assistant registrars as aforesaid in cases requiring the same shall issue all summonses precepts and warrants and shall make lists of all causes suits and matters for hearing further hearing or rehearing and shall make entries in the register of all verdicts orders decrees and judgments of the said Court and discharge all other duties and powers imposed or conferred on them under or in pursuance of this Act or according to the rules to be made as hereinafter provided and keep an account of all proceedings of the Court and shall take charge of and keep an account of all Court fees and fines payable or paid into Court and of all moneys paid into and out of Court and shall enter an account of all such fees fines and moneys in such manner and form and in such books or otherwise as may from time to time be prescribed by the rules made as hereinafter mentioned and such entries in the said register and books respectively or a copy thereof respectively bearing the seal of the Court and signed and certified as a true copy by the registrar of the said Court shall at all times be admitted in all Courts and places whatsoever as evidence of such entries and of the proceedings referred to by such entry or entries and of the regularity of such proceeding without any further proof and no record of any plaint verdict judgment order or decree other than the entry or entries as aforesaid shall be necessary.

Duties of registrar.

23. Every registrar and deputy-registrar and assistant registrar shall have power and is hereby authorised to take and administer affidavits depositions declarations oaths and affirmations in relation to any cause suit matter or proceeding in any County Court Provided that any affidavit to be used in a County Court shall and may be sworn before such registrar or deputy-registrar or assistant registrar or before any Judge of the Supreme Court or before any Judge of any County Court or any Justice of the Peace or any commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court.

Registrar may administer oaths.

*Bailiffs.*

24. For every such Court there shall be one or more bailiffs whom the Judge shall by order under his hand appoint and in case of inability or misbehaviour may by order under his hand remove and every such bailiff shall receive a salary on account of the service of summonses and of his general duties other than in the execution of warrants and of writs of execution and every such bailiff may subject to the restrictions hereinafter contained by any writing under his hand appoint a sufficient number of able and fit persons not exceeding such number as shall be from time to time allowed by the Judge to be officers to assist the said bailiff and at his pleasure may dismiss all or any of them and appoint others in their stead and every officer so appointed may also be suspended or dismissed by the Judge Provided that it shall be lawful to appoint a member of the police force to act as a bailiff or assistant bailiff at any place anything in any law now or hereafter in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

Appointment of bailiffs and assistants.

25. The said bailiffs or one of them shall if required by the Judge attend every sitting of the Court unless when their absence shall be allowed for reasonable cause by the Judge and shall by themselves or by the officers appointed to assist them as aforesaid serve all such summonses issued out of the said Court as may be delivered to them for service and shall execute all the warrants and precepts issued out of

Bailiff's duty.

of

of the Court and the said bailiffs and officers shall in the execution of their duties conform to all such general rules as shall be from time to time framed for regulating the proceedings and practice of the Court as hereinafter provided and subject thereunto to the order and direction of the Judge and the said bailiffs shall receive from the registrar and retain for their own use for and in respect of such duties as shall have been performed by them or by the officers appointed to assist them all fees and sums of money allowed as hereinafter mentioned in the name of fees payable to the bailiff out of which they shall provide for the execution of the duties for which such fees are allowed and for the payment of the officers appointed to assist them and such fees shall be paid to the bailiff upon the performance of such duties but not before and every such bailiff shall be responsible for all the acts and defaults of himself and of the officers appointed to assist him in like manner as any Sheriff in this Colony is responsible for the acts and defaults of himself and his officers Provided always that in every Court holden under this Act in which the fees allowed to be taken by the bailiffs of the Court shall appear to be more than sufficient it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to declare that a certain specified part only of their fees shall be paid to them respectively and in that case and so long as such order shall be in force the amount of the residue of such fees shall be accounted for paid and applied in the same manner as all other fees payable to such registrar.

Penalty on officers  
for corrupt practices.

26. Every registrar bailiff or other officer employed in putting this Act or any of the powers thereof in execution who shall wilfully and corruptly exact take or accept any fee or reward whatsoever other than and except such fees as are or shall be appointed and allowed respectively as aforesaid for or on account of anything done or to be done by virtue of this Act or on any account whatsoever relative to putting this Act into execution shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding *fifty* pounds and shall be for ever incapable of serving or being employed under this Act in any office of profit or emolument.

Registrar and bailiff  
to be distinct persons  
and not to act as  
attorneys.

27. It shall not be lawful for the registrar of any County Court or the partner of any such registrar or any person in the service or employment of such registrar or of his partner to act as bailiff of the Court or for the bailiff his partner or any person in the service or employment of such bailiff or of his partner to act as registrar and no officer of the Court shall either by himself or by his partner be directly or indirectly engaged as counsel attorney or agent for any party in any proceeding in the said Court.

Penalty for breach of  
preceding enactment.

28. Every person who being the registrar of any such Court or the partner of such registrar or a person in the service or employment of any such registrar or of his partner shall accept the office of bailiff of such Court or who being the bailiff of such Court or the partner of any such bailiff or a person in the service or employment of any such bailiff or of his partner shall accept the office of registrar in the execution of this Act and also every officer of any such Court who shall be by himself or his partner or in any way directly or indirectly concerned as counsel attorney or agent for any party in any proceeding in the said Court shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of *one hundred* pounds with full costs of suit to any person who shall sue for the same by action of debt or on the case in the Supreme Court.

Registrar and bailiff  
to give security.

29. Every registrar and bailiff of every Court holden under this Act who may receive any moneys in the execution of his duty shall give security for such sum and in such manner and form as the Governor in Council from time to time shall direct for the due performance of their several offices and for the due accounting for and payment of all moneys received by them under this Act or which they may become liable to pay for any misbehaviour in their office.

Court



Court Fees.

30. There shall be payable on every proceeding in the County Courts to the registrar and assistant registrar of the several Courts such fees as shall be allowed in the manner next hereinafter mentioned and none other And a table of such fees shall be put up in some conspicuous place in the court-house and in the registrar's and assistant registrar's office And the fees on every proceeding shall be paid in the first instance by the party on whose behalf such proceeding is to be had on or before such proceeding And the fees upon execution or commitment shall be paid into Court before or at the time of the issue of the warrant of execution or commitment And it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to direct what amount of fees and in respect of what steps taken process issued or duties performed fees shall be taken in the County Courts in such manner as to him shall seem fit and from time to time to lessen or increase the same And such fees may be regulated by way of percentage on the amount of the demand And it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to appoint instead of all or any of the fees which may from time to time be payable as aforesaid other fees by way of percentage or otherwise to be payable on such proceedings under this Act as the Governor in Council may direct.

Court fees payable by suitors.

Actions against persons acting under this Act and Bailiffs.

31. In every action against the registrar or deputy registrar or assistant registrar of any County Court for anything done in obedience to any warrant issued by him under this Act it shall be a sufficient justification for such registrar or deputy registrar or assistant registrar to plead the judgment or order of such Court or of the Judge thereof and the warrant thereupon without alleging or setting forth the previous proceedings or that the cause of action for which such judgment was recovered was cognizable by or accrued within the jurisdiction of such Court or Judge And in every action against the bailiff of any such Court or any officer servant or agent of such bailiff or against the keeper of any gaol for anything done by such bailiff or by his command or authority or by such keeper in obedience to any warrant or precept issued under this Act it shall be sufficient for such bailiff officer servant or agent or for such keeper to justify under such warrant alone without alleging that the same was made and issued within the jurisdiction of such Court and without alleging or setting forth the judgment or previous proceedings in the same manner as any Sheriff can and may justify under any writ issued out of the Supreme Court And in either of the cases aforesaid proof of the matters so alleged shall be sufficient evidence in support of such plea.

Actions against officers how defended.

Actions against officers acting under this Act.

32. All actions to be brought against any person for anything done under this Act shall be commenced within six calendar months after the act complained of was committed And no writ plaint summons or other proceeding shall be issued out against nor any copy of any process served upon any person for anything by him done in the execution of his office under this Act until a notice in writing of such intended writ or process shall have been delivered to him or left at his usual place of abode by the party intending to issue such writ or plaint summons process or other proceeding or the attorney of the party who intends to cause the same to be sued out or served at least one calendar month before the suing out or serving the same And such notice shall clearly and explicitly set forth the nature of the intended action and the cause of action and on the back thereof shall be endorsed the name and place of abode of the party intending to bring such action or the name and place of business of his attorney.

Time for bringing actions against officers of the Court.

Defendant may tender amends.

NOTE.—This section may be omitted if section 34 is passed.

33. It shall be lawful for the defendant in any such action at any time before plea pleaded to tender or cause to be tendered any sum of money as amends for the injury complained of to the party complaining or to his attorney or agent. And if the same shall not be accepted it shall be lawful for the defendant to pay such sum tendered or any other sum into Court and to plead the general issue and to give the special matter of his defence and also such payment into Court in evidence by virtue of this Act. And no such plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in any such action if the jury which try the same be of opinion that the sum of money paid into Court by the defendant is sufficient amends for the injury complained of. And if the plaintiff shall discontinue such action or if upon demurrer or otherwise judgment be given against the plaintiff or if the plaintiff be non-suited or if a verdict pass for defendant the defendant shall be entitled to recover his full costs as between attorney and client and shall have the like remedy for the recovery of the same as any defendant has by law in other cases.

Protection to bailiffs &c.

34. All constables and other peace officers shall aid in the execution of every writ or execution under the provisions of this Act. And if any officer or bailiff of any County Court shall be assaulted while in the execution of his duty or if any rescue shall be made or attempted to be made of any goods levied under process of the Court the person so offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *fifty* pounds to be recovered upon proof of such offence by order of a Justice or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions and such fine shall be directed to be paid either forthwith or within a certain time to be specified in such order and if the same be not paid in the time specified therein the defendant shall be imprisoned for a period of time not exceeding *three* calendar months unless such fine shall be sooner paid.

#### Attorneys and Counsel.

Appearance to be in person or by barrister or attorney.

35. It shall be lawful for the party to any cause suit matter or proceeding under this Act or for an attorney of the Supreme Court being an attorney acting generally in the action cause suit matter or proceeding for such party but not an attorney retained as an advocate by such first-mentioned attorney or for a barrister retained by or on behalf of the party on either side to address the Court and examine and cross-examine the witnesses. Provided that no attorney shall be allowed to act or appear for any person in any County Court until he has caused his name to be entered in a roll or a book to be kept by the registrar for that purpose stating his place of business where papers may be served.

Fees to barristers and attorneys to be fixed by the rules.

36. The fees to be allowed to barristers-at-law and attorneys practising in any County Court and the expenses to be paid to witnesses shall be fixed by some scale in the general rules to be framed as hereinafter mentioned but the costs of employing a barrister or attorney either by the plaintiff or defendant shall not be allowed as costs in the cause in any case in which the amount recovered shall not exceed *ten* pounds unless the Judge shall allow the same. Provided that attorneys and barristers retained by or on behalf of the party to any suit action matter or proceeding shall be entitled in all cases to maintain an action for the recovery from the person employing them of the fees fixed by the said rules and of the sums disbursed by them on behalf of their clients any law usage or practice to the contrary notwithstanding.

Excessive fees may be recovered back.

37. It shall be lawful for the Judge of any County Court upon the application of any person who shall have employed any attorney or barrister in any suit or proceeding in such Court or before such Judge

Judge to issue a summons requiring any attorney or barrister (who in the opinion of such Judge shall not have been *bond fide* instructed by an attorney) to appear before such Judge at a time and place named in such summons and at such time and place upon the appearance of such attorney or barrister or upon proof of due service of such summons such Judge shall proceed to tax the charges and fees of such attorney or barrister for any such proceedings in such Court or before such Judge and if in the opinion of such Judge the charges or fees of such attorney or barrister are unreasonable it shall be lawful for such Judge unless there shall be some special contract between the parties by order under his hand to direct such attorney or barrister to repay any part of such charges or fees.

38. In order to abolish the expenses occasioned by the taxation of costs the Judge shall at the trial when practicable or in special cases in the discretion of the Judge direct that the registrar shall within a time to be limited by the Judge fix the amount of such costs and ascertain the amount payable and paid to witnesses but notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained all the costs of any action suit or proceeding in any Court holden under this Act or before any Judge thereof shall be paid or apportioned between the parties in such manner as the Judge shall think fit and the judgment decree or order shall be entered accordingly but in default of any special directions such costs shall abide the event of such action or suit.

Costs to be fixed by Judge.

## PART II.—JURISDICTION AT COMMON LAW.

### *Jurisdiction and Practice.*

39. The County Courts shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine according to the provisions of this Act all personal actions where the amount value or damages sought to be recovered shall not be more than five hundred pounds whether on balance of account or otherwise and all personal actions where the amount value or damages sought to be recovered shall be more than said sum if both parties or their respective attorneys shall in writing under their hands consent thereto and all actions of replevin and ejection as hereinafter enacted.

What common law causes cognizable in a County Court.

Personal actions and actions of replevin and ejection.

40. If any action shall be instituted after the commencement of this Act in the Supreme Court for any debt other than on a bill of exchange or promissory-note for which a plaint might have been entered under this Act it shall be lawful for a Judge of such Court before an appearance is entered by the defendant if final judgment shall not have been signed by the plaintiff to order that upon payment by the defendant to the plaintiff within a time to be named in such order of the debt for which such action is brought without costs all further proceedings shall be stayed and thereupon in case default shall be made in payment of such debt it shall be lawful for the plaintiff at once to sign final judgment for the said debt and for the costs hereinafter mentioned as if no such order had been made and in that case the costs of and occasioned by the said application as well as the costs of such action shall be taxed in the ordinary way and the plaintiff may upon such judgment issue execution according to the course and practice of the Court.

Certain actions in Supreme Court to be stayed.

41. If in any action commenced after the passing of this Act in the Supreme Court the plaintiff shall recover a sum not exceeding fifty pounds if the action be founded on contract other than a bill of exchange or promissory-note or twenty pounds if founded on tort whether by verdict judgment by default or on demurrer or otherwise he shall not be entitled to any greater costs of suit than he would be

In actions in Supreme Court where a sum not exceeding fifty pounds on contract other than bill or note or twenty pounds on tort County Court costs to be allowed unless Judge certifies.

allowed

allowed in the County Court unless the Judge immediately afterwards certify on the record that there was sufficient reason for bringing such action in the Supreme Court or unless the Court or a Judge at chambers shall by rule or order allow such costs.

In certain cases Judge of Supreme Court may order cause to be tried in the County Court

42. Where in any action of contract brought or commenced in the Supreme Court the claim endorsed on the writ does not exceed five hundred pounds or where such claim although it originally exceeds five hundred pounds is reduced by payment an admitted set-off or otherwise to a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds it shall be lawful for the defendant in the action within eight days from the day upon which the writ shall have been served upon him if the whole or part of the demand of the plaintiff be contested to apply to a Judge at chambers for a summons to the plaintiff to show cause why such action should not be tried in the County Court or one of the County Courts in which the action might have been commenced and on the hearing of such summons the Judge shall unless there be good cause to the contrary or unless in his opinion such action ought to be tried in the Supreme Court order such action to be tried accordingly and thereupon the plaintiff shall lodge the original writ and the order with the registrar of the County Court mentioned in the order who shall appoint a day during some sitting for the hearing of the cause notice whereof shall be sent by post or otherwise by the registrar to both parties or their attorneys and the cause and all proceedings therein shall be heard and taken in such County Court and as if the action had been originally commenced in such County Court and the costs of the parties in respect of the proceedings subsequent to the order of the Judge of the Supreme Court shall be allowed according to the scale of costs in use in the County Court and the costs of the proceedings previously had in the Supreme Court shall be allowed according to the scale in use in such latter Court.

Actions for malicious prosecution &c. brought in Supreme Court may be remitted to County Court.

43. It shall be lawful for any person against whom an action for malicious prosecution illegal arrest illegal distress assault false imprisonment libel slander seduction or other action of tort or any action for breach of promise of marriage may be brought in the Supreme Court to make an affidavit that the plaintiff has no visible means of paying the costs of the defendant should a verdict be not found for the plaintiff and thereupon a Judge of the Court in which the action is brought shall have power to make an order that unless the plaintiff shall within a time to be therein mentioned give full security for the defendant's costs to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary of the said Court or satisfy the Judge that he has a cause of action fit to be prosecuted in the Supreme Court all proceedings in the action shall be stayed or in the event of the plaintiff being unable or unwilling to give such security or failing to satisfy the Judge as aforesaid that the cause be remitted for trial before a County Court to be therein named and thereupon the plaintiff shall lodge the original writ and the order with the registrar of such County Court who shall appoint a day for the hearing of the cause notice whereof shall be sent by post or otherwise by the registrar to both parties or their attorneys and the County Court so named shall have all the same powers and jurisdiction with respect to the cause as if both parties had agreed by a memorandum signed by them that the said County Court should have power to try the said action and the same had been commenced by plaint in the said County Court and the costs of the parties in respect of the proceedings subsequent to the order of the Judge of the Supreme Court shall be allowed according to the scale of costs in use in the County Courts and the costs of the proceedings in the Supreme Court shall be allowed according to the scale in use in such latter Court.

44. In any action in the County Court where the amount claimed shall exceed fifty pounds the defendant may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court in chambers for a summons to the plaintiff to show cause why such action should not be tried in the Supreme Court and the Judge if it shall appear to him that such cause is one more fit to be tried in the Supreme Court than in the County Court shall in his discretion make an order that the plaintiff's summons shall be filed with the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court and the cause be heard in such Court as though originally commenced in such Court and such order shall be made upon such terms as to payment of costs and security for paying into Court debt costs or any part thereof respectively or upon such other terms as such Judge shall think fit but in such case should the plaintiff recover a verdict he shall be entitled to full costs.

Removal into Supreme Court of action above fifty pounds.

45. In any action of ejectment or for damages for injury to realty the defendant in any such action of ejectment or his landlord or the defendant in any such action for damage for injury to realty may within one month provided the cause has not been sooner heard from the service of the plaintiff's summons apply to a Judge at chambers for a summons to show cause why such action should not be tried in the Supreme Court on the ground that the title to lands or hereditaments of greater annual value than one hundred pounds would be affected by the decision in such action and on the hearing of such summons the Judge if satisfied that the title to other lands would be so affected may order such action to be tried in the Supreme Court and thereupon all proceedings in the County Court shall be discontinued and the Judge may make such order as to costs as he shall see fit.

Removal of action of ejectment or trespass.

#### *Causes and Parties.*

46. Causes of action of whatever kind provided they be by and against the same parties and in the same rights may be joined in the same suit in any County Court but the Court shall have power to prevent the trial of different causes of action together if such trial would be inexpedient or inconvenient and in such case may order separate trials to be had. Provided in any proceedings under this Act by a man and his wife for an injury done to the wife in respect of which she is necessarily joined as a co-plaintiff it shall be lawful for the husband to add thereto claims in his own right. Provided that in the case of the death of either of them such suit so far only as relates to the causes of action (if any) which do not survive shall abate.

Joinder of causes of action.

47. It shall not be lawful for any plaintiff to divide any cause of action for the purpose of bringing two or more actions in any of the said Courts but any plaintiff having cause of action for more than the amount for which a plaintiff might be entered under this Act may abandon the excess and thereupon the plaintiff shall on proving his case recover to an amount not exceeding five hundred pounds and the judgment of the Court upon such plaintiff shall be in full discharge of all demands in respect of such cause of action and entry of the judgment of the Court shall be made accordingly.

Proceedings by a husband and wife.

Demands not to be divided into two suits.

48. No action shall be brought in any County Court upon the judgment of a Supreme Court.

No action on a judgment.

49. Where any plaintiff shall have any demand recoverable at law under this Act against two or more persons jointly answerable it shall be sufficient if any of such persons be served with process and judgment may be obtained and enforced against the person or persons so served notwithstanding that others jointly liable may not have been served or sued or may not be within this Colony and every such person against whom judgment shall have been obtained under this Act and who shall have satisfied such judgment shall have the same rights and remedies as if he had been sued in the Supreme Court and had

One of several persons liable may be sued.

not

Proceedings to join other defendants.

not pleaded such nonjoinder in abatement. Provided that it shall be lawful for the defendant at such time before the return day of the plaint summons as shall be fixed by the general rules to be framed as hereinafter mentioned to take out a summons returnable before the Judge at chambers calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why some other person or persons to be named in such summons should not be joined as co-defendant or co-defendants and upon the hearing of such summons the Judge may direct that all or any of the persons named in such summons shall be joined as co-defendants and may direct the service of the plaint summons when so amended upon the persons so joined within such time as he shall direct and upon such terms as to the costs of the application costs of the trial postponement of the trial or striking out any of the defendants at the trial or otherwise as in each particular case he shall deem fit or the Judge may dismiss such summons with costs.

Provisions for executors and assignees.

50. It shall be lawful for any assignee executor or administrator to sue and any assignee executor or administrator shall be liable to be sued in any County Court in like manner as if he were a party in his own right and judgment and execution shall be such as in the like case would be given or issued in the Supreme Court and no privilege shall be allowed to any attorney solicitor or other person to exempt him from the provisions of this Act.

Character in which plaintiff or defendant when admitted.

51. In actions or suits by or against assignees of an insolvent or executors or administrators or trustees or persons authorised by Act of Parliament or Council to sue or be sued as nominal parties the character in which the plaintiff is stated in the summons to sue or the character in which defendant is stated to be sued shall be taken to be admitted unless denied by notice served on the opposite party in like manner as is provided in case of special defences.

Minors how to sue or be sued.

52. It shall be lawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to sue and to be sued in any County Court subject to the rules to be made as hereinafter mentioned.

#### *Plaint Note and Summons.*

How actions to be commenced in County Court.

53. No pleading shall be allowed in any County Court but on the application of any person desirous to bring a cause or suit under Part II of this Act in any such Court the registrar of the Court shall subject to the rules to be framed as hereinafter mentioned enter in a register to be kept for this purpose in his office a plaint in writing stating the names and the last known places of abode of the parties the nature of the suit and the amount sought to be recovered and every one of such plaints shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which it shall be entered and thereupon a summons or special summons as hereinafter provided bearing the number of the plaint shall be issued and be served at the option of the plaintiff by himself or his agent or the bailiff of the Court so many days before the day on which the cause is to be tried as shall be directed by the general rules framed or to be framed as hereinafter mentioned and delivery of such summons to the defendant or in such other manner as shall be specified in such rules shall be deemed good service and no misnomer or inaccurate description of any person or place in any such plaint or summons shall vitiate the same if the person or place be therein described so as to be commonly known.

#### *Payment into Court.*

Payment into Court.

54. Any defendant in any action in a County Court within such time as shall be directed by the general rules to be framed as hereinafter mentioned may pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think a full satisfaction for the demand of the plaintiff together with

with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such payment and of delivering the notice next hereinafter mentioned such costs to be fixed by the registrar according to the scale framed under the Act and notice of such payment shall be communicated by the registrar of such Court to the plaintiff by causing the same to be delivered at or posted within two days to his usual or last known place of abode or business and the said sum of money shall be paid to the plaintiff if he elect to take the same in full satisfaction of the action but if he shall elect to proceed the defendant shall be allowed to plead any other defence and the said sum of money shall remain in charge of the registrar and if the plaintiff shall recover no further sum in the action than shall have been so paid into Court or a sum less than shall have been so paid into Court judgment shall be entered for the defendant and the plaintiff shall pay to the defendant the costs incurred by him in the said action and of the money in charge of the registrar the registrar shall pay to the defendant the difference if any between the sum paid into Court and the sum recovered and the costs to which the defendant is entitled shall be a first charge on the sum or balance remaining in the registrar's charge.

*Judgment by Confession.*

55. If the defendant in any action shall agree with the plaintiff upon the amount in dispute and upon the terms of payment the plaintiff and the defendant or their attorneys may in presence of a Justice of the Peace or of the registrar or assistant registrar or of an attorney of the Supreme Court sign a consent in writing to entering judgment for the amount and upon the terms agreed and the registrar shall subject to the rules to be framed as hereinafter mentioned file such consent and enter the judgment of the Court accordingly whether the Court is sitting or not and such judgment shall to all intents and purposes be the same and have the same effect and shall be enforced in the same manner as if it had been a judgment of the Court.

56. In any action in the County Court for a debt or a liquidated money demand including principal moneys and interest on bills of exchange and promissory-notes the plaintiff may at his option cause to be issued either a summons in the ordinary form or a summons in the form or to the effect in the Third Schedule to this Act. Provided if such last-mentioned summons be issued it shall be served personally at the option of the plaintiff either by a bailiff of the Court or by the attorney of the plaintiff or by a clerk in the permanent employ of such attorney within such time as shall be provided by rules to be framed under this Act and then if the defendant shall not within ten clear days after such service give notice in writing either by himself or his attorney to the registrar of his intention to defend the plaintiff may without giving any proof of his claim have judgment entered up whether the Court be sitting or not against the defendant for the amount of his claim and costs such costs to be taxed and in the case of bills of exchange and promissory-notes interest to be computed by the registrar and the order to be entered by the registrar upon such judgment shall be for payment forthwith or at such time or times and by such instalments if any as the plaintiff or his attorney shall in writing endorsed on such summons consent to take at the time of the entry of such judgment and such judgment shall to all intents and purposes be the same and have the same effect and be enforced in like manner as if it had been a judgment of the Court. If the defendant shall give such notice as is hereinbefore provided the action shall be heard in the ordinary course but in any event the registrar shall immediately after the last day for giving such notice send a letter to the plaintiff or to his attorney by post stating therein whether such defendant has or has not given notice of his intention to defend.

Judgment by consent.

Judgment by default.

Third Schedule.

In certain actions plaintiff may issue summons and if defendant shall not give notice of intention to defend judgment may be entered up.

*Defences.*

*Defences.*

Equitable defences.

57. It shall be lawful for the defendant in any cause in which if judgment were obtained he would be entitled to relief against such judgment upon equitable grounds to rely upon the facts which entitle him to such relief by way of defence and the said Court is hereby empowered to receive such defence Provided that notice of such defence be given as hereinafter provided And the plaintiff may reply in answer to any plea of the defendant facts which avoid such plea on equitable grounds.

Common Law  
Proceduro Act.Notice of equitable  
and special defence.

58. No defendant in any cause under under this Act shall have the benefit of any equitable defence nor shall he be allowed to set off any debt or demand claimed or recoverable by him from the plaintiff or to set up by way of defence and to claim and have the benefit of illegality infancy coverture or any statute of limitations or of his discharge under any Act relating to insolvent debtors without the consent of the plaintiff unless such notice thereof as shall be directed by the rules to be framed as hereinafter mentioned shall have been given to the plaintiff or to his attorney in the suit by the post or by causing the same to be delivered at his usual or last known place of abode or business and in default thereof no such defence as aforesaid shall be set up except by consent.

Proceedings where  
defendant's set off  
exceeds the plaintiff's  
claim.

59. In every cause under this Act in which the defendant shall be allowed to set off any debt or demand claimed or recoverable by him from the plaintiff such defendant shall (whether the plaintiff shall be nonsuit or have judgment given against him) be entitled to recover in such cause the amount (if any) by which the debt or demand so set off exceeds the debt or demand claimed and proved by the plaintiff and shall have judgment for the same accordingly.

*Discontinuance and stay of Proceedings or Adjournment.*Plaintiff may  
discontinue.

60. The plaintiff may discontinue his proceedings at any time by giving notice in writing of his intention to the registrar and to the defendant and thereupon the defendant may upon filing such notice have judgment entered up for his costs by the registrar whether the Court be sitting or not the amount of such costs to be fixed by the registrar.

Judge may stay  
proceedings grant  
time or adjourn.

61. The Judge of any County Court may in any case make orders for staying proceedings until security shall be given for costs or for granting time to the plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of the suit and may also from time to time adjourn any Court or the trial or further trial or consideration of any cause in such manner and on such terms (if any) as to payment of costs or otherwise as to the Judge may seem fit.

*Arbitration.*Arbitration by  
agreement.

62. If the plaintiff and the defendant in any action suit or other proceeding in any such Court shall agree to refer to arbitration the subject of such action or such subject and all or any other matters in dispute between the parties whether such other matters shall be within the jurisdiction of the Court or not and shall notify such agreement to the Judge of such Court in writing signed by themselves or their attorneys naming one or two persons as arbitrators such agreement shall be filed by the registrar of such Court and the Judge shall order such reference and on such terms as to costs and fees to arbitrators as may be reasonable and the arbitrators where two are named shall have power in the event of their disagreement to choose an umpire and the award of such arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire shall unless set aside by such Court at the sitting of such Court next after such award be binding



binding final and conclusive on both parties and judgment shall be entered for the plaintiff or defendant in accordance therewith whether the Court be sitting or not and such reference shall not be revocable by either party thereto except by leave of the Judge Provided that the Judge may enlarge the time for making such award or may with consent of both parties revoke the reference or order another reference to be made in manner aforesaid.

63. If plaintiff and defendant in any action in any such Court agree in writing to refer the subject of such action or any other matters in dispute between the parties whether such other matters be within the jurisdiction of the Court or not and shall notify such agreement to the Judge such Judge may if he see fit act as arbitrator and shall make an award thereon upon which he shall cause to be entered up judgment thereon in said Court with such costs as he may deem reasonable and such award and the judgment thereon shall not be subject to question or appeal in any Court whatever

Arbitration by Judge.

*Witnesses and Evidence.*

64. Either party to any cause suit matter or proceeding in a County Court may obtain at the office of the registrar of the Court summonses to witnesses to be served at the option of such party either by himself or his agent or by the bailiff of the Court with or without a clause requiring the production of books deeds papers and writings in their possession or under their control any law usage or practice to the contrary notwithstanding and every person on whom any such summons shall have been served personally or in such other manner as shall be directed by the rules to be framed as hereinafter mentioned and to whom at the same time payment or a tender of his expenses shall have been made on the scale hereinafter mentioned and who shall refuse or neglect without sufficient cause to appear shall pay such fine not exceeding *twenty* pounds as the Court shall adjudge but no such fine shall exempt such person from any action for disobeying such summons.

Summons to witnesses.

Penalty for non-attendance of witness.

65. It shall be lawful for the Judge of any County Court at any time after plaint filed on the application of either party supported by affidavit that the evidence of any specified witness including in that term either of the parties is material to the cause and that such witness is absent from the Colony or above one hundred miles from the place of trial or is expected to die or to be unable from sickness or infirmity to attend at the hearing or is about to quit the Colony or go to some place beyond the said distance before the cause can be heard to take in Court or Chambers or to authorize the Registrar of any County Court or any Commissioner of the Supreme Court or Justice of the Peace or practising barrister or attorney to take at some convenient place the examination of such witness *de bene esse* and all evidence so taken shall be admissible at the hearing subject to all just exceptions unless it be proved that such witness is at the time of the hearing within a convenient distance of the said Court and able to attend Provided that in every such case the opposite party shall have sufficient notice of the time and place appointed for taking such examination and may cross-examine such witness in the usual manner Provided also that the Judge may either direct the whole costs of taking such evidence to be paid by the party applying or make the same costs in the cause.

Examination *de bene esse*.

66. The provisions in sections seventeen eighteen nineteen twenty and twenty-three of the "Common Law Procedure Act of 1857" shall be extended to the County Courts and Judges thereof and all power and authorities given by the said sections of the said Act to the Supreme Court or to any Judge thereof shall equally apply to and be exercisable by every County Court and every Judge thereof in like manner as the

And see 22 Vic. No. 7 Law of Evidence further Amendment Act extending sections 10 to 15 of Common Law Procedure Act of 1857 to all inferior Courts.

same apply to and are exercisable by the Supreme Court or any Judge thereof and as though the County Court and Judges thereof had been named in the said section of the said Act and every County Court and the Judge of every County Court shall in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section have and exercise the same power and authority for compelling obedience to and for punishing disobedience of orders made under this section as the Supreme Court or any Judge thereof may exercise for compelling obedience to or punishing disobedience of any order made under the said sections of the said Act.

*Trial.*

Proceedings at the trial where both parties appear.

67. At the time and place in that behalf named in any summons issued out of any County Court the plaintiff shall appear and thereupon the defendant shall be required to appear to answer such plaint and on answer being made in Court by the defendant the Judge or the Judge and jury as the case may be shall proceed to try the cause and give their verdict without any formal joinder of issue.

Proceedings where the plaintiff does not appear.

68. If at the time and place named or at any continuation or adjournment of the Court or cause the plaintiff shall fail to appear the cause shall (unless the Court shall otherwise order) be "struck out" and shall be thereupon ended and determined and a memorandum to that effect shall be entered by the registrar of the said Court in the said register but such entry shall not bar any future suit for the same cause Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Judge to order any such cause to be reinstated if he shall think fit.

Costs when suit struck out.

69. Whenever any suit shall be "struck out" under the provisions hereinbefore contained and the plaintiff and defendants shall both have failed to appear the said parties respectively shall bear and pay their own costs but if any defendant shall have appeared in person or by his attorney or counsel the Court may give to such defendant judgment for his costs of the suit.

Proceedings where plaintiff appears but does not prove his case.

70. If at the time and place so named as aforesaid or at any continuation or adjournment of the Court or cause the plaintiff shall appear but not make proof of his demand to the satisfaction of the Court it shall be lawful for the Judge to nonsuit the plaintiff and if the defendant shall appear and shall not admit the demand to adjudge to the defendant by way of costs such sum as the Judge in his discretion shall think fit Provided always that if the plaintiff shall not appear when called upon and the defendant or his attorney or counsel shall appear and admit the cause of action to the full amount claimed and the fees payable in the first instance by the plaintiff the Court if it shall think fit may proceed to give judgment as if the plaintiff had appeared.

Proceedings where defendant does not appear.

71. If at the time and place so named as aforesaid or at any continuation or adjournment of the Court or cause the defendant shall not appear or sufficiently excuse his absence or shall neglect to answer when called in Court the Judge or Judge and jury as the case may be upon due proof of service of the summons may proceed to the trial of the cause on the part of the plaintiff only and the judgment thereupon shall be as valid as if both parties had attended Provided always that the Judge in any such case at the same or any subsequent Court may set aside any judgment so given in the absence of the defendant and the execution thereupon and may grant a new trial of the cause upon such terms (if any) as to payment of costs giving security for or paying into Court debt and costs or any part thereof or such other terms as he may think fit on sufficient cause shown to him for that purpose.

Trial to be by Judge or by Judge and jury if required.

72. In all actions suits matters or proceedings brought in any County Court the Judge of such Court shall alone determine all questions as well of fact as of law and his decision shall be the judgment

judgment of the Court unless jurors shall be summoned as hereinafter provided and in all actions where the amount claimed shall exceed twenty pounds it shall be lawful for the plaintiff or defendant (and in suits brought for the recovery of unliquidated damages for the Judge) to require a jury to try the said action and in case of either party requiring such jury such party shall give to the registrar of the Court or leave at his office such notice thereof as shall be directed by the rules framed or to be framed as hereinafter mentioned and shall also cause notice thereof to be communicated to the other party to the said action either by post or by causing the same to be delivered at his usual or last known place of abode or business and it shall not be necessary for either party to prove on the trial that such notice was communicated to the other party but if the same shall not have been so communicated the party in default shall pay to the other all costs occasioned by such omission and the same shall be added or deducted from the amount which would otherwise be recovered in such suit.

73. Notice that jurors are required shall be given to the opposite party three days before the return day of the summons and to the registrar ten days before such return day and when the plaintiff requires a jury to try the action he may insert on the summons the words "For trial by a jury" and in that case no further notice to the defendant shall be necessary when the defendant requires a jury to try the action he may insert on the notice of defence or special defence (if any) the words "For trial by a jury" and in that case no further notice to the plaintiff shall be necessary.

Jurors when required how notice to be given.

74. In any case when no demand of a jury has been made and the Judge on application or otherwise thinks the cause proper to be tried by a jury he shall direct the said cause to be placed in the list of jury cases and it shall be tried by a jury accordingly but when the Judge of his own motion shall have required any cause to be tried by a jury the jurors' fee is to be added to the costs of the successful party and the Judge may in all cases in which he is authorized to require a jury give general instructions (in writing under his hand) to the registrar to issue a precept for a jury in any description of action which he may think fit to particularise and in that case the registrar shall after the summons is filed with him as served issue a jury precept accordingly.

Judge may direct trial by jurors.

75. The provisions of the Acts of Council eleventh Victoria number twenty fifth Victoria number three eighteenth Victoria number eighteen the "Jury Laws Amendment Act of 1874" and the "Jury Laws Amendment Act of 1876" shall extend and apply so far as may be necessary to all cities towns and places at which County Courts shall be directed to be holden under this Act and whenever a jury shall have been required to try any action in any County Court the registrar of such Court shall issue such precepts and do all such things as by any Act now or hereinafter to be in force is or shall be directed to be done by the proper officer of the Supreme Court for summoning a special jury of four persons under the said recited Acts of Council in trials in the Supreme Court and a like fee of two pounds shall be paid at the time of giving said notice by the party requiring the cause to be tried by a jury before such party shall be entitled to have such jury summoned.

Jury Acts 11 Vic. No. 20 15 Vic. No. 3 18 Vic. No. 18 and Amendment Acts of 1874 and 1876 so far as necessary to apply.

Notice to summon jurors.

Jurors' fee to be prepaid.

76. Whenever a jury shall have been required to try any action four jurors only shall be impanelled and sworn and shall sit apart from the Judge in like manner as a jury in the Supreme Court and the verdict of a majority of such jurors shall be received in the same manner as an unanimous verdict but where the jury shall have remained six or more hours in deliberation and the majority shall not agree as to the verdict to be given such jury may be discharged by the

Verdict of jurors.

the Court from giving any verdict and the cause set down for re-hearing at such time as the Judge may appoint with a jury if either of the parties wish a jury otherwise without a jury. When a verdict is given judgment shall be entered in accordance with the verdict subject to the provisions of reservation of judgment new trials and nonsuit herein contained.

Court may award costs where cause struck out for want of jurisdiction.

77. Whenever any action or suit is brought in a County Court which the Court has no jurisdiction to try the Judge shall order the cause to be struck out (unless the parties consent to the Court having jurisdiction to try the same) and shall have power to award costs in the same manner and to the same extent and recoverable in the same manner as if the Court had jurisdiction in the matter of such plaintiff and the plaintiff had not appealed or had appeared and failed to prove his demand.

#### *Judgment and New Trial.*

Judgments to be final.

78. Every judgment of any County Court and the time (if any) limited for satisfying the same shall be entered in the said register in the proper column for that purpose and no other record thereof shall be necessary and every such judgment except as herein provided shall be final and conclusive between the parties. But the Judge shall have power to nonsuit the plaintiff in every case in which satisfactory proof shall not be given to him entitling either the plaintiff or defendant to the verdict of the jury or to the judgment of the Court and shall also in every case whatever have the power and as often as he shall think fit to order a new trial to be had upon such terms as he shall think reasonable and in the meantime to stay the proceedings.

Nonsuit or new trial.

Cross judgments to be set off.

79. If there shall be cross judgments between the parties execution shall be taken out by that party only who shall have obtained judgment for the larger sum and for so much only as shall remain after deducting the smaller sum and satisfaction for the remainder shall be entered as well as satisfaction on the judgment for the smaller sum and if both sums shall be equal satisfaction shall be entered upon both judgments.

#### *Execution and Interpleader.*

Judge may order debt to be paid by instalments.

80. The Judge of any such Court may if he shall think fit order that the amount of any judgment recovered in such Court shall be paid by the person liable to pay the same by instalments together with interest on such judgment debt at such rate as the Judge shall direct not exceeding eight per cent. per annum at such times in such sums and upon such terms as to giving security or otherwise as he may determine. Provided that upon the breach of any such order execution for the whole of the amount remaining unpaid at the time of such breach may forthwith issue as if such order had not been made or for such portion thereof as the Judge shall order either at the time of making the original order or at any subsequent time under the seal of the Court.

Execution.

81. In any case where an order decision judgment or adjudication for the payment of money shall be made by any County Court or Judge thereof it shall and may be lawful for the Registrar of the said Court on the application of the party in whose favour such order decision judgment or adjudication has been made to issue a writ of *feri facias* which writ shall be directed to the bailiff of the said Court in the form contained in the Fourth Schedule to this Act.

Fourth Schedule.  
Execution against land.

82. It shall be lawful for the Registrar of every County Court by himself or his deputies to be by him appointed and duly authorized under

under his hand and seal and for whose acts he shall be accountable during his continuance in such office and their employment by him to seize and take under any writ of execution whereby he is directed to levy any sum of money and to cause to be sold all and singular the lands tenements and hereditaments of or to which the person named in the said writ is or may be seized or entitled or which he can either at law or in equity assign or dispose of.

83. In case of any sale by the said Registrar by himself or his deputy of the right title and interest of any person of to or in any lands or hereditaments the said Registrar is hereby required to execute a proper deed of bargain and sale thereof to the purchaser which deed of bargain and sale shall operate and be effectual as a conveyance of the estate right title and interest of such person. Provided nevertheless that no such deed of bargain and sale shall so operate and be effectual as aforesaid until the same shall have been duly registered in the proper office for the registration of deeds and be indexed in the index-book thereof in the name of the person whose interest in such lands and hereditaments is intended to be thereby conveyed. Transfer of title.

84. It shall be lawful for the bailiff of any of the said Courts or the officers appointed to assist him as aforesaid duly authorized under his hand and seal to seize and take under any writ of execution whereby he is directed to levy any sum of money and to cause to be sold all and singular the goods chattels and other personal property of or to which the person named in the said writ is or may be possessed or entitled or which he can either at law or in equity assign or dispose of Provided that the wearing apparel bedding tools and implements of trade of the defendant and his family to the value of ten pounds in the whole shall be protected from seizure. Bailiff to seize personal property.

85. No writ of execution under this Act shall bind any lands unless registered in the proper office for the registration of deeds with the Registrar who shall duly register the same in a book to be kept for that purpose. Exceptions not to bind land unless registered.

86. The provisions of the first section of the Act of Council thirteenth Victoria number thirteen enabling bailiffs of the Courts of Requests to sell by auction without a license shall apply to Registrars and bailiffs of County Courts held under this Act and to their assistants. Registrars and bailiffs may sell by auction without license.

87. The precise time when any application shall be made to a Registrar to issue a warrant or writ of execution against the lands or goods of a party shall be entered by him in the execution-book and on such warrant or writ and when more than one such warrant or writ shall be delivered to any Registrar or bailiff to be executed he shall execute them in the order of the times so entered. Priority of executions issuing out of County Court.

88. When a writ against the lands or goods of a party to any suit has issued out of the Supreme Court and a warrant or writ of execution against the lands or goods of the same party has issued out of any County Court the right to the property seized shall be determined by the priority of the time of the delivery of the writ so issued out of the Supreme Court as aforesaid to the Sheriff to be executed or of the application to the Registrar for the issue from such County Court of the warrant or writ of execution and the Sheriff shall on demand inform the Registrar of the precise time of such delivery of the writ so issued out of the Supreme Court as aforesaid and the Registrar on demand shall inform the Sheriff or any Sheriff's officer of the precise time of the application to such Registrar for the issue from such County Court of the warrant or writ of execution and any warrant granted in pursuance of any writ of execution issued out of the Supreme Court or any County Court and the indorsement thereon and any warrant issued by the Registrar of any County Court authorizing

authorizing the bailiff of such County Court to give possession of premises as hereinbefore mentioned shall respectively be sufficient justification to any Registrar bailiff or Sheriff's officer acting thereon.

When goods seized under process of County Court landlord may claim certain rent in arrear.

89. The landlord of any tenement in which any such goods shall be taken may claim the rent thereof at any time within five clear days from the date of such taking or before the removal of the goods by delivering to the bailiff or officer making the levy any writing signed by himself or his agent which shall state the amount of rent claimed to be in arrear and the time for and in respect of which such rent is due and if such claim be made the bailiff or officer making the levy shall in addition thereto distrain for the rent so claimed and the costs of such distress and shall not within five days next after such distress sell any part of the goods taken unless they be of a perishable nature or upon the request in writing of the party whose goods shall have been taken and the bailiff shall afterwards sell such of the goods under the execution and distress as shall satisfy first the costs of and incident to the sale next the claim of such landlord not exceeding the rent of four weeks when the tenement is let by the week the rent of two terms of payment when the tenement is let for any other term less than a year and the rent of six months in any other case and lastly the amount for which the warrant is issued and if any replevin be made of the goods so taken the bailiff shall notwithstanding sell such portion thereof as will satisfy the costs of and incident to the sale under the execution and the amount for which the warrant is issued and in either event the overplus of the sale (if any) and the residue of the goods shall be returned to the defendant and the poundage of the bailiff and broker for appraisalment and sale under such distress shall be the same as would have been payable if the distress had been an execution of the County Court and no other fees shall be demanded or taken in respect thereof.

Interpleader.

90. If any claim shall be made to or in respect of any goods or chattels taken in execution under the process of any County Court or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof by any person not being the party against whom such process has issued it shall be lawful for the Registrar of such Court upon application of the officer charged with the execution of such process as well before as after any action brought against such officer to enter an interpleader plaint and to issue a summons thereon calling before the said Court as well the party issuing such process as the party making such claim and thereupon any action which shall have been brought in the Supreme Court or any County Court in respect of such claim shall be stayed and the Court in which such action shall have been brought or any Judge thereof on proof of the issue of such summons and that the goods and chattels were so taken in execution may order the party bringing such action to pay the costs of all proceedings had upon such action after the issue of such summons out of the County Court and the Judge of the County Court shall adjudicate upon such claim and make such order between the parties in respect thereof and of the costs of the proceedings as to him shall seem fit and such order shall be deemed a judgment of the Court and be enforced in like manner as a judgment in any other suit brought in such Court.

Execution against the person.

91. Whenever any sum of money shall have been recovered by the judgment of the County Court and the judgment creditor shall show to the satisfaction of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of any County Court that such sum of money has been recovered, and that the debt was fraudulently contracted or that the judgment debtor conceals any goods chattels or valuable securities or that he has any income salary or means whereby in the opinion of such Judge he can satisfy such judgment or any part thereof or is about to leave the Colony or  
to

to remove any of his property with intent to evade payment of the said judgment debt such Judge may authorize the registrar of the said County Court to issue a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* in the form in the Fifth Schedule to this Act and any bailiff of the County Court and the keeper of any gaol to whom such writ or any warrant in pursuance thereof is directed shall respectively execute and obey the same respectively and all constables and other peace officers within their several jurisdictions shall aid and assist in the execution thereof Provided nevertheless that it shall be lawful for the Judge who caused such writ to be issued at any time by order under his hand (if under the special circumstances of any particular case he shall think fit to do so) to direct that any person in custody under such writ shall be forthwith discharged and he shall be forthwith discharged accordingly.

Fifth Schedule.

Discharge in discretion of Judge.

92. Any person arrested or imprisoned under this Act by virtue of any such warrant as last aforesaid shall be entitled to his discharge on payment of the amount named in such warrant as due for such judgment and the costs of obtaining and executing such warrant and the bailiff making the arrest and the keeper of the gaol to whom the warrant is directed are hereby empowered and required to receive the amount so paid and to transmit the same to the registrar of the County Court in which the judgment was recovered.

Discharge on payment of debt and costs.

93. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Judge of any Court in which a judgment shall have been recovered that the person liable to satisfy such judgment is unable from sickness or other temporary disability to pay the amount of such judgment or of any instalment thereof ordered to be paid as hereinbefore provided such Judge may stay the execution of such judgment whether a warrant of execution shall have issued or not for such time and upon such terms as to such Judge shall seem fit and may from time to time continue such stay of execution until such disability has ceased.

Execution may be stayed in certain cases.

94. The provisions and enactments contained in sections twenty-six twenty-seven twenty-eight twenty-nine thirty thirty-one thirty-two and thirty-three of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1857 shall be and the same are hereby extended to the County Courts and Judges thereof and shall be read as applicable to the same *mutatis mutandis* and all powers and authorities given by the said sections of the said Act to the Supreme Court or to any Judge thereof or to any officer thereof shall equally apply to and be exercisable by every County Court and by every Judge thereof and by every officer thereof in like manner as the same apply to and are exercisable by the Supreme Court and every Judge thereof and every officer thereof and as though the County Court and Judges and officers thereof had been named in the said Act.

Attachment of debts and orders to charge 20 Vic. No. 31.

95. All sums of money directed to be paid by any order of a Court holden under this Act or of any Judge thereof shall and may be recovered and payment thereof enforced in the like manner in all respects as if the same were recovered by the judgment of any such Court.

Mode of enforcing orders.

96. Any party to a cause suit matter or proceeding may be summoned before the Judge of the Court at such place as may be named in the said summons to show cause why the application contained or set out in the summons should not be granted.

Summons of parties before Judge in chambers.

*Replevin.*

97. So much of the Act of Council fifteenth Victoria number eleven as limits the action of replevin where the rent for or in respect of which any distress shall be or ought to have been made shall not exceed thirty pounds in amount and value to the Supreme Court is hereby repealed and any action of replevin where the goods seized do not exceed in value five hundred pounds may be commenced heard and

Replevin jurisdiction

Sixth Schedule.

and determined in the County Court nearest to the place in which the goods shall have been distrained and when any such action shall have been so commenced it shall be lawful for the plaintiff therein to obtain from the registrar of such Court a warrant to be called a warrant of replevin directed to the bailiff of the Court requiring him to replevy the said goods and chattels and the said registrar is hereby authorised to issue such warrant which shall be in the form contained in the Sixth Schedule to this Act and shall have the same effect as a writ of replevin issued from the Supreme Court and the bailiff shall in all cases in which in an action of replevin in the Supreme Court the Sheriff would be required to do so upon good security (by the bond of the plaintiff and two responsible persons as sureties conditioned to prosecute the suit with effect and without delay) being given to him or upon a deposit of the value of the goods distrained together with the sum of ten pounds execute such warrant and return the said warrant with a correct and proper statement endorsed thereon of the manner in which the same shall have been executed or the cause why the same has not been executed to the said Court within a reasonable time next after such warrant shall have been delivered to him. Provided always that the value of the property so distrained shall be ascertained by the said bailiff in like manner as the value of goods distrained is now ascertained by the Sheriff in taking security in replevin and that the said bonds shall be assignable under like circumstances and in like manner and shall be available to the assignee thereof as is by law now authorised and directed with reference to bonds in replevin and such action of replevin in the County Court shall be commenced proceeded in and the decision therein enforced in the mode prescribed by the general rules to be framed under this Act.

*Ejectment.*

Ejectment jurisdiction.

98. The County Courts shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine according to the provisions of this Act all actions of ejectment to recover possession of any lands tenements and hereditaments where the value thereof shall not exceed one hundred pounds by the year or where the rent exclusive of ground rent (if any) payable in respect thereof shall not exceed one hundred pounds by the year and it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to aver or prove the value of such lands tenements or hereditaments.

Certain provisions of "Common Law Procedure Act of 1853" to be read as part of this Act.

99. The provisions and enactments contained in sections one hundred and nineteen one hundred and twenty one hundred and twenty-one one hundred and twenty-two one hundred and twenty-three one hundred and twenty-four one hundred and twenty-five one hundred and twenty-six one hundred and twenty-seven one hundred and twenty-eight one hundred and twenty-nine one hundred and thirty one hundred and thirty-one one hundred and thirty-two one hundred and thirty-three one hundred and thirty-four one hundred and thirty-five one hundred and thirty-six one hundred and thirty-seven one hundred and thirty-eight one hundred and thirty-nine one hundred and forty one hundred and forty-one one hundred and forty-two one hundred and forty-three one hundred and forty-four one hundred and forty-five one hundred and forty-six one hundred and forty-seven one hundred and forty-eight one hundred and forty-nine one hundred and fifty one hundred and fifty-one one hundred and fifty-two one hundred and fifty-three one hundred and fifty-four one hundred and fifty-five one hundred and fifty-six one hundred and fifty-seven one hundred and fifty-eight one hundred and fifty-nine one hundred and sixty one hundred and sixty-one one hundred and sixty-two one hundred and sixty-three one hundred and sixty-four one hundred and sixty-five one hundred and sixty-six one hundred and sixty-seven one hundred and sixty-



sixty-eight one hundred and sixty-nine one hundred and seventy and one hundred and seventy-one of the "Common Law Procedure Act of 1853" and all the Schedules to the said Act mentioned in such sections shall be taken and read as part of this Act shall be and the same are hereby extended to actions of ejectment brought in the County Court under this Act and shall be read as applicable to the same *mutatis mutandis*. Provided that actions of ejectment in County Courts shall be commenced by plaint and provided also that the procedure prescribed by the sections of the "Common Law Procedure Act of 1853" hereby extended to County Courts may be varied and altered and other process in whole or in part substituted from time to time by the general rules to be framed as hereinafter mentioned.

### PART III.

#### EQUITABLE JURISDICTION AND PRACTICE.

##### *Jurisdiction.*

100. The County Courts shall have the jurisdiction and exercise all the powers and authority of the Supreme Court in the suits or matters hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) :—

Suits and matters in which County Courts shall have jurisdiction.

- (I.) In all suits by creditors legatees (whether specific pecuniary or residuary) devisees (whether in trust or otherwise) heirs-at-law or next of kin in which the personal or real or personal and real estate against or for an account or administration of which the demand may be made shall not exceed in amount or value the sum of five hundred pounds.
- (II.) In all suits for the execution of trusts in which the trust estate or fund shall not exceed in amount or value the sum of five hundred pounds.
- (III.) In all suits for foreclosure or redemption or for enforcing any charge or lien where the mortgage charge or lien shall not exceed in amount the sum of five hundred pounds.
- (IV.) In all suits for specific performance of or for the reforming delivering up or cancelling of any agreement for the sale purchase or lease of any property where in the case of sale or purchase the purchase money or in the case of a lease the value of the property shall not exceed the sum of five hundred pounds.
- (V.) In all proceedings under the "Trustee Act of 1852" the seventeenth Victoria number four twenty-first Victoria number seven and "Trust Property Act of 1862" in which the trust estate or fund to which the proceeding relates shall not exceed in amount or value the sum of five hundred pounds.
- (VI.) In all proceedings relating to the maintenance or advancement or the appointment of a guardian to the property or person of infants in which the property of the infant shall not exceed in amount or value the sum of five hundred pounds.
- (VII.) In all suits for the dissolution or winding up of any partnership joint stock or other company in which the whole property stock and credits of such partnership or joint stock or other company created by or registered under any Act of Parliament shall not exceed in amount or value the sum of five hundred pounds.

(VIII.) In all proceedings for orders in the nature of injunctions where the same are requisite for granting relief in any matter in which jurisdiction is given by this Act to the County Court or for stay of proceedings at law to recover any debt provable under a decree for the administration of an estate made by the Court to which the application for the injunction to stay proceedings is made.

In matters under the equity jurisdiction of this Act Judge and officers of the County Courts to have the powers and authorities of the Judges and officers of the Supreme Court.

101. In all such suits or matters the Judge of a County Court shall in addition to the powers and authorities conferred upon him by this Act have all the powers and authorities for the purposes of this Act of the Judges of the Supreme Court and each and every one of them and the registrars bailiffs and other officers of the County Court shall in all matters in which the County Court has jurisdiction under this Act discharge any duties which an officer of the Supreme Court can discharge either under the order of a Judge of such Court or the practice thereof and all officers of the County Courts shall in discharging such duties conform to any rules or orders to be framed as hereinafter provided.

Power to a Judge of Supreme Court to order transfer of suits from County Court to Supreme Court.

102. Any one of the Judges of the Supreme Court on the application at chambers of any party to any suit or matter pending under this Act shall have power then and there or if he shall think fit after hearing a summons served upon the other party or parties to transfer the same to the Supreme Court at the equity side thereof upon such terms (if any) as to security for costs or otherwise as he may think fit.

Suits in equity may be transferred from Supreme Court to County Courts.

103. Where any suit or proceeding shall be pending upon the equity side of the Supreme Court which suit or proceeding might have been commenced in a County Court it shall be lawful for any of the parties thereto to apply at chambers to any Judge of the Supreme Court to have the same transferred to the County Court or one of the County Courts in which the same might have been commenced and such Judge shall have power upon such application or without such application if he shall see fit to make an order for such transfer and thereupon such suit or proceeding shall be carried on in the County Court to which the same shall be ordered to be transferred and the parties thereto shall have the same right of appeal that they would have had had the suit or proceeding been commenced in a County Court.

Costs in equity suits when not to be greater in Supreme Court than in County Court.

104. If any suit matter or proceeding under the equity jurisdiction of this Act be taken or instituted in the Supreme Court which could have been taken or instituted in the County Court no greater amount of costs including fees of Court and all expenses shall be allowed to the party or parties taking or instituting such suit matter or proceeding in said Supreme Court than such party or parties would be allowed for such suit matter or proceeding if same had been taken or instituted in the County Court and the proper officer of said Supreme Court in the taxing of the costs of such suit matter or proceeding so taken or instituted is hereby directed and required to have regard to the scale of fees payable in the County Court.

Judge may order certain legacies to be paid to registrar.

105. Any legacy or sum of money to which any person who is an infant or absent beyond seas may be found or declared entitled by any County Court in any suit or matter under this Act may be ordered by the Court to be paid to the registrar of the Court and if default be made in such payment the Judge may direct a warrant of execution to issue to the bailiff of the Court who by such warrant shall be empowered to levy or cause to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person who shall have been ordered to make the said payment a sum of money equal in amount to the sum which he was ordered to pay to said registrar and to the costs incurred by reason

reason of such default and the sum so levied shall be paid to and be receivable by the said registrar under the direction of the Court and all amounts so paid to said registrar with any dividends thereon shall be paid or transferred to the person or persons entitled thereto or otherwise applied for his or their benefit on application to the Judge of said Court.

106. Any moneys annuities stocks or securities vested in any persons as trustees executors administrators or otherwise upon trusts within the meaning of the "Trustee Act of 1852" the seventeenth Victoria number four twenty-one Victoria number seven and the "Trust Property Act of 1862" where the same does not exceed in amount or value the sum of five hundred pounds upon the filing by such trustees or other persons or by the major part of them to or with the registrar of a County Court nearest to which they or any of them shall reside an affidavit shortly describing the instrument creating the trust according to the best of their knowledge may in the case of money be paid into a post office savings bank established in the town in which the County Court is held or in any chartered or incorporated banking company in the said town to be named by the registrar to the account and in the name of the registrar of the Court in the matter of the particular trust (describing the same by the names of the parties as accurately as may be for the purpose of distinguishing it) in trust to attend the order of the said Court and upon such persons filing with the registrar the receipt or document given to them by the officer of the said bank the registrar shall record the same and give to them an acknowledgment in such form as may be directed by any rule of practice which acknowledgment shall be a sufficient discharge to such persons for the money so paid and in the case of stocks or securities may be transferred or deposited into or in the name of the registrar of such Court in the matter of the particular trust (describing the same as before directed in the case of money) in trust to attend the order of the Court and the certificate of the proper officer of the transfer or deposit of such stocks or securities shall be a sufficient discharge to such person for the stocks or securities so transferred or deposited and any order made by the Court shall fully protect and indemnify all persons acting under or in pursuance of such order.

Trustees may pay trust moneys or transfer stock into Court.

107. Whenever it is required that a jury should be summoned for the trial of any issue of fact arising out of the equity jurisdiction given to the County Courts by this Act it shall be lawful for the Judge to direct any such issue to be tried and such jury shall be summoned from the list of jurors under Part II of this Act and all the previous enactments relating to the summoning impanelling and swearing of jurors in a County Court and to the number of jurors and their verdict shall apply to all jurors summoned under the equitable jurisdiction of this Act but the Judge shall or shall not act upon such verdict as he shall think right according to the practice of the Supreme Court in its equitable jurisdiction and the duties and obligations of and upon all jurors suitors and witnesses and their liability to penalty and punishment shall in any proceeding under the equitable jurisdiction be the same as those created authorized and imposed by the previous enactments.

Provisions of County Court as to juries suitors and witnesses extended to suitors and witnesses in the equity jurisdiction under this Act.

108. Any suit or proceeding under Part III of this Act may be commenced instituted and prosecuted in such manner and with such forms as shall from time to time be provided in the general rules and forms to be framed as hereinafter provided.

Mode of procedure in equity.

109. For the due execution of any judgment decree or order made under the authority of Part III of this Act or of the rules and orders framed or to be framed as hereinafter provided the Court shall have power to order and the registrar upon such order shall have authority

Power to enforce judgments in County Courts of Equity.

authority to do all such acts as he shall be thereby directed and to seal and issue and the bailiff to execute any writ or warrant of possession writ or warrant of execution or attachment or other process of execution for carrying into effect any judgment decree or order of the said Court and such writs warrants and processes shall be in the form and be executed at the time and in the manner to be set forth in the rules and orders to be framed as hereinafter provided.

When amount of subject matter of suit exceeds limit of the jurisdiction of County Court suit may be remitted to the Supreme Court.

110. If during the progress of any suit or matter it shall be made to appear to the Court that the subject matter exceeds the limit in point of amount to which the jurisdiction of the County Court is hereby limited it shall not affect the validity of any order or decree already made but it shall be the duty of the Court to direct the said suit or matter to be transferred to the Supreme Court and thereupon the said suit or matter shall proceed in such Supreme Court as a Judge of said Supreme Court may by order direct and such Judge shall have power to regulate the whole of the procedure in the said suit or matter when so transferred. Provided always that it shall be lawful for any party to apply to such Judge at chambers for an order authorizing and directing the suit or matter to be carried on and prosecuted in the County Court notwithstanding such excess in the amount of the limit to which jurisdiction in the matter is hereby given to the County Courts and the Judge if he shall deem it right to summon the other parties or any of them to appear before him for that purpose after hearing such parties or on default of the appearance of all or any of them shall have full power to make such order.

In what Courts proceedings shall be taken.

111. With respect to the Court in which proceedings in equity shall be taken :—

- (I.) Proceedings under this Act which relate to the recovery or sale of any mortgage charge or lien on lands tenements or hereditaments shall be taken in that County Court which is nearest to the place where the lands tenements or hereditaments or any part thereof are situate.
- (II.) Proceedings under the "Trustee Act of 1852" the seventeenth Victoria number four the twenty-first Victoria number seven and the "Trust Property Act of 1862" shall be taken in the County Court nearest to the place where the persons making the application or any of them reside or resides.
- (III.) Proceedings for the administration of the assets of a deceased person shall be taken in the County Court nearest to the place where the deceased person had his last place of abode in this Colony or in which the executors or administrators or any of them shall have their or his place of abode.
- (IV.) Proceedings in partnership shall be taken in the County Court nearest to the place where the partnership business was or is carried on.
- (V.) Proceedings for specific performance of or for the reforming delivery up or cancelling of any agreement shall be taken in the County Court nearest to the place where the defendants or any one of them reside or resides or carry on or carries on business.
- (VI.) Proceedings in any suit or other matter under the equity jurisdiction of this Act which is not otherwise provided for shall be taken or instituted in the County Court nearest to the place where the defendants or any or either of them shall reside or carry on business.

Removal of causes for further hearing and taking accounts.

112. In addition to the powers conferred by section six of this Act of transferring a cause from one County Court to another County Court it shall be lawful for the Judge of any County Court in any case under Part III of this Act in which he shall see fit and at any stage of

of the cause to direct that the hearing or further hearing or the taking of accounts or all or any further proceedings in such cause shall be heard and taken in any other County Court of which he is a Judge and the further hearing or taking of accounts or such further proceedings shall be heard and taken in such last-mentioned Court accordingly and when the step so directed to be taken in such last-mentioned Court shall have been taken the Judge may either direct the cause to be proceeded with to its termination in such Court or to be remitted to such original Court and the final decree may be entered and all proceedings for enforcing the same may be taken either in the Court in which such cause was commenced or in the Court in which the final decree was pronounced subject to the general rules to be made as hereinafter provided.

PART IV.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION JURISDICTION.

113. Where it appears to the Judge of a County Court by affidavit in the form to be provided by the rules to be made as hereinafter provided that the estate in respect of which probate or letters of or rule for administration are to be or have been granted exclusive of what the deceased may have been possessed of or entitled to as a trustee and not beneficially but without deducting anything on account of the debts due and owing from the deceased was at the time of his death under the value of three hundred pounds the Judge of the County Court holden nearest to the place in which the deceased had at the time of his or her death a fixed place of abode or in which any portion of the property of the deceased may be or in which the executors or persons seeking letters of or rule for administration or any of them shall have a fixed place of abode shall have and exercise the like jurisdiction powers and authorities and perform the same duties in respect of questions as to the estate and effects of such deceased person and as to the grant or revocation of probate of the will or letters of or rule for administration of the estate and effects of such deceased person and as to the disposition and accounting for the estate of such deceased person as the Supreme Court in this Colony or any of the Judges thereof has or can exercise or perform And all orders and decrees in such matters made by a Judge of a County Court shall have the same force and effect as though such orders or decrees were made by the Supreme Court or any Judge thereof.

Judge of County Court to have jurisdiction in probate and administration in estates not exceeding three hundred pounds.

114. On an order or a decree being made by a Judge of a County Court for the grant or revocation of a probate or letters of or rule for administration the registrar of the County Court shall transmit to the Master in Equity a certificate under the seal of the County Court of such order or decree having been made together with the original will which shall thereupon be filed and remain of record in the office of the said master And thereupon on the application to the Master in Equity either in person or by attorney of the party or parties in favour of whom such order or decree shall have been made or by the registrar of the County Court on their behalf a probate or administration in compliance with such decree shall be issued by the said Master in Equity in like manner as upon a decree or order of the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction Or as the case may require the probate or letters of or rule for administration theretofore granted shall be recalled or varied by the said Master in Equity according to the effect of such decree or order in the same manner as if the said decree had been made by the Supreme Court in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Registrar of County Courts to transmit decree to Master in Equity.

Power of Judge of County Court extended to probate jurisdiction.

115. The Judge of any County Court before whom any disputed question shall be raised relating to matters and causes testamentary under this Act shall subject to the rules and orders under this Act have in addition to the powers specially given in this Part of the Act all the jurisdiction power and authority to decide the same and enforce judgment therein and to enforce orders in relation thereto as if the same had been an ordinary action in the County Court.

When amount exceeds jurisdiction County Court may remit to Supreme Court.

116. The affidavit as to the place of abode and state of the property of a testator or intestate or as to the fixed place of abode of any executor or person seeking letters of or rule for administration which is to give jurisdiction to the Judge of a County Court under the previous provisions shall except as hereinafter provided be conclusive for the purpose of authorising the exercise of such jurisdiction and the grant or revocation of probate or administration and of all other things done in compliance with the decree or order of such Judge and no such grant of probate or administration shall be liable to be recalled revoked or otherwise impeached by reason that the Court of such Judge was not the nearest Court to the fixed place of abode of the testator or intestate at the time of his death or of the executor or person applying for letters of or rule for administration or by reason that the personal estate sworn to be under the value of three hundred pounds did in fact amount to or exceed that value. Provided that where it shall be shown to the Judge of a County Court before whom any matter is pending under this Act that the place of abode or state of the property of the testator or intestate in respect of whose will or estate he may have been applied to for grant or revocation of probate or administration or place of abode of the executor or of the person seeking letters of or rule for administration has not been correctly stated in the affidavit and if correctly stated would not have authorised him to exercise such jurisdiction he shall direct the suit matter or proceeding to be transferred to the Supreme Court in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction and thereupon such suit or matter shall proceed in such Supreme Court in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction as a Judge of the said Supreme Court may by order direct and such Judge shall have power to regulate the whole of the procedure in the said suit or matter when transferred. Provided always that it shall be lawful for any party to apply to such Judge at chambers for an order authorising and directing the suit or matter to be carried on and prosecuted in the County Court notwithstanding such excess in the amount of the limit to which jurisdiction in the matter is hereby given to the County Courts.

Appeal.

117. Any person who shall be dissatisfied with the determination of the Judge of the County Court in point of law or upon the admission or rejection of any evidence in any matter or cause under Part IV of this Act may appeal from the same to the Supreme Court in such and the same manner and subject to the same rules as any person may appeal from any decree decretal order or any other order of any one of the Judges of the Supreme Court sitting in equity or to hear and determine any suit or matter in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the decision of such last-mentioned Court shall be final.

Not obligatory to apply for probate in County Court.

118. It shall not be obligatory on any person to apply for probate or administration to any County Court but in every case such application may be made to the Supreme Court in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction as heretofore. Provided that where in any matter arising out of such jurisdiction it is shown to the said Court or to a Judge thereof that the state of the property and place of abode of the deceased was such as to give jurisdiction to the Judge of the County Court such Supreme Court or a Judge thereof may send the cause to such County Court and the Judge of the County Court shall proceed therein as if such application and cause had been made to and arisen in his Court in the first instance.

## PART V.

*Amendment of Variances.*

119. The Judge of any such Court may at all times whether before or during the trial of any action suit or proceeding amend all defects and errors in any proceeding whether there is anything in writing to amend by or not and whether the defect or error be that of the party applying to amend or not and may amend the plaint or summons or other proceeding as to all variance between the plaint or summons or other proceeding and the evidence adduced in support thereof and all such amendments may be made with or without costs and upon such terms as to postponing or adjourning the trial or otherwise as to the Judge shall seem fit and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining in the existing action suit or proceeding the real question in controversy between the parties shall be so made.

Amendment of  
variances.

*Appeal.*

120. Any party to any action suit matter or proceeding in any County Court other than suits matters or proceedings under Part IV of this Act for which an appeal is hereinbefore provided who shall be dissatisfied with any judgment decree or order of the said Court or with any order of a Judge thereof not being an order of commitment made by such Court or Judge may appeal from the same to the Supreme Court notwithstanding such cause suit matter or proceeding may have been brought in the said first-mentioned Court by consent as hereinbefore directed. Provided he shall within seven days after such determination or direction give notice in writing of such appeal together with the grounds thereof to the other party or his attorney and also give security (to be approved by the registrar of the said County Court) for the costs of the appeal and the amount of the judgment or in lieu of giving such security deposit in the hands of such registrar the amount of the judgment decree or order together with ten pounds in addition to such amount to answer the costs of the appeal if such appeal be dismissed or not prosecuted within the time to be prescribed in the rules to be framed under this Act and the Supreme Court shall decide the matter of such appeal and make such order therein as shall be just and may either dismiss such appeal or reverse or vary the judgment decree or order appealed from and may direct the cause to be reheard before any Judge of the Supreme Court but shall not in any case remit the cause for rehearing before the Judge of the Court from which such appeal shall have been brought and may make such order with respect to the costs of the said appeal and of the action suit matter or proceeding in which the judgment decree or order shall have been made as such Court may think proper and such orders shall be final and every such appeal shall be in the form of a case which shall contain the plaint proceedings and evidence and shall be prepared in accordance with the rules to be framed under this Act agreed on by both parties or their attorneys or counsel and if they cannot agree the Judge shall settle the case and sign it and such case shall if it relate exclusively to any suit matter or proceeding under Part III of this Act be transmitted within the time to be fixed by the general rules to be framed under this Act by the appellant to the Master in Equity to be set down for argument before a single Judge of the Supreme Court in the same manner as a cause is set down for hearing by the said Court in its equitable jurisdiction or to be set down for argument before the full Court if a Judge of the Supreme Court upon the application of either appellant or respondent shall so direct and the decision of such single Judge

Appeal to the  
Supreme Court.

Judge

Judge or of the full Court as the case may be shall be final and if such case shall relate to any act suit matter or proceeding in any County Court other than such suits matters or proceedings under Part III of this Act or under Part IV of this Act it shall be transmitted within the time to be fixed by the general rules to be framed under this Act by the appellant to the proper officer and be set down for argument in the Supreme Court in the same manner as special cases in actions in that Court Provided always that no such appeal shall operate as a stay of proceedings unless the Judge of the County Court shall so order Provided also that nothing herein contained shall authorise any party to appeal against any decision of a County Court given upon any question as to the value of any real or personal property for the purpose of determining the question of the jurisdiction of the Court under this Act nor to appeal against the decision of a County Court on the ground that the proceedings might or should have been taken in any other County Court.

*Certiorari.*

*Certiorari.*

121. No judgment determination decree decretal or other order given or made by any Judge in any action suit cause matter or thing brought before him or pending in his Court shall be removed by writ of error writ of certiorari or otherwise but every final decision by which the merits of the case may be concluded of a Judge of a County Court given or made in any such action cause suit matter or thing before any such Court or Judge shall be subject to review by way of appeal as hereinbefore provided.

*General Rules.*

Power to make rules of practice.

122. It shall be lawful for any three of the County Court Judges from time to time and at any time to frame rules and orders for regulating the practice and proceedings in the County Court the form of cases upon appeal to the Supreme Court and for determining the time within which such appeal shall be prosecuted and by such rules to provide either a separate procedure for suits under Part II and for suits under Part III of this Act or by such rules to provide a procedure under which rights cognizable under Part II and rights cognizable under Part III may be disposed of in one and the same suit and whether such rights are asserted by the plaintiff or by the defendant or by both and to frame forms of proceeding therein and to fix the scale of fees and costs to be allowed to practitioners in the said Courts and rules and forms for keeping all registers books entries and accounts by registrars and other officers in the said Courts and for regulating the expenses to be paid to witnesses in the said Courts and from time to time to amend such rules orders and forms and such fees costs and expenses and such rules orders and forms and scales of costs and expenses or amended rules orders and forms and scales of costs and expenses certified under the hands of such Judges shall be submitted to a law officer of the Crown who if he thinks fit may publish the same as hereinafter mentioned and the rules orders and forms and scale of costs and expenses or amended rules orders and forms so published shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the day of such publication if Parliament be then sitting and if Parliament be not sitting then within fourteen days after the next meeting of Parliament and shall from the time of the said publication thereof be in force and come into operation in every County Court from a day to be named in such rules and shall be of the same force and effect as if the same had been enacted by the Legislature and shall be unimpeachable in any Court of Justice and in any



any case not provided for herein or by the said rules the general principles of practice and the rules observed in the Supreme Court may be adopted and applied with such modifications as the different constitutions of the two Courts may render necessary at the discretion of the County Court Judge before whom the proceeding is depending to all causes suits matters and proceedings in the County Courts and it shall not be necessary in any case that the facts necessary to give jurisdiction should appear by recital averment or otherwise upon any proceeding in or issuing out of any County Court.

123. In the event of rules being framed under the preceding section for the disposal of rights cognizable under Part II and Part III in one and the same suit it shall be lawful for any Court under this Act or any Judge thereof to adjudicate upon and determine in the same suit both classes of rights and whether a decision upon both classes of rights or upon one class of rights only be sought by the plaintiff or other proceeding by which the suit is instituted.

124. Every Order in Council made for the purposes of this Act and all general rules forms and scales of fees framed under the power hereinbefore contained shall be published in the Government Gazette and shall be judicially noticed by all Courts Judges and Justices.

125. Wherever in any Act or part of an Act of Parliament passed by the Legislature of New South Wales which is not repealed by this Act the words "District Court" or "District Court Judge" or "Court" (meaning District Court) or "Judge" (meaning District Court Judge) shall be used the same shall be read in such Act or part of an Act and be construed to mean County Court and County Court Judge respectively and shall be applied to this Act accordingly.

126. In order to avoid disputes as to which is the "nearest Court" within the meaning of this Act be it enacted that whenever such dispute shall arise there shall be allowed a margin of five miles and any Court established under this Act shall be deemed to be the nearest Court to any given place unless it be shown that some other such Court is nearer by at least five miles to such place than such first-mentioned Court the distance to be computed in each case along the nearest public or private road for vehicles accessible to the persons interested in the matter in question.

## PART VI.

### *Courts of Quarter Sessions.*

127. The Acts of Council tenth George fourth number seven third Victoria number ten and sixteenth Victoria number thirty-six so far as they relate to the election nomination and appointment of a chairman of Quarter Sessions shall be repealed and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council by commission to appoint any County Court Judge to be chairman of any General or Quarter Sessions or if necessary to appoint two or more chairmen for any one such Court but in that case only one of such chairmen shall sit preside or act at one time in such Court and every such chairman shall be the sole judge at the trial of all criminal issues in such Court and in all matters relating to any information filed therein for any felony or misdemeanour and all such Courts of General and Quarter Sessions shall possess jurisdiction in respect to all crimes and misdemeanours not punishable with death anything in any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

In absence of chairman deputy to be appointed.

Extended jurisdiction.

Places for holding Courts of Quarter Sessions.

Special Commission to County Court Judges to act as Judges of Supreme Court.

128. In the case of any chairman of Quarter Sessions being prevented by illness or other accident from performing his duties as such chairman at any General or Quarter Sessions it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint as a deputy chairman some person duly qualified to be a County Court Judge and every such person so appointed deputy chairman shall have the same power authority and jurisdiction as if he had been a County Court Judge.

129. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time by proclamation or proclamations in the Government Gazette to order and direct at what cities towns and places in this Colony Courts of General and Quarter Sessions shall be holden and to alter the place for holding any such Court and to order that the holding of any such Court be discontinued and the provisions of the Acts of Council eleventh Victoria number twenty fifth Victoria number three eighteenth Victoria number eighteen the "Jury Laws Amendment Act of 1874" and the "Jury Laws Amendment Act of 1876" shall extend and apply to all Courts of General and Quarter Sessions established under this Act in like manner and to the same effect as they extend and applied to Courts of General and Quarter Sessions so named in the said recited Acts.

130. And in any case any Chairman or Deputy Chairman of Quarter Sessions shall not arrive at any such city town or place in time to open the Court or shall not actually open such Court on the day for that purpose duly appointed for the holding of such Court the subsequent holding of such Court shall not for that reason be or be taken to be illegal but the same shall or lawfully may be open and holden by the same or any other Chairman of Quarter Sessions duly appointed on any other day or days next following Provided that every such Court shall be actually opened and holden on the day so appointed except in case of unavoidable accident and that then the Court shall be opened and holden as soon afterwards as possible.

131. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council at any time to issue a special commission to any one or more County Court Judge or Judges or to any person duly qualified to be a County Court Judge appointing him or them to act as Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court for the trial of issues civil or criminal at any Circuit Court or Court of Gaol Delivery or at remote places at which a Judge of the Supreme Court could not attend without detriment to the ordinary business of such Court and thereupon the person or persons so appointed shall at the place and for the time specified in such commission have and exercise all the powers and privileges and discharge all the duties of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE I.

Section 2.

Date of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
22 Vic. No. 18 ...	District Courts Act of 1858 ... ..	The whole.
22 Vic. No. 25 ...	District Courts Act Amendment Act of 1859...	The whole.
23 Vic. No. 1 ...	... ..	The whole.
29 Vic. No. 11 ...	District Courts Act Amendment Act of 1865...	The whole.
30 Vic. No. 9 ...	District Courts Act Amendment Act of 1866...	The whole.

[And see section 126, Part VI.]

SCHEDULE II.

Section 8.

To the bailiff at the County Court at \_\_\_\_\_ and to the keeper of  
the gaol at \_\_\_\_\_

THESE are to command you the said bailiff to apprehend \_\_\_\_\_ and convey him to the said gaol and to deliver him to the said keeper thereof and you the said keeper are hereby required to receive him into your custody in the said gaol and him there safely to keep for the term of \_\_\_\_\_ (unless the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ shall be sooner paid) I the undersigned the Judge of the said Court having now here adjudged the said \_\_\_\_\_ (to pay a fine of \_\_\_\_\_ and in default of immediate payment thereof) to be imprisoned for the said term for that he the said \_\_\_\_\_ has [*Here statè the cause as follows*] In open Court wilfully insulted me the said Judge [*or* an assessor bailiff &c. as the case may be] of the said Court during my sitting [*or*] on my way going to [*or*] on my way returning from my \_\_\_\_\_ [*or*] interrupted the proceedings of the said Court [*or*] having been summoned as a witness in a suit refused to be sworn [*or*] being sworn as a witness before me refused to answer a certain lawful question that is to say whether &c. [*or*] being a witness has been guilty in the opinion of me the said Judge of wilful prevarication as such witness [*or*] misbehaved himself in the said Court.

Given under my hand and sealed with the seal of the said Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
Judge of the said Court.

SCHEDULE III.

Section 56

In the County Court at \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Plaintiff \_\_\_\_\_  
Between A.B. plaintiff [*address description*] and C.D. defendant [*address description*]  
TAKE notice that unless within ten clear days after service upon you of this summons you return to the registrar of this Court at [*place of office*] the notice given below dated and signed by yourself or your attorney you will not afterwards be allowed to make any defence to the claim which the plaintiff makes on you as per margin the particulars of which are hereunto annexed but the plaintiff may without giving any proof in support of such claim proceed to judgment and execution. If you return such notice to the registrar within the time specified you must appear at a County Court to be holden at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1866 at the hour of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ noon to answer the above claim which will be heard on that day.

	£	s.	d.
Claim ... ..			
Fee for plaint ...			
Costs ... ..			
Total amount of } debt and costs }			

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_  
To the defendant. \_\_\_\_\_ Registrar of the \_\_\_\_\_ Court.

NOTICE

County Court.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DEFEND OR TO OBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

To be filled in by registrar previous to service of summons.

[To be at foot of summons.]

In the County Court at\*

A.B. v. C.D.

I INTEND to defend this cause [or to object to the jurisdiction of the Court] on the ground [or grounds [here state the ground or grounds].

d this day of 18

\* To be filled in by registrar previous to issue of summons.

† Defendant.

† There must be signed the name of defendant or of his attorney.

[To be endorsed on the Summons.]

If you pay the debt and costs as per margin on the other side into the registrar's office within ten clear days after service upon you of the within summons and without returning the notice of intention to defend you will avoid further costs.

If you admit a part only of the claim you must return the notice of intention to defend or object within the specified time and you may by paying into the registrar's office the amount so admitted together with costs proportionate to the amount you pay in six clear days before the day of hearing avoid further costs unless the plaintiff at the hearing shall prove a claim against you exceeding the sum so paid.

If you intend to rely on an equitable defence a set-off infancy coverture a statute of limitations or a discharge under an Insolvent Act as a defence you must in addition to the notice of intention to defend give to the registrar notice of such special defence six clear days before the day of hearing.

Summons for witnesses and for the production of documents by them will be issued upon application at the office of the registrar of this court upon payment of the proper fee.

This summons must be served personally on the defendant twenty-one clear days before the day appointed for the hearing.

NOTE.—If the plaintiff proposes to take the sum sued for by instalments he must also endorse the amount and periods of the instalments.

Section 81.

SCHEDULE IV.

Plaint No.

Ordinary execution against goods.

To the bailiff of the County Court at

THESE are to command you to seize and take the goods chattels personal money bank notes cheques bills of exchange promissory-notes bonds specialities or securities for money scrip and shares belonging to (excepting the wearing apparel and bedding of himself or his family and excepting also the implements of his trade to the value of ten pounds which are to that extent protected from such seizure) and if within the space of five days next after such seizure the said shall not pay to you the sum of which lately in the said Court recovered against him and also for this warrant together with the costs and charges of the said seizure and of keeping possession you must retain the said money and bank notes for the purpose of satisfying the said several sums and the said costs and charges but if the said several sums costs and charges shall not be thereby satisfied you must forthwith sell the said goods and chattels scrip and shares (except as aforesaid) for the purpose of levying and raising the same together with the expenses of such sale and if the said sums costs charges and expenses shall not be thereby levied and raised you shall hold the said cheques bills of exchange promissory-notes bonds specialities and securities as a security or securities for the said sums costs charges and expenses or so much thereof as shall not have been otherwise levied or raised for the benefit of the said

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this day of Registrar [or Assistant Registrar] of the said Court.

Section 91.

SCHEDULE V.

Writ of Capias ad satisfaciendum.

In the County Court of

holden at

To bailiff of the said Court and others the officers of the said Court and all peace officers within the jurisdiction of the said Court and to the governor or keeper of the gaol at [here name the gaol] and to each and every of them.

WHEREAS at a County Court holden at on the day of 18 the abovenamed in a certain cause recovered against the abovenamed the sum of pounds shillings and pence for

County Court.

for his damages (or *debt* as the case may be) together with the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds  
 shillings and \_\_\_\_\_ pence the costs of the said suit amounting together to the  
 sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds shillings and \_\_\_\_\_ pence it was ordered by a  
 special order of the Judge of the said County Court bearing date on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
 18 \_\_\_\_\_ that the said \_\_\_\_\_ should be arrested in execution according  
 to the provisions of the Act until the said judgment and costs (or costs as the case may  
 be) and the costs of this execution amounting altogether to the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds  
 shillings and \_\_\_\_\_ pence should be paid or until he should be discharged  
 by due course of law :

These are therefore to require you the said bailiff and others the officers of the said  
 Court to take the said \_\_\_\_\_ and to deliver him to the Governor or keeper  
 of the said gaol and you the said governor or keeper of the said gaol are hereby required  
 to receive the said \_\_\_\_\_ and him safely to keep in the said gaol at  
 \_\_\_\_\_ until the said sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds shillings and  
 \_\_\_\_\_ pence be duly paid or until he be sooner discharged by due course of law for  
 which this shall be sufficient warrant.

Given under the seal of this Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
 18 \_\_\_\_\_

Registrar.

	£	s.	d.
Judgment ... ..	...	...	...
Costs ... ..	...	...	...
Execution ... ..	...	...	...
	_____		
	£		
	_____		

SCHEDULE VI.

Section 97.

In the County Court at

To \_\_\_\_\_ bailiff of the said Court.

WHEREAS one A.B. has lately in this Court commenced his suit against C.D. of &c. Warrant of replevin.  
 [as in *plaint summons*] and intends to prosecute the same against him for a return of  
 certain cattle goods and chattels of the said A.B. which the said C.D. hath taken and  
 unjustly detains This is therefore to require you that you forthwith cause to be replevied  
 to the said A.B. the said cattle goods and chattels and in what manner you shall have  
 executed this warrant make appear to this Court immediately after the execution hereof  
 and have there then this writ.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
 18 \_\_\_\_\_

Y.Z.

Registrar [or Assistant Registrar] of the said Court.

PROPOSED RULES, ORDERS, &c., &c.

ORDER I.

TIME WHEN RULES COME INTO OPERATION.

The rules orders and forms now in use in District Courts and the fees and costs to practitioners and the expenses to witnesses and the rules and forms for keeping registers books entries and accounts by registrars and other officers in the said Courts shall on and from the \_\_\_\_\_ cease to be followed used charged and taken and in lieu thereof the following shall on and from such day be the rules orders and forms and the fees and costs to practitioners and the expenses to witnesses in force and to be followed used charged and taken in the County Courts.

*Interpretation.*

In these orders the following words shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them over and above their ordinary meanings unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction viz. :—

The words "The Act" shall mean the "County Court Act 1881."

The word "party" shall mean a party to an action suit or proceeding and "person" shall mean any person whether a party to the suit or proceeding or not and the words "person" or "party" shall include a body politic or corporate.

The word "affidavit" shall include statutable affirmations and the word "sworn" shall include affirmed according to the Statute.

The word "court" shall mean the County Court having jurisdiction in the action suit or proceeding and the words "judge" and "registrar" shall respectively mean the Judge and registrar and assistant registrar of that court.

The word "practitioner" shall mean either a barrister or an attorney indifferently.

The word "attorney" shall mean attorney of the Supreme Court.

The word "minister" shall mean the Responsible Minister of the Crown in whose department "the Act" is administered.

ORDER II.

APPLICABLE TO ALL JURISDICTIONS.

*Sitting of Court and general order of Business.*

**RULE 1.**—Not later than the first fortnight in the month of December in each year the several Judges shall forward to the Minister notice of the days fixed by them for holding their several Courts throughout the following year.

**Rule 2.**—All County Courts shall be open at such hour, not earlier than nine o'clock a.m. as the Judge shall direct and close as soon after four o'clock p.m. as the cause then being heard shall be ended unless the convenience of both parties in some particular cause or causes shall induce the Judge then presiding to extend the sitting to a later period of the day.

**RULE 3.**—A separate list of causes and matters in each jurisdiction viz. common law equity and probate shall be made out by the registrar and the causes and matters in each list will be called on in the order in which they stand in the list but defended causes shall be postponed until the undefended causes in the list then before the Court have been disposed of but this rule may be varied where the convenience of suitors may seem to the Judge to render a variance of the rule desirable.

**RULE 4.**—The lists provided in the foregoing rule will be called on in the following order viz. :—

1. Common Law.
2. Equity.
3. Probate.

*Notices.*

**RULE 5.**—Where by these rules any party is required to give notice according to a form mentioned in the Schedule it shall be sufficient if the notice given complies substantially with such form.

**RULE 6.**—All letters or process sent by post by or to the officers of the Courts or by or to parties in a cause or by or to practitioners on their behalf shall be prepaid.

*Registrar's Duties.*

**RULE 7.**—The registrar shall attend the sitting of the Court and shall also attend the Judge when sitting in chambers unless his attendance be excused by the Judge.

RULE

*County Court.*

39

**RULE 8.**—The registrar shall have the custody of the seal of the Court and in addition to the register shall keep a suitors' cash-book suitors' fund and fee book.

**RULE 9.**—The register shall be kept in three parts Part I Common Law Part II Equity Part III Probate And all costs shall be entered in the part of the register in which the cause or proceeding is classed.

**RULE 10.**—The registrar shall in the suitors' cash-book enter all moneys other than fees of Court payable to the Crown or to the bailiff received from or on behalf of suitors and all moneys paid to or on behalf of suitors and such book shall be kept in such a manner that at the end of the first week in each month the balance of suitors' moneys in Court shall clearly appear.

**RULE 11.**—The registrar shall in the suitors' fund book enter all moneys other than fees of Court payable to the Crown or to the bailiff received from or on behalf of the suitors and all moneys paid to or on behalf of the suitors in each cause.

**RULE 12.**—The registrar shall enter in the fee book all fees of Court including bailiff's fees and all fines which he shall receive and the disposal thereof.

**RULE 13.**—The registrar shall enter in the register in the part in which the cause matter or proceeding is classed all notices sent by him and all notices received by him and notices so sent and received shall be entered by him on the same day on which the same are sent and received.

*Bailiff's Duties.*

**RULE 14.**—Every bailiff shall use all despatch in the execution of warrants placed in his hands and shall keep a book to be called the warrant book in which he shall enter every warrant which he has been required to execute and shall from time to time state therein what he shall have done under each warrant and if the same be not executed within one calendar month from the day of its delivery to him why it was not executed and shall at all reasonable times give to a suitor or to the practitioner engaged on his behalf every information that he may reasonably require as to the execution or non-execution of any warrants which have been issued at his instance.

**RULE 15.**—Every bailiff having or receiving any money by virtue of any process issuing out of the Court of which he is bailiff or by virtue of process which he shall have received for execution out of any other Court shall when practicable within twenty-four hours or if not practicable within that time then within three days of the receipt thereof pay over the same to the registrar of such Court and shall return all process to the registrar to be filed by him.

**RULE 16.**—Every bailiff in whose hands any summons shall be placed for service shall serve or cause the same to be served with all reasonable dispatch and shall when practicable immediately after the service thereof make or cause to be made the necessary affidavit of service and forward the summons and affidavit to the party from whom he received the same for filing with the registrar.

*Juries.*

**RULE 17.**—Notice that a jury is required to try any action under Part II of this Act shall be in the form in the Schedule and must be delivered together with the fee of two pounds to the registrar ten days before the return day of the summons and the notice must be given to or sent by post to the opposite party three days before such return day but where the jury is required by the plaintiff he may insert on the summons "For trial by jury" and in that case no further notice to the defendant will be necessary and when the defendant requires a jury to try the action he may insert in the notice of defence or special defence (if any) the words "For trial by a jury" and in that case no further notice to the plaintiff will be necessary but in every case in which a jury is required by either party the party requiring a jury must give the notice hereinbefore provided and pay the fee to the registrar.

**RULE 18.**—The last preceding rule will not apply when the Judge on the application of the party or otherwise directs any cause or any issue of fact to be tried by a jury but he will in such case give such directions as the exigency of each case will require.

*Affidavits.*

**RULE 19.**—Every affidavit shall be in the first person and be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively and each paragraph shall be as nearly as may be confined to a distinct portion of the subject.

**RULE 20.**—The addition and true place of abode of every person making an affidavit shall be inserted therein and in every affidavit made by two or more deponents the names of the several persons making such affidavit shall be written in the jurat and no affidavit shall be read or made use of in the jurat of which there shall be any interlineation or erasure or in the body of which any alteration or interlineation shall appear unless such last-mentioned alteration or interlineation shall be initialled by the person before whom the affidavit is sworn.

**RULE 21.**—Every affidavit intended to be used in Court or before a Judge shall be entitled in the cause matter or proceeding and shall before the same is so used be sealed by the registrar with the seal of the Court.

RULE

RULE 22.—Every affidavit made by an illiterate person shall be read over and explained to him by the person taking the same and when any affidavit is sworn by any person who from his or her signature appears to be illiterate the officer taking such affidavit shall state in the jurat that he read over and explained the affidavit to the party making the same and that such party seemed perfectly to understand the same and also that the said party wrote his or her mark or signature in the presence of the officer taking such affidavit.

RULE 23.—Every affidavit used in Court or before a Judge shall be delivered to and filed by the registrar.

#### *Chamber Business.*

RULE 24.—Each Judge shall notify in the *Gazette* the towns at which applications for summonses or applications for appointments upon matters disposable in chambers may be made.

RULE 25.—Application for summons returnable before a Judge in chambers shall be made to the registrars at such towns who under the direction of the Judge will fix a day when and a place where the summons may be made returnable.

RULE 26.—Every summons returnable at chambers shall set out in plain and distinct terms the nature of the application to be made and shall be signed and sealed by the registrar of the Court in which the action suit or proceeding is pending.

RULE 27.—The grounds of the application shall be stated either upon the face of the summons or in an affidavit.

RULE 28.—Copies of affidavits intended to be used upon the hearing of any Judge's summons must be served upon the opposite party before being used and in sufficient time to enable the party served to answer on affidavit any statement which he intends to contest.

RULE 29.—No order made upon affidavits shall be sealed unless the affidavits used by the party obtaining the order be filed.

#### *Interpleader Business.*

RULE 30.—An interpleader summons under section 92 of the Act shall be in the form in the Schedule or to the like effect and may be made returnable either before the Judge sitting in Court at an ordinary or adjourned sitting or before the Judge in chambers.

[See further as to *Interpleader Rules in Order III, under head "Interpleader."*]

#### **COSTS FEES AND EXPENSES.**

##### *Costs and Fees to Practitioners.*

RULE 31.—The scales of fees and costs as set out in the Schedule shall be the scales of fees and costs to be allowed to practitioners in the County Courts in the various jurisdictions exercised under the Act. To entitle a party to recover against the opposite party the costs of appearing by both barrister and attorney he must give three clear days notice to the opposite party of his intention to do so.

##### *Witnesses' Expenses.*

RULE 32.—The scale specified in the Schedule shall be the scale of allowances to witnesses.

RULE 33.—If any witness shall before he is sworn request the Judge to fix the amount to be paid to him as a witness the Judge shall do so and no witness shall be compelled to give his evidence until the amount so fixed shall have been paid to him.

##### *Forms.*

RULE 34.—The several forms set out in the Schedule to those orders or forms to a like effect shall be the forms of proceedings in the several Courts.

##### *Computation of Time.*

RULE 35.—In all cases in which any particular number of days not expressed to be clear days is prescribed by these rules or by the practice of the Court the same shall be reckoned exclusively of the first day and inclusively of the last day unless the last day shall fall on a Sunday or holiday in which case the time shall be reckoned exclusively of that day also.

RULE 36.—In all cases where anything is required by the rules of practice to be done within a period of twenty-four hours or within a period of forty-eight hours no part of Sunday Christmas Day Good Friday the Saturday next after Good Friday or of any day appointed by His Excellency's proclamation for a public fast humiliation or thanksgiving or any day on which the public offices or offices of the Courts shall be closed by order of the Governor in Council shall be included in the computation of such period.

**ORDER**



## ORDER III.

## ACTIONS AT LAW AND PROCEEDINGS UNDER PART II OF ACT.

*Plaint and Summons to appear.*

**RULE 1.**—Every action under Part II of Act shall be commenced by plaintiff an entry of which shall be made by the registrar in the register Part I upon the application of the person desirous to bring the action or of the practitioner engaged in his behalf and the entry in such register shall contain the date of the entry the names and last known places of abode of the parties the cause of action and where the demand is pecuniary the amount sought to be recovered and when compensation for trespass to land or the land itself or a specific chattel is sought to be recovered a general description of the land or specific chattel.

**RULE 2.**—The plaint required by the last preceding rule shall consist of a simple and concise statement of the plaintiff's true cause of action of which examples are given in the Schedule to these rules and in actions of ejectment (or in which the remedy by ejectment is sought) and in actions for trespass to land or in which damages for trespass to land are sought shall have drawn upon or annexed thereto a plan distinctly describing by certain delineation the land the subject of the action and such plaint shall be written or printed or partly written and partly printed in a summons bearing the number of the plaint and hereafter referred to as the "plaint summons" and such plaint and summons shall be in the form or to the effect of those in the Schedule according as the circumstances of the case may require excepting in those actions for money demands in which the plaintiff shall elect to proceed under section 56 of the Act in which cases the statement of the claim and the summons as given in Schedule III to the Act shall be a sufficient statement of the plaint and sufficient summons.

**RULE 3.**—Every plaint summons must contain the number of the plaint and must be dated on the day on which the plaint is entered in the register and must state the name address and occupation of the plaintiff and of the person intended to be brought before the Court as defendant and where any person sues or is sued in a representative character he shall be so described in the summons and every summons must be sealed with the seal of the Court.

**RULE 4.**—No misnomer or inaccurate description of any person cause of action date or item of demand or place in any plaint or plaint summons shall vitiate the same if the person cause of action date or item of demand or place be therein described so as to be reasonably known and the Court or Judge may at any stage of the cause make such amendments therein as he shall think just.

**RULE 5.**—Any erasure or interlineation in a plaint summons at the time of the sealing thereof shall be sealed by the registrar and after the sealing of the plaint summons no alteration whatever shall be made therein without the leave of the Judge who shall initial any amendment or alteration which he shall make or direct to be made therein.

**RULE 6.**—In order to secure the due service upon the plaintiff of all notices the trade business or profession of the plaintiff as well as his address by the post and also the surname and place of business of the practitioner engaged on his behalf (if any) in the action must be stated at the foot of every such plaint summons and every copy thereof but the omission of such statement shall not invalidate the proceedings or be deemed an irregularity but shall disentitle the plaintiff to the costs of the plaint summons and of the service.

**RULE 7.**—Every plaint summons may be made returnable either on the first day of the sitting at the next Court after the entry of the plaint or by leave of the Judge or registrar at any subsequent Court to be held within six months and the plaint in ejectment must be issued thirty-two clear days before the return day and in all other actions eighteen clear days before the return day.

**RULE 8.**—When a plaint summons has not been served by the bailiff in any case in which the bailiff may have been required to serve the same a fresh plaint summons may upon the order of the Judge be issued without payment of any further fee for such summons except a fresh bailiff's fee for service where the same is required to be served by the bailiff and the failure of the service of the first plaint summons was not occasioned by the negligence of the bailiff but where the bailiff was guilty of neglect he shall serve the fresh plaint summons without further fee.

*Particulars of demand.*

**RULE 9.**—In all actions for goods bargained and sold and for goods sold and delivered and in actions in which a special summons shall be issued under section 56 of the Act and in actions of replevin detailed particulars of demand including dates items prices and value and in actions of trespass by stock the dates when the trespasses are said to have been committed shall be endorsed upon or annexed to the plaint summons but inaccuracies or omissions of detail in particulars shall not vitiate the same but in all other actions no detailed particulars beyond the statement of the cause of action and the amount claimed as required by the preceding rules and the forms and examples given in the schedule to these rules to be stated in plaint summons shall be necessary.

RULE

RULE 10.—In the instances in which under the preceding rule detailed particulars of the plaintiff's demand are necessary the same shall be written or printed or partly written and partly printed and intituled in the cause and shall be endorsed upon or annexed to the plaint summons.

RULE 11.—Upon application to the Judge in chambers upon summons or to the Court upon notice the Judge or Court may in every case in which he or it thinks fit and whether detailed particulars have been delivered or not order further and better particulars of the plaintiff's claim or demand to be delivered and such order may be made either with or without terms as to payment of costs by either defendant or plaintiff or as to adjournment or otherwise as to the Court or Judge shall seem just.

*Plaint Notes.*

RULE 12.—At the time of sealing the plaint summons the registrar shall give to the plaintiff or to the practitioner engaged for him a note under his hand and the seal of the Court according to the form in the schedule and no money shall be paid out of Court to the plaintiff or such practitioner unless on production of the plaint note or in the event of the plaint note being lost or destroyed by order of the Judge.

*Time for issuing, filing, and serving Plaint Summonses, and mode of service.*

RULE 13.—Every special plaint summons issued under section 56 of the Act must be issued at least twenty-three clear days before the return day thereof and must be served either by the bailiff of the Court or by the plaintiff's attorney or by a clerk in the permanent employ of such attorney by delivering a copy to each of the defendants personally twenty-one clear days at least before the return day and in order to enable the registrar to give the notice required by the 56th section of the Act the plaintiff must file the plaint summons with an affidavit of service endorsed thereon within five days after the plaint summons shall have been served but the Judge may permit the summonses to be filed at a later day but in any case in which the plaintiff neglects to file the plaint summons within five days of the service the plaintiff shall be deemed to have waived his right to notice from the registrar as to whether the defendant has or has not given notice of his intention to defend.

RULE 14.—Every plaint summons in ejectment must be issued thirty-two clear days before the return day thereof and be served in the manner prescribed for the general service of plaint summonses thirty clear days at least before the return day thereof but if the defendant cannot be found and his place of abode shall not be known or admission thereto cannot be obtained for serving the plaint summons a copy of the summons shall be affixed to the door of the dwelling-house or to some conspicuous part of the property sought to be recovered and such affixing shall be deemed good service on the defendant.

RULE 15.—Every plaint summons in all other actions must be issued eighteen clear days before the return day thereof and be served fifteen clear days at least before the return day thereof.

RULE 16.—Every plaint summons whatever the cause of action shall be filed with the registrar with an affidavit of service by the person effecting the service and stating the time and mode of service endorsed thereon or annexed thereto ten clear days at least before the return day thereof unless the Judge shall direct the registrar to file the same at a later date *nunc pro tunc* and if the plaint summons be not filed under this rule the plaintiff shall be deemed to have discontinued the action and the defendant shall be entitled to his costs against the plaintiff upon an order by the Judge.

*Service of Plaint Summons, other than special Plaint Summons, under section 56 of the Act.*

RULE 17.—The service of the plaint summons except in the cases in these rules specially provided for shall be either personal or by delivering the same to some person apparently sixteen years old an inmate at the place of dwelling or place of business of the defendant but no place of business shall be deemed the place of business of the defendant unless he shall be the master or one of the masters thereof.

RULE 18.—Where a defendant is living at a hotel or boarding-house or living or serving on board of any ship or vessel it shall be sufficient service to deliver the plaint summons to the person at the hotel or boarding-house or on board the ship or vessel who is at the time of such service apparently in charge of such hotel or boarding-house ship or vessel.

RULE 19.—Where a defendant is residing or quartered in any barracks and serving Her Majesty as a soldier or marine it shall be sufficient service to deliver the plaint summons at the barracks to the adjutant of the corps or to any officer or sercant of the company or troop to which such soldier or marine belongs.

RULE 20.—Where a defendant is a prisoner in a gaol it shall be sufficient service to deliver the plaint summons at the gaol to the governor or any person appearing to be the head officer in charge thereof.

RULE 21.—Where the defendant is employed and dwells in any lunatic or other public asylum or in any common gaol or house of correction it shall be sufficient service to deliver the plaint summons to the gatekeeper or lodgekeeper of the asylum gaol or house of correction.

RULE

RULE 22.—Service of the plaint summons must be effected on a corporation in the manner prescribed by the charter or Act of incorporation and when no particular mode is prescribed then the service may be effected by delivering the same to the secretary or other officer at the office of the corporation.

RULE 23.—Service of the plaint summons may by leave of the Judge obtained upon affidavit stating some difficulty of effecting service under the preceding rules be substituted by such mode of service as the Judge shall think fit.

RULE 24.—If any dispute shall arise or the Judge shall entertain any doubt as to the due service of any summons the Judge shall be at liberty to examine witnesses and to decide whether such service has been good or otherwise and either to proceed to hear or defer the hearing as he shall think fit or under special circumstances to order that a person insufficiently served if notice of the plaint summons shall have come to his knowledge shall be deemed a defendant and the cause shall proceed as though such defendant had been regularly served.

RULE 25.—Admission in writing of service by the practitioner acting on behalf of defendant will be sufficient and in that case no affidavit of service will be necessary but such admission must be filed with the plaint summons.

*Service of Summonses generally.*

RULE 26.—The above rules as to the mode but not as to the time of service of plaint summons shall apply to the mode of service of all summonses whatsoever except where otherwise directed by statute or by these rules.

*Actions by Consent.*

RULE 27.—Where the parties in pursuance of section thirty-nine of the Act shall consent to try any action in a County Court an entry of the plaint shall be made in the register and a plaint summons shall be issued as in other cases and all the rules and practice of the Court shall be adopted in such cases as far as the same are applicable and such consent shall be endorsed upon the plaint summons in the following terms:—  
“We A.B. of &c. and C.D. of &c. being the plaintiff and defendant named in the within plaint summons hereby express our consent in writing under the provisions of section thirty-nine of the ‘County Court Act of 1881’ that the causes of action stated in the plaint in the within plaint summons shall be tried in the County Court at [name place where cause is to be heard.]”

A.B.  
C.D.

Witness to the signatures of the said A.B. and C.D.  
Y.Z.”

*Actions of Contract sent for Trial by Supreme Court.*

RULE 28.—Where a Judge of the Supreme Court orders a cause to be tried in a County Court under section forty-two of the Act the plaintiff shall with the original writ and the Judge’s order lodge with the registrar of the County Court named in such order a statement of the name address and occupation of himself and of the defendant and if the writ has not been specially indorsed a statement of the particulars of his demand or cause of action and as many copies of such last-mentioned statements as there are defendants and thereupon the registrar shall appoint a day for the hearing of the cause and shall indorse on the writ the date of the lodgment thereof and of such statement.

RULE 29.—Unless the Judge of the County Court shall otherwise order any cause so sent by order of a Judge of the Supreme Court to be tried in a County Court shall be heard at the next sittings of such County Court for which summonses on plaints are then being made returnable and the registrar shall give notice of the day to the parties or their attorneys by post or otherwise ten days before such day and where a statement of the particulars of the plaintiff’s demand or cause of action shall have been lodged shall with the notice send to the defendant or to each of the defendants if more than one a copy thereof sealed with the seal of the Court.

*Action of Tort remitted by the Supreme Court.*

RULE 30.—When any action of tort is remitted by order of a Judge of the Supreme Court under section forty-three of the Act to be tried in a county Court the plaintiff shall at whatever stage of the proceeding such order is made with the original writ and the Judge’s order lodge with the Registrar of the County Court named in such order a statement of the names addresses and descriptions of himself and of the defendant and a concise statement in writing signed by himself or his attorney of his cause of action and as many copies thereof as there are defendants and thereupon the registrar shall appoint a day for the hearing of the cause and shall indorse on the writ the date of the lodgment thereof and of such statement.

RULE 31.—Unless the Judge of the County Court shall otherwise order any action of tort so remitted by order of a Judge of the Supreme Court to be tried in a County Court shall be heard at the next sittings of such County Court for which summonses on plaints are then being made returnable and the registrar shall give

give notice of the day to the parties or their attorneys by post or otherwise ten days before such day and shall with the notice thereof send to the defendant or to each of the defendants if more than one a copy of the statement of the plaintiff's cause of action sealed with the seal of the Court.

RULE 32.—Where in any action for libel or slander remitted under section forty-three of the Act to be tried in the County Court the defendant intends to avail himself of the Act of Council eleventh Victoria number thirteen he shall give notice in writing of such intention signed by himself or by a practitioner engaged on his behalf to the Registrar six clear days at least before the day appointed for the trial of the action.

*Judgment by Confession.*

RULE 33.—In consents to Judgment under section fifty-five of the Act taken before a Justice of the Peace or before an attorney the person taking the same shall state in the attestation that he read over and fully explained the consent to the defendant and that he appeared to understand the same before he signed it and without this attestation no consent shall be filed or judgment entered upon it unless it be a consent taken before the registrar.

*Judgment by Default.*

RULE 34.—In actions brought under section fifty-six of the Act the registrar shall after the plaint summons and affidavit of service shall have been filed and after the expiration of the period fixed within which the defendant should give notice of his intention to defend and in default of such notice upon the application of the plaintiff or the practitioner acting for him enter up judgment in the register for the plaintiff for the debt and costs as taxed by the registrar and interest (if any) as computed by him and the time when or within which or by what instalments (if any) the debt and costs are to be paid.

*Arbitration.*

RULE 35.—The order to refer under section sixty-two of Act may be made before upon or after the return day and if either party seek to set aside the award he shall within three days after he has received notice of the award give notice to the opposite party of his intention to apply to the Court or a Judge for that purpose and in default of such notice judgment shall be forthwith entered up in accordance with the award.

RULE 36.—Where the parties agree to refer any action or other matters to the Judge such reference may be taken either in Court or in Chambers as the Judge shall think fit.

*Payment into Court.*

RULE 37.—Where the defendant is desirous of paying money into Court it shall except where otherwise expressly provided be paid six clear days before the return day with Court fees proportionate to the amount paid in and the practitioner's cost if any which shall be fixed by the registrar and the registrar shall within twenty-four hours from the time of such payment send to the plaintiff notice thereof by post: Provided that at any time before the return day the defendant may pay money into Court with costs and the registrar shall give notice thereof to the plaintiff as aforesaid but where money is so paid in less than six clear days before the return day it shall be lawful for the Court to order the defendant to pay such costs as the plaintiff shall have incurred in preparing for trial before the notice of such payment was received by him or in attending the Court.

RULE 38.—If the plaintiff elect to accept in full satisfaction of his claim including costs such money as shall have been paid into Court by the defendant and shall send to the Registrar and to the defendant by post or leave at the Registrar's office and at the defendant's place of dwelling or place of business a written notice stating such acceptance within such reasonable time before the return day as the time of payment by the defendant has permitted the action shall abate and the plaintiff shall not be liable to any costs but in default of such notices from the plaintiff he shall be deemed to have elected to proceed.

RULE 39.—Payment into Court may be made either in respect of the whole of the cause of action or of such part thereof only as the defendant shall state in his notice.

RULE 40.—Where a defendant in an action of libel commenced in a County Court or remitted under section forty-three to be tried in a County Court pays money into Court under section fifty-four the last two rules shall apply to and be observed with reference to such payment into Court so far as they are applicable.

RULE 41.—Payment into Court shall not operate as an admission *pro tanto* of the cause of action in respect of which it is paid and shall not be given in evidence against the defendant at the hearing.

RULE 42.—No money shall be taken out of Court by the plaintiff unless on filing the plaint note or by the defendant unless on filing the summons on the plaint except by order of the Judge Payment out of Court to any person producing and filing such note summons or order shall be sufficient.

*Defences.*

*Defences.*

**RULE 43.**—Where the defendant intends to rely on a set-off illegality infancy coverture of defendant a statute of limitation or discharge of defendant under any Insolvent Act the truth of the libel or slander or an equitable or statutory defence his notice shall contain the particulars hereinafter mentioned with reference to such grounds of defence: Provided that in case of non-compliance with these rules which apply to notice of such defence and of the plaintiff's not consenting at the hearing to permit the defendant to avail himself of such defence the Judge may on such terms as he shall think fit adjourn the hearing of the cause to enable the defendant to give such notice within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Judge before the day of adjournment.

**RULE 44.**—Where a defendant intends to set-off any debt or demand alleged to be due to him by the plaintiff he shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff or to his attorney and deliver to him a statement of the particulars of such set-off at least six clear days before the return day.

**RULE 45.**—Where a defendant intends to rely upon the defence of illegality he shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff or his attorney and deliver to him a statement of the nature of the illegality at least six clear days before the return day.

**RULE 46.**—Where a defendant intends to rely on the defence of infancy he shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff or to his attorney at least six clear days before the return day setting forth in such notice so far as he is able the place and date of his birth.

**RULE 47.**—Where a defendant intends to rely on the defence of coverture she shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff or to his attorney at least six clear days before the return day setting forth in such notice so far as she is able the place and date of marriage together with the Christian name and surname of her husband.

**RULE 48.**—Where a defendant intends to rely on the defence of any statute of limitations he shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff or to his attorney at least six clear days before the return day.

**RULE 48.**—Where a defendant intends to rely on the defence of a discharge under any statute relating to bankrupts or for the relief of insolvent debtors he shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff or to his attorney at least six clear days before the return day setting forth in such notice the date of the order of sequestration certificate discharge or final order and the Court by which such certificate discharge or order was granted or made.

**RULE 50.**—Where in any action for libel or slander the defendant relies as a defence upon the fact that the libel or slander is true or of any defence or mitigation under the Act of Council 11 Victoria No. 13 he shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff or to his attorney at least six clear days before the return day setting forth in such notice that the libel or slander complained of is true in substance.

**RULE 51.**—Where a defendant intends to rely on an equitable defence he shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff or to his attorney at least six clear days before the return day and shall therein state the fact constituting such equitable defence.

**RULE 52.**—When in any action of tort the defendant relies upon a statutory defence he shall give notice thereof in writing to the plaintiff or to his attorney at least six clear days before the return day and shall mention the number and section of the statute on which he relies.

**RULE 53.**—In all cases mentioned in the last nine rules the party thereby required to give the notice shall unless otherwise expressly ordered at least six clear days before the return day deliver to the Registrar of the Court who shall make an entry thereof an additional copy to be filed for use of Judge and the notices required may be sent by post provided they be posted prepaid in time for delivery within the time limited.

**RULE 54.**—Where the defence is a tender such defence shall not be available unless before or at the hearing of the cause the defendant pays into Court (which may be without costs) the amount alleged to have been tendered.

*Evidence, inspection of Documents, discovery of Documents, and Admissions.*

**RULE 55.**—Any party requiring a summons to compel the attendance of witnesses shall file a præcipe with the registrar in the form in the Schedule.

**RULE 56.**—In a summons containing a clause requiring the production of books or papers the name of one witness only shall be inserted excepting in the case of co-partners when all the members of the firm may be included in one summons.

**RULE 57.**—In other cases any number of witnesses may be inserted in the summons and in the copy of the summons served the name of the witness to be served only need be inserted.

**RULE 58.**—The original summons must in all cases be signed and sealed by the registrar or assistant registrar.

**RULE 59.**—Application to the Judge for inspection of property or of documents or to compel the opposite party to disclose what documents are in his possession or under his control under part II of the sections of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1857 adopted by this Act shall be made on summons returnable in chambers supported by an affidavit disclosing the facts upon which the application is based and the summons must be served five clear days at least before the day of hearing.

**RULE**

**RULE 60.**—In exceptional cases the application may be made to the Court upon notice supported by affidavit disclosing the facts upon which the application is based and stating the reason for the delay in making the application and any order made thereon shall be made upon such terms as to postponement of the hearing and costs as to the Judge shall seem just.

*NOTE.*—As to service see rule 26, "Service of Summonses generally."

*Admission.*

**RULE 61.**—Either party may call upon the other party by notice in writing to admit saving all just exceptions any document to be used in any action and in case of refusal or neglect to admit the same the cost of proving such document shall be paid by the party so neglecting or refusing whatever the result of the cause may be unless at the trial the Judge shall be of opinion that the refusal was reasonable. And no costs of proving any document shall be allowed unless such notice shall have been given except in cases where the omission to give the notice has in the opinion of the Judge saved expense.

**RULE 62.**—That an affidavit of the party or of the practitioner engaged in his behalf in the action or of a clerk to such practitioner of the due signature of any admission made in pursuance of such notice and indorsed upon or annexed to the admission shall be sufficient evidence of such admission.

*Proof of notice to produce.*

**RULE 63.**—Service of notice to produce in respect of which notice to admit shall have been given and an admission shall have been refused may be proved either orally at the hearing or by affidavit of the person who shall have served the same and the cost of proving the same shall be paid by the party refusing to admit the service.

*Discontinuance.*

**RULE 64.**—The plaintiff may discontinue his action at any stage of the proceedings without an order for that purpose upon giving the defendant and to the registrar notice in writing to that effect and the defendant may thereupon file such notice and take out an appointment to have his costs taxed by the registrar of which he shall give notice by post to the plaintiff and when the defendant attends the taxation the defendant shall produce to the registrar the notice of discontinuance whereupon (whether the plaintiff attends or not) the registrar shall enter in the register "Discontinued" (which shall be equivalent to a non-suit) and shall proceed to tax the defendant's costs and enter judgment for the defendant for the amount of the taxed costs and if the costs be not paid the defendant may recover the same by execution.

*Adjournment of cause.*

**RULE 65.**—The parties to any cause at any time before the cause is called on may by consent in writing postpone the hearing to such subsequent Court as the Judge shall direct.

**RULE 66.**—When a cause is adjourned no order of adjournment shall be served on either party unless by direction of the Judge.

**RULE 67.**—When anything required by the practice of the Court or by order of the Judge to be done by either party before or during the hearing has not been done the Judge may in his discretion and on such terms as he may think fit adjourn the hearing to enable or to compel the party to comply with the practice or order.

**RULE 68.**—Applications to adjourn the hearing upon the ground of the absence of a material witness shall be made upon affidavit or if the Judge permit upon oral examination.

*Hearing.*

**RULE 69.**—Any defendant intending to appear by a practitioner at the hearing shall intimate his intention to the registrar in order that the case may be placed in the list of defended causes. But this rule will not apply to a practitioner drawing attention to a defective service or defective process.

**RULE 70.**—Where a plaintiff avails himself of the provisions of section 49 of the Act and proceeds against one or more of several persons jointly answerable the defendant or defendants sued or served may avail himself or themselves of any set-off or other defence to which he or they could be entitled if all the persons answerable were made defendants.

**RULE 71.**—When at the hearing of any cause it shall appear that an action for the same cause is pending in any other Court the Judge shall order the cause to be struck out with costs and which shall have the effect of a discontinuance by the plaintiff unless the plaintiff shall undertake to discontinue the action in such other Court before a day to be named to which the hearing shall be adjourned and unless before such adjourned hearing such action shall have been discontinued the cause shall then be struck out with costs and the registrar shall enter "Discontinued" and an order for costs to the defendant in the register and the defendant shall be entitled to execution for his costs unless paid within twenty-four hours.

*Amendment*

*Amendment as to Parties.*

RULE 72.—Any application by a party sued alone where others are jointly answerable to amend by adding co-defendants under section 49 of the Act shall be made upon summons taken out and served six clear days at least before the return day of the plaint summons and returnable on any day either before or on the return day of the plaint summons as the registrar may appoint supported by affidavit in which shall be set out the names and addresses of the several persons whom it is sought to have made co-defendants.

RULE 73.—Where a person other than the defendant appears at the hearing and admits that he is the person whom the plaintiff intended to charge his name may be substituted for that of the defendant if the plaintiff consents and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if such person had been originally named in the summons and the cost of the person originally named as the defendant shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

RULE 74.—Where a party sues or is sued in a representative character but at the hearing it appears that he ought to have sued or been sued in his own right the Judge may at the instance of either party and on such terms as he shall think fit amend the proceeding accordingly and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the proper description of the party had been given in the summons.

RULE 75.—Where a party sues or is sued in his own right but at the hearing it appears that he ought to have sued or been sued in a representative character the Judge may at the instance of either party and on such terms as he shall think fit amend the proceedings accordingly and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the proper description of the party had been given in the summons.

RULE 76.—Where the name or description of a *plaintiff* in the summons is insufficient or incorrect it may at the hearing be amended at the instance of either party by order of the Judge on such terms as he shall think fit and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the name or description had been originally such as it appears after the amendment has been made.

RULE 77.—Where the name or description of a *defendant* in the summons is insufficient or incorrect and the defendant appears and objects to the description it may at the hearing be amended at the instance of either party by order of the Judge on such terms as he shall think fit and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the name or description had been originally such as it appears after the amendment had been made but if no objection is taken to the name or description the cause may proceed and in the judgment and all subsequent proceedings founded thereon the defendant may be named and described in the same manner.

RULE 78.—In actions by or against a husband if a wife be improperly joined or omitted as a party the plaint summons may at the hearing be amended at the instance of either party by order of the Judge on such terms as he shall think fit and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the proper person had been made party to the suit.

RULE 79.—Where it appears at the hearing that a *greater* number of persons have been made *plaintiffs* than by law required the name of the person improperly joined may at the instance of either party be struck out by order of the Judge on such terms as he shall think fit and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the proper party or parties had alone been made plaintiffs.

RULE 80.—Where it appears at the hearing that a *less* number of persons have been made *plaintiffs* than by law required the name of the omitted person may at the instance of either party be added by order of the Judge if such person shall either at the hearing or at some adjournment thereof personally or by writing signed by him or his agent consent to become a plaintiff and the Judge shall pronounce judgment as if such person had originally been made a plaintiff but if such person shall not consent to become a plaintiff in manner aforesaid either at the hearing or at the adjournment thereof judgment of nonsuit shall be entered.

RULE 81.—Where it appears at the hearing that a *greater* number of persons have been made *defendants* than by law required the name of the person improperly joined may at the instance of either party be struck out by order of the Judge on such terms as he shall think fit and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the proper party or parties had alone been made defendants and the cost of the person improperly joined as a defendant shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

RULE 82.—Where two or more persons are made defendants and some of them have not been served the name or names of the defendant or defendants who have not been served may at the instance of either party be struck out by order of the Judge on such terms as he shall think fit and thereupon the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters as if the party or parties whose name or names have not been struck out had alone been made defendant or defendants.

*Abatement of action.*

RULE 83.—Where one or more of *several* plaintiffs or defendants shall die *before* judgment the suit shall not abate if the cause of action survive to or against the surviving parties respectively.

RULE

RULE 84.—Where one or more of *several* plaintiffs or defendants shall die *after* judgment proceedings thereon may be taken by the survivors or survivor or against the survivors or survivor without leave of the Court.

RULE 85.—Where a married woman is sued as a *feme sole* and she obtains judgment on the ground of coverture proceedings may be taken thereon in the name of the wife at the instance of the husband without leave of the Court.

*Execution by person not a party to suit.*

RULE 86.—Execution on a judgment may issue on behalf of any person not a party to the suit by leave of the Judge upon proof of title to the benefit of the judgment and upon substitution of the name of the new plaintiff together with a statement of his derivative title for that of the original plaintiff and the registrar shall give notice of such substitution to the defendant by post and execution shall not issue upon the judgment until the expiration of six clear days after the posting of the notice.

*Proceedings in the nature of Scire Facias.*

RULE 87.—Execution on a judgment shall not issue against any person not a party to the suit without a plaint summons upon the judgment the proceedings upon which shall be the same as in ordinary cases.

RULE 88.—Where a judgment has been given against a person deceased his executors or administrators may in the same manner be sued upon the judgment.

*Ejectment.*

RULE 89.—Subject to the provisions as to ejectment in the preceding rules and to the following rules and to the provisions in the "Common Law Procedure Act" ejectment so far as such provisions are not altered as to County Courts by these orders and rules the action of ejectment shall be commenced carried on and determined in the same manner as other actions in the County Court.

RULE 90.—All the parties in whom the title is alleged to lie shall be plaintiffs and the persons alleged to be in possession or apparent possession of the property sought to be recovered shall be defendants and the statement of the cause of action in the plaint as set out in the plaint summons shall contain a full description of the property sought to be recovered together with a plan drawn thereon or annexed of the property and a statement of the annual value of the property and of the rent if there be any fixed or paid in respect thereof (but the value in rent stated need not be proved by the plaintiff) and a statement of the relation in which the plaintiff seeks to recover possession of the same and if there be two or more relations in which the plaintiff claims title to the property each may be stated separately and if the plaintiff seeks "mesne profits" he may demand in the plaint summons damages for the wrongful possession of the property or bring his separate action for the same.

RULE 91.—Any person not named as defendant in a summons in ejectment shall by leave of the registrar be allowed to appear and defend on filing twelve clear days before the return day an affidavit together with as many copies thereof as there are plaintiffs and defendants showing that he is in possession either by himself or his tenant of the property mentioned in the summons or some part thereof (such part being described in the affidavit with reasonable certainty.)

RULE 92.—Upon such affidavit being filed the registrar shall enter the name address and description of the person filing the same in the register as defendant in addition to the names of the person or persons originally made defendants and shall forthwith give notice by post or otherwise to the plaintiffs and defendants or the practitioners retained by them that the person filing the affidavit has filed the same and will appear and defend at the trial of the action annexing to each notice a copy of the affidavit.

RULE 93.—Any defendant in ejectment may give notice in writing signed by himself or his practitioner to the registrar twelve clear days before the return day that he intends to limit his defence to a part only of the property mentioned in the plaint summons describing that part in such notice with reasonable certainty and with such notice he shall deliver to the registrar as many copies thereof as there are plaintiffs and the registrar shall forthwith send the same sealed with the seal of the Court by post to each of the plaintiffs or practitioners retained by them.

RULE 94.—Want of "reasonable certainty" in the description of the property or any part of it in any summons or notice shall not nullify it but the Judge may if he sees fit order the description to be amended at the hearing or he may order an amended description to be delivered subject in either case to such terms as he may think fit.

RULE 95.—Any action of ejectment may if either party require a jury to be summoned be tried by a jury in the same manner and subject to the same rules as other actions tried by juries in the County Courts.

RULE 96.—Every action of ejectment shall be tried as actions in the County Courts and the question at the trial shall except in the cases hereafter mentioned in Rules 103 and 106 be whether the statement in the plaint summons of the title of the plaintiffs is true or false and if true then which of the plaintiffs is entitled and whether



to the whole or part and if to part then to which part of the property mentioned in the summons and the judgment shall be in the form in that behalf provided in the Schedule to these rules or to the like effect with such modifications as may be necessary to meet the facts.

**RULE 97.**—Where the title of the plaintiff shall appear to have existed as alleged in the summons and at the time of the service thereof but it shall also appear to have expired before the trial the plaintiff shall be entitled to a judgment according to the fact that he was so entitled and for his costs of suit unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

**RULE 98.**—Where at the hearing any defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear the case shall be struck out and the defendant appearing shall have judgment for his costs and if the plaintiff appears and no defendant appears the plaintiff on proof of the service of the summons and of his title shall be entitled to judgment for the recovery of possession.

**RULE 99.**—Where all parties to any action of ejectment agree upon the facts they may by leave of the registrar state a case for the opinion of the Judge and the action shall in such case be heard and determined by the Judge upon the facts stated in such case. Provided that if the parties state a case under this rule they shall deliver to the registrar six clear days before the return day two copies signed by the parties or their respective practitioners of such case with the points to be argued stated in the margin and the registrar shall seal both copies and forthwith send one of such copies to the Judge and file the other.

**RULE 100.**—Where in an action of ejectment judgment is given for the plaintiff execution may issue upon a day to be named in the judgment and if no day be named then it may issue after the expiration of fourteen clear days from the day on which judgment shall have been given unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

**RULE 101.**—Where any judgment in ejectment has been obtained for recovery of possession and costs or for recovery of possession damages for mesne profits and costs there may be either one warrant or separate warrants of execution for the recovery of possession and for the costs or for possession or for damages for mesne profits and costs at the election of the plaintiff.

**RULE 102.**—Where a judgment in ejectment is given for the defendants or any of them execution may issue for costs against the plaintiffs upon a day to be named in the judgment and if no day be named then it may issue after the expiration of fourteen clear days from the day on which judgment shall have been given unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

**RULE 103.**—Where upon the trial of any action of ejectment it shall be proved that the defendant is joint tenant in common or coparcener with the plaintiff then unless also an actual ouster of the plaintiff shall be proved the defendant shall be entitled to judgment and costs but if such ouster be proved then the plaintiff shall be entitled to judgment for the recovery of possession and costs.

**RULE 104.**—The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause an action of ejectment to abate but it may be continued as provided by the following rules.

**RULE 105.**—Where any party to an action of ejectment dies before the return day the surviving party or parties thereto shall appear in Court on the return day.

**RULE 106.**—When a sole plaintiff or one of several plaintiffs in ejectment claiming otherwise than as joint tenants dies before the return day it shall be lawful for the legal representative of such deceased plaintiff on the return day to apply to the Judge upon filing an affidavit of the death of the deceased plaintiff and of his own representative character for leave to continue the action in his own name as plaintiff and the Judge may make an order granting such leave upon such terms as to adjournment and payment of costs as he shall see fit and thereupon the entry of the plaint in the register shall be amended by substituting for the name of the deceased plaintiff the name of the applicant as legal representative of the deceased plaintiff and the substituted plaintiff shall not recover unless he shall prove the title of the deceased plaintiff as stated in the summons and also that he is legal representative of the deceased plaintiff but upon proof of such title and of his representative character as alleged he shall be entitled to judgment for the recovery of possession and costs. Provided that if the defendant do not appear on the return day the cause shall be adjourned and a copy of the order shall be sent by the registrar by post or otherwise to the defendant.

**RULE 107.**—Where one of several plaintiffs dies before the return day and no application be made on the return day by the legal representatives of the deceased plaintiff the name of the deceased plaintiff shall be struck out and the action shall proceed and be tried as between the surviving plaintiff and the defendant and the surviving plaintiff shall have judgment for the recovery of the whole of the property mentioned in the summons if he shall prove himself entitled thereto or if not then for the recovery of such part or share thereof as he shall prove himself entitled to and for costs.

**RULE 108.**—Where judgment in ejectment is given for two or more plaintiffs and one or more of such plaintiffs die after judgment and before execution is executed the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs may apply to the registrar upon an affidavit stating the death of the deceased plaintiff or plaintiffs to make an entry in the register of the death of such plaintiff and strike out therefrom the name of the deceased plaintiff or plaintiffs and to issue execution for the recovery of the possession of the entirety of the property and the costs but nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the legal representatives of the deceased plaintiff or plaintiffs or the liability of the surviving plaintiff

plaintiff or plaintiffs to such legal representatives and the entry of possession of such surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs under such execution shall be considered as an entry of possession on behalf of such legal representatives in respect of the property to which they shall be entitled as such representatives.

**RULE 109.**—Where a sole plaintiff or all the plaintiffs in ejectment shall die after judgment but before execution executed any person or persons entitled upon the death of the plaintiff or plaintiffs to the property recovered may issue execution upon leave of the Judge as provided by Rule 86 ["Execution by person not a party."]

**RULE 110.**—Where before or after the return day one or more of several defendants in ejectment who defend jointly shall die the name of the deceased defendant shall upon application of either party and upon proof of the death be struck out and the action shall proceed against the surviving defendant or defendants.

**RULE 111.**—Where a sole defendant or all the defendants in an action of ejectment shall die before the return day any person or persons claiming to be entitled to the property on the death of the defendant or defendants may apply at the hearing to the Judge upon filing an affidavit stating such death and the grounds upon which he claims the property for leave to defend in the place of the deceased defendant or defendants and the Judge may make an order granting such leave upon such terms as to adjournment and payment of costs as he may see fit and thereupon the entry of the plaint in the register shall be amended by substituting the name of the applicant for that of the deceased defendant and the action shall proceed as if the applicant had originally been defendant.

Provided that if no such application be made the action may proceed and be tried as in the case of the non-appearance of a defendant and the plaintiff upon proof of the service of the summons and of his title to the property shall be entitled to judgment for the recovery of possession.

Provided also that if no such application be made any person claiming to be entitled to the property upon the death of the defendant or defendants may apply for a new trial upon filing an affidavit stating the death of the defendant the grounds upon which he claims the property and that he had no notice or knowledge of the summons before the return day thereof and if the Judge orders a new trial the name of the applicant shall be substituted for that of the deceased defendant in the register and plaint summons and the action shall proceed as if the applicant had originally been defendant and if the Judge refuses a new trial he shall have power to order the applicant to pay the costs of the application.

**RULE 112.**—Where a sole defendant or all the defendants in ejectment shall die after judgment the plaintiff shall nevertheless be entitled to proceed by execution for the recovery of possession and to proceed by summons in the nature of a *scire facias* for the recovery of the costs against the legal personal representatives of the deceased defendant or defendants.

**RULE 113.**—Rule 111 shall apply to the case of the death before the return day in ejectment of one of several defendants who defends separately whether any other defendant defends for the same property or not.

**RULE 114.**—Where a plaintiff in ejectment is desirous of not proceeding in the action he may give notice thereof to the registrar and to the defendant by post and upon the receipt of such notice the registrar shall enter in the minute book judgment of nonsuit with costs up to that day.

**RULE 115.**—Where a plaintiff in ejectment is desirous of not proceeding further in the action in respect to any portion of the property he may give notice thereof by post to the registrar and to the defendant or defendants defending for such portion describing in the notice such portion and upon the receipt of such notice the registrar shall make a memorandum thereof in the register and the action shall proceed for the recovery of the remainder of the property and the defendant or defendants receiving such notice shall not be entitled to any further costs in respect of the defence for such portion of the property than those incurred up to the receipt of such notice unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

**RULE 116.**—Where one of several plaintiffs in ejectment is desirous of not proceeding in the action he may apply to the Judge on the return day to have his name struck out of the proceedings and an order may be made thereupon as to costs or otherwise as the Judge thinks fit and the action shall proceed at the suit of the other plaintiffs.

**RULE 117.**—A sole defendant or all the defendants in ejectment may at any time before the return day confess the action as to the whole of the property by signing in the presence of the registrar or of an assistant registrar or of an attorney of the Supreme Court and attested by the person in whose presence it is signed an admission of the title of the plaintiff to the property and of his right to the possession thereof and the registrar shall upon the receipt of such admission forthwith give notice thereof by post to the plaintiff and the Judge may on the return day upon proof of the signature of the defendant or defendants to such admission by affidavit or otherwise in case the same is not attested by the registrar or assistant registrar but if attested by the registrar or assistant registrar then without such proof and without any proof of the plaintiff's title give judgment for the plaintiff for the recovery of possession and for costs Provided that if the plaintiff receive notice of such admission before the return day he shall not be entitled to any costs incurred subsequently to the receipt of such notice except the costs of attending the Court on the return day unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

RULE

**RULE 118.**—Where one of several defendants who defends separately for a portion of the property for which no other defendant defends is desirous of confessing the action as to such portion and admitting the plaintiff's title thereto he may sign a like admission as is provided for by the last preceding rule describing in the admission such portion and similar proceedings shall be taken thereupon as in the case of a confession of the action as to the whole of the property and the action shall proceed against the other defendants.

**RULE 119.**—Where an action of ejectment shall be brought by any mortgagee or any person claiming under him for the recovery of the possession of any mortgaged property and no suit shall be then depending in any superior Court of Equity or in any County Court touching the foreclosure or redemption of such mortgage a defendant or any of the defendants who shall have the right to redeem such mortgage may ten clear days at least before the return day pay into Court such sum of money as may be due for principal and interest on such mortgage and for costs and the registrar shall thereupon give notice by post to the plaintiff of such payment into Court and on the return day if the plaintiff shall not appear or if he shall appear and agree to accept the sum paid into Court for principal interest and costs or if the Judge shall determine that the sum paid into Court is sufficient the Court shall order the plaintiff within a certain time at the defendant's expense to re-convey the mortgaged property and to deliver up to the defendant all the title deeds and writings relating thereto but if the Judge shall determine that the sum paid into Court is not sufficient he shall determine what further sum is due to the plaintiff for principal interest and costs and shall order the same to be paid into Court by the defendant on a day to be fixed and shall further order that upon such further payment into Court the plaintiff shall within a certain time at the defendant's expense re-convey the mortgaged property and deliver up to the defendant all the title deeds and writings relating thereto and that upon default being made in payment of such further sum that execution shall issue for the recovery of possession of the property and costs. Provided that where the Judge finds the payment into Court insufficient and the defendant makes default in payment of the further sum found by the Judge to be due and the plaintiff issues execution for the recovery of possession then the registrar shall upon the application of the defendant repay to him the sum before paid into Court provided further that the registrar shall not pay out to the plaintiff the sum paid into Court under this rule except the costs last-mentioned unless he shall be satisfied by the affidavit of himself or of his practitioner that the plaintiff has re-conveyed the mortgaged property to the defendant and has delivered up to him all the title deeds and writings relating thereto.

#### *Replevin.*

**RULE 120.**—In actions of replevin no other cause of action shall be joined in the summons.

**RULE 121.**—On entering a plaint in replevin the plaintiff must specify and describe in a statement of particulars the cattle or the several goods and chattels taken under the distress and of the taking of which he complains.

**RULE 122.**—All actions of replevin in cases of distress for rent in arrear or for damage feasant shall be tried in the same way as other actions in the County Courts and the judgment therein in ordinary cases whether for plaintiff or defendant shall as near as may be follow the forms set forth in the Schedule.

**RULE 123.**—Where the distress is for rent and the defendant succeeds in the action if the defendant require the Judge shall if the cause be tried without a jury and the jury shall if the cause be tried with a jury find the value of the goods distrained and if the value be less than the amount of rent in arrear judgment shall be given for the amount of such value but if the amount of rent in arrear be less than the value so found judgment shall be given for the amount of such rent and may be enforced in the same manner as any other judgment of the Court.

**RULE 124.**—Where the distress is for damage feasant and the defendant is entitled to judgment for a return if the plaintiff require the Judge shall if the cause be tried without a jury and the jury shall if the cause be tried with a jury find the amount of the damage sustained by the defendant and judgment shall then be given in favour of the defendant in the alternative for a return or for the amount of the damage so found.

#### *Detinue.*

**RULE 125.**—The judgment in detinue if for the plaintiff shall be for the value of the goods detained together with a sum to be stated in the judgment by way of damages for the detention and costs but it may be made part of the order that on payment of damages for the detention and costs and return of the goods on or before a day to be named satisfaction shall be entered.

#### *New Trial.*

**RULE 126.**—An application for a new trial or to set aside proceedings may be made either to the Court or to a Judge in chambers.

**RULE 127.**—Notice in writing of applications under the preceding rule setting out the grounds thereof must be served upon the opposite party in actions of ejectment within fourteen clear days and in all other actions within seven clear days after the day of hearing or the day upon which the proceedings sought to be set aside was taken.

RULE

RULE 128.—No notice of application for a new trial or to set aside proceedings shall operate as a stay of proceedings unless the Judge shall so order but if any money paid into Court under any execution or order in the suit shall not have been paid out when such notice in writing shall be given to the registrar the registrar shall retain the same to abide the event of such application or until the Judge shall otherwise order and if no such application be made or if made be dismissed the money shall be paid over to the party in whose favour the judgment verdict or order had been made.

RULE 129.—If the application be to the Court it may be made during the same sitting if both parties be present or during the next sitting but not later than the next sitting and if the application be made before the Judge in chambers then upon such day as the Judge or the registrar shall appoint not being later than the first day of the next sitting of the Court at the place where the judgment verdict or order was made.

RULE 130.—If the application be to the Court it shall be upon notice. If the application be to the Judge in chambers then it shall be made upon summons in which shall be set out or to which shall be annexed the grounds of the application and such summons shall be deemed to be notice in writing under the preceding rules and shall be served within the same time and in the same manner.

RULE 131.—Whether the application be upon notice or upon summons it shall be supported by an affidavit setting out the facts upon which the application is based a copy of which affidavit shall be served upon the opposite party with the notice or summons.

*Proceeding on a judgment more than six years old.*

RULE 132.—No warrant against the goods or judgment summons shall issue on a judgment more than six years old unless some payment has been made into Court under such judgment within twelve calendar months previously or unless by leave of the Judge if he is satisfied that the judgment creditor has used all due diligence but no notice to the defendant previous to applying for such leave shall be necessary and such leave shall be expressed on the warrant or summons under the seal of the Court.

*Attachment of Debts.*

RULE 133.—Where a plaintiff is desirous that the defendant if the defendant shall have judgment given against him shall be orally examined forthwith after the judgment shall have been given as to what debts are due and owing to him the plaintiff shall before the cause is called on lodge with the registrar a statement in writing of the name address and description of the person or persons within the jurisdiction of the Court whom he considers are debtors to the defendant.

RULE 134.—Where such a statement has been lodged by a plaintiff the defendant if he shall have had judgment given against him may be examined before the Court at the request of the plaintiff as to any debts due and owing or accruing from any person mentioned in the statement to the defendant and the Court may order such debts to be attached to answer the judgment debt and if such person be then present he may be ordered forthwith to show cause why he should not pay into Court for the benefit of the judgment creditor such debts or so much thereof as will satisfy the judgment debt and if such third person admits such debts the Court may make an order for the payment of such debts or so much thereof as will satisfy the judgment debt and such order shall be entered in the register and may be enforced in like manner as any order made in any suit in the Court and where the garnishee pays the money as ordered he shall not be liable for any costs and an entry of the payment shall be made in the register and in the suitor's cash book.

RULE 135.—Where a plaintiff has not lodged such statement or where having lodged such statement the person named in such statement shall not be present in Court or shall not admit such debt to be due owing or accruing as aforesaid the plaintiff may at any time after the judgment upon lodging with the registrar of the Court in which the judgment was given an affidavit stating the fact of the judgment and of its being unsatisfied and that a third person (hereinafter called the garnishee) is within the jurisdiction and is indebted to the judgment debtor make an *ex parte* application to the Judge for an order to attach such debts to answer the judgment debt and for an order for a summons calling upon the garnishee to show cause at a time and place to be named in such order why he should not pay the judgment creditor the debt due from him to the judgment debtor or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment debt and if the judgment debtor shall not attend to show cause against such order or attending shall not admit the debt the Judge shall make an order that execution shall issue without further process unless the garnishee shall pay the said debt or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment debt into Court within a time to be named in such order and such costs if any as the Judge may order. But if the garnishee shall appear to show cause against such order and shall dispute such debt then the Judge may give leave to the judgment creditor to enter a plaint in the nature of a *scire facias* for the amount of the debts alleged to be due to the judgment debtor from the garnishee.

RULE 136.—The summons on such plaint shall be personally served on the garnishee and when so served it shall attach in the hands of the garnishee all debts due owing or accruing from him to the judgment debtor.

RULE

RULE 137.—Where the garnishee shall pay the money into Court five clear days before the return day he shall not be liable for any costs incurred by the judgment creditor.

RULE 138.—Upon the return day the Court shall determine as to the liability of the garnishee and as to the party by whom the costs of the proceedings by plaintiff shall be paid and make an order or orders in accordance with such determination.

*Warrants of Execution against the Goods.*

RULE 139.—Where a defendant has made default in payment of the whole amount awarded by the judgment or of an instalment thereof a warrant of execution without leave of the Court may issue against his goods and such execution shall be for the whole amount of the judgment and costs then remaining unsatisfied unless in the case of instalments the Judge shall otherwise specially direct in each case at the time of giving judgment.

RULE 140.—The registrar shall on issuing a warrant of execution against the goods endorse on such warrant the amount to be levied distinguishing the amount adjudged to be paid and the amount of the fee for issuing the warrant.

*Interpleader.*

RULE 141.—Where any claim is made to or in respect of any goods or chattels taken in execution under the process of any County Court or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof the claimant shall forthwith or within twenty-four hours after making his claim deliver to the bailiff or leave at the office of the registrar of the Court a particular of any goods and chattels alleged to be the property of the claimant and the grounds of his claim or in the case of claim for rent of the demand thereof and for what period and in respect of what premises the same is claimed to be due and the name address and description of the claimant shall be fully set forth in such particular and money paid into Court (if any) under the execution shall be retained by the registrar until the claim shall have been adjudicated upon and by leave of the Judge such particulars may at any stage of the case be amended or by consent may be altogether dispensed with.

RULE 142.—Interpleader summonses other than interpleader summonses returnable before Justices of the Peace shall be issued by the registrar on the application of the bailiff without leave of the Court and may be made returnable before the Judge sitting either in Court or in chambers on any day fixed by the registrar not being less than three clear days before the return day and shall be served in the same manner as a plaintiff summons not less than two clear days before the return day but by consent in writing indorsed on the summons the same may be made returnable forthwith so soon as the same can be heard and service may by like consent be dispensed with.

RULE 143.—Where the claim to any goods or chattels taken in execution or the proceeds or value thereof shall be decided against the claimant the costs of the bailiff allowed by the Judge shall be retained by him out of the amount levied if the Judge shall so order but without prejudice to the right of the execution creditor against the claimant for the sum so retained if the Judge shall order the same to be paid by the claimant to the execution creditor.

INFANTS.

*Infant Plaintiffs.*

RULE 144.—Where an infant applies to enter a plaintiff for any cause of action (other than for wages or piece-work or for work as a servant) he shall procure the attendance of a next friend at the office of the registrar at the time of entering the plaintiff and no plaintiff shall be entered until the next friend has undertaken in the form set forth in the Schedule to be responsible for costs who on entering into such undertaking shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were a plaintiff in an ordinary action and the cause shall proceed in the name of the infant by such next friend and the undertaking shall be filed by the registrar but no order of the Court shall be necessary for the appointment of such next friend. If the plaintiff fail in or discontinue his suit and do not pay the amount of costs awarded by the Court to be paid by him to the defendant, proceedings may be taken for the recovery of such amount from the next friend as for the recovery of any debt ordered to be paid by the Court.

*Infant Defendants.*

RULE 145.—Where an infant defendant appears at the hearing and names a person willing to act as guardian and who then assents so to act, such person shall be appointed guardian accordingly but if the defendant do not name a guardian the Judge may appoint any person in Court willing to become guardian or in default of such person the Judge shall appoint the registrar of the court to be guardian and the cause shall proceed thereupon as if another person had been appointed guardian and the name of the guardian appointed shall be entered in the register with statement whether guardian appointed at the instance of the Court or not and no responsibility shall attach to the person so appointed guardian at the instance of the Court.

*Proceedings*

*Proceedings by and against Executors and Administrators.*

RULE 146.—In actions by executors or administrators if the plaintiff fail the costs shall unless the Court shall otherwise order be awarded in favour of the defendant and shall be levied *de bonis propriis*.

RULE 147.—Where an executor or administrator plaintiff or defendant shall not appear on the day of hearing the provisions of sections 68 and 69 70 and 71 of the Act shall apply respectively subject to the rules applicable to executors or administrators suing or sued.

RULE 148.—A party suing an executor or administrator may charge in the plaint summons that the defendant has had assets and has wasted them.

RULE 149.—In all cases where the defendant is so charged in the summons if the Court shall be of opinion that the defendant has wasted the assets the judgment shall be that the debt or damage and costs shall be levied *de bonis testatoris si etc. et si non de bonis propriis* and the non-payment of the amount of the demand immediately on the Court finding such demand to be correct and that the defendant is chargeable in respect of assets shall be conclusive evidence of wasting to the amount with which he is so chargeable.

RULE 150.—Where a defendant sued as an executor or administrator does not appear or where the defendant appearing denies his representative character or alleges a release to himself of the demand whether he insists on any other ground of defence or not if the judgment of the Court be in favour of the plaintiff the judgment shall be that the amount found to be due and costs shall be levied *de bonis testatoris si etc. et si non de bonis propriis*.

RULE 151.—Where a defendant sued as an executor or administrator admits his representative character and only denies the demand if the plaintiff proves it the judgment shall be that the demand and costs shall be levied *de bonis testatoris si etc. et si non as to the costs de bonis propriis*.

RULE 152.—Where such defendant admits his representative character but denies the demand and alleges a total or partial administration of assets and the plaintiff proves his demand and the defendant proves the administration alleged the judgment shall be to levy the costs of proving the demand *de bonis testatoris si etc. et si non de bonis propriis* and as to the whole or residue of the demand judgment of assets *quando acciderint* and the plaintiff shall pay the defendant's costs of proving the administration of assets.

RULE 153.—Where such defendant admits his representative character but denies the demand and alleges a total or partial administration of assets and the plaintiff proves his demand but the defendant does not prove the administration alleged the judgment shall be to levy the amount of the demand if such amount of assets is shown to have come to the hands of the defendant or such amount as is shown to have come to them and costs *de bonis testatoris si etc. et si non as to the costs de bonis propriis* and as to the residue of the demand if any judgment of assets *quando acciderint*.

RULE 154.—Where such defendant admits his representative character and the plaintiff's demand but alleges a total or partial administration of the assets and proves the administration alleged the judgment shall be for assets *quando acciderint* and the plaintiff shall pay the defendant's costs of proving the administration of assets.

RULE 155.—Where such defendant admits his representative character and the plaintiff's demand but alleges a total or partial administration of the assets but does not prove the administration alleged and has not established any other ground of defence the judgment shall be to levy the amount of the demand if so much assets is shown to have come to the hands of the defendant or such amount as is shown to have come to them and costs *de bonis testatoris si etc. et si non as to the costs de bonis propriis* and as to the residue of the demand if any judgment of assets *quando acciderint*.

RULE 156.—Where judgment has been given against an executor or administrator that the amount be levied upon assets of the deceased *quando acciderint* the plaintiff or his personal representative may issue a summons in the form set forth in the Schedule and if it shall appear that assets have come to the hands of the executor or administrator since the judgment the Court may order that the debt damages and costs be levied *de bonis testatoris si etc. et si non as to the costs de bonis propriis* provided that it shall be competent for the party applying to charge in the summons that the executor or administrator has wasted the assets of the testator or intestate in the same manner as in rule 148 and the provisions of rule 149 shall apply to such inquiry and the Court may if it appear that the party charged has wasted the assets direct a levy to be made as the debt and costs *de bonis testatoris si etc. et si non de bonis propriis*.

RULE 157.—Where a defendant admits his representative character and the plaintiff's demand, and that he is chargeable with any sum in respect of assets he shall pay such sum into Court subject to the rules relating to payment into Court in other cases.

RULE 158.—In actions against executors or administrators for which provision is not hereinbefore specially made if the defendant fail as to any of his defences the judgments shall be for the plaintiff as to his costs of disproving such defence and such costs shall be levied *de bonis testatoris si etc. et si non de bonis propriis*.

ORDER

## ORDER. IV.

## PROCEEDINGS IN EQUITY.

*Commencement of Suit by Plaintiff and Plaintiff Summons.*

RULE 1.—All suits in equity under the 1st 2nd 3rd 4th or 7th clauses (or Entry of plaintiff paragraphs) of section 100 of the Act shall be commenced by plaintiff an entry of which shall be made by the registrar in the register Part II the application of the person desirous to bring the suit or of a practitioner on his behalf and the entry in such register shall contain the date of the entry the names and last known places of abode of the parties and when any party sues or is sued in a representative character he shall be so described and the nature of the suit and in general terms the nature of the relief sought.

RULE 2.—The plaintiff in equity required by the last preceding rule shall consist of Plaintiff summons, a simple and compendious statement of the material facts and circumstances on which the plaintiff relies being divided into separate paragraphs numbered consecutively each containing as near as may be a distinct allegation (examples of which are given in the Schedule hereto) and shall ask for the specific relief to which the plaintiff conceives himself entitled and also for general relief and such plaintiff shall be written or printed or partly written and partly printed in a summons bearing the number of the plaintiff and hereinafter referred to as the plaintiff summons and such plaintiff and summons shall be in the form or to the effect of those in the Schedule to this order according as the circumstances of the case may require.

RULE 3.—The preceding rules excepting those as to ejectment and special summonses under section 56 of Act as to the issuing and the return day of the plaintiff summons the service of it the filing of it as to misnomer or other inaccurate description in it as to substituted service and as to the plaintiff note shall apply to all suits in equity commenced under the two last preceding rules.

*Parties.*

RULE 4.—Any one or more of the persons or parties hereinafter mentioned may commence a suit on behalf of himself or themselves and all others having a common interest with him or them and proceed to obtain a decree of the Court and it shall not be competent to any defendant in any suit to object to the omission of such others as parties in any of such cases :—

1. Any heir devisee or legatee or any creditor seeking to obtain administration of the real or personal estate or both of a deceased person.
2. Any one of several "*cestuis que trusts*" seeking an execution of the trusts in any deed or instrument.
3. Any one executor administrator or trustee seeking an administration of an estate or execution of trusts against any one legatee next of kin or "*cestuis que trust.*"
4. Any one of several persons seeking protection of property pending litigation or exposed to waste.

And in any such case the Court or a Judge may before at or after the hearing order that any other person necessary to the suit be made a party and make such order for placing the original and added parties on the same footing with regard to costs as the Court or Judge may deem fit Provided that in order to prevent multiplicity of suits all persons who but for these rules would be necessary parties to the suit shall be served with notice of the decree and after such notice such person shall be bound by the proceedings as if they had been originally parties to the suit and they may by leave obtained from a Judge on summons attend the proceedings under the decree or apply to the Court that such decree be added to varied or altered.

RULE 5.—In suits to execute the trusts of a will it shall not be necessary to make the heir-at-law party unless the plaintiff desires to have the plaintiff established against him.

RULE 6.—In all cases in which a plaintiff has a joint and several demand against several persons either as principals or sureties it shall not be necessary to bring before the Court as parties to the suit concerning such demand all the persons liable thereto but the plaintiff may proceed against any one or more of the parties severally liable.

RULE 7.—In all suits concerning real or personal estates vested in trustees under a will settlement or otherwise such trustees shall represent the parties beneficially interested in the same manner and to the same extent as executors or administrators in suits concerning personal estate represent the persons beneficially interested in such personal estates and in such cases it shall not be necessary to make the person beneficially interested under the trusts parties to the suit Provided that in any such case the Court or Judge may before at or after the hearing order any or all of such persons to be made parties.

RULE 8.—If any defendant shall consider that the suit is defective by reason of Want of parties the absence of any party he may within six clear days after he shall have been served with the plaintiff summons serve a notice on the plaintiff requiring him to show cause before a Judge of the Court in which such suit shall be pending why such person shall not be made a party to the suit and the Judge shall have power to direct that such person shall be made a party to such suit by amendment on such terms as the Judge shall think proper.

RULE

**Misjoinder.** **RULE 9.**—No suit shall be dismissed on the ground of any misjoinder but if the Court at the hearing or re-hearing of the suit shall deem that no injustice would be thereby done to any of the parties it shall in the case of a misjoinder of a plaintiff forthwith order all such amendments to be made as shall be necessary to rectify such misjoinder and in the case of a misjoinder of a defendant the Court shall dismiss the suit as against such defendant upon such terms as it shall think proper.

**Defect of parties.** **RULE 10.**—In case of a defect of parties the Court may cause such defect to be amended upon such terms as it shall think proper.

[And see *post*, rule "Absent parties" following Rules under title "Carrying out Decretal Order."]

#### *Proceedings after Service.*

**Admission.** **RULE 11.**—Where any defendant desires to admit the truth of the allegations in the plaint and to submit to the judgment of the Court he may at any time before the return day of the original summons in the presence of a Registrar of a County Court or in the presence of an Assistant Registrar or of a practitioner sign an admission in the form contained in the Schedule and the signature of the defendant thereto shall be verified by affidavit unless signed in the presence of the Registrar or Assistant Registrar of the Court in which the suit is pending.

**Notice of admission.** **RULE 12.**—The admission shall be delivered to the Registrar together with a copy thereof for each of the plaintiffs or where the plaint is filed by a practitioner with a copy for such practitioner only and the Registrar shall forthwith file the same and transmit a copy by post to each plaintiff or the practitioner as the case may be and after the receipt of such copy the plaintiff shall be entitled to the costs then already incurred and to the further costs of attending the Court and obtaining the decree or order to be made upon such admission but to no other costs.

**Statement in the nature of a disclaimer or answer may be filed by the defendant.** **RULE 13.**—The defendant may within ten clear days after the service of the summons by a statement in writing signed by him disclaim any interest in the subject matter of the suit or admit or deny any of the statements in the plaint or raise any question of law on such statements without admitting the truth thereof or he may state concisely any new fact or document upon which he intends to rely as a defence at the hearing or which he thinks advisable to bring to the notice of the Court: Provided always that in exercising his discretion as to costs the Judge shall consider the fact of a defendant having or not having availed himself of the powers given by this rule.

**Statement to be filed.** **RULE 14.**—The statement under the last foregoing rule shall be delivered to the registrar together with a copy thereof for each of the plaintiffs or where the plaint is filed by a practitioner with a copy for such practitioner only and the registrar shall forthwith file the same and transmit a copy by post to each plaintiff or the practitioner as the case may be.

**Statement filed by attorney.** **RULE 15.**—Where the statement is filed by a practitioner he shall indorse thereon his name and place of business and that the defendant defends by him and where it is not filed by a practitioner the defendant who actually files the same shall indorse thereon his name and address.

**Dismissal of suit.** **RULE 16.**—The plaintiff may at any time before the return day of the summons by notice in writing delivered at the office of the registrar require the plaint to be dismissed as against all or any of the defendants with costs without prejudice to further proceedings or suits and such notice shall operate as an order to dismiss accordingly and the registrar shall forthwith file such notice and forward a copy thereof by post or otherwise to each of the defendants who shall be thereupon entitled to execution for their costs the amount of costs to be fixed by the registrar.\*

[For rule requiring defendant to state his defence at close of plaintiff's case, see *post*, title "Hearing." rule.]

#### *Evidence.*

**Evidence *viva voce* to be taken.** **RULE 17.**—Except where otherwise provided by these orders the evidence of witnesses shall be taken *viva voce* on oath, and such evidence of each witness as shall be deemed by the Judge to be material shall be taken down in writing by the Judge.

**As to admission of documents.** **RULE 18.**—Where a party desires to give in evidence any document he may not less than five clear days before the hearing give notice to any other party in the cause who is competent to make admissions requiring him to inspect and admit such document and if such other party shall not within a reasonable time make such admission any expense of proving the same at the hearing shall be paid by him whatever be the result of the cause unless the Court shall otherwise order and no costs of proving any document shall be allowed unless such notice shall be given except in cases where in the opinion of the Judge the omission to give such notice has been a saving of expense.

**Inspection of documents in possession or control of an opposite party.** **RULE 19.**—Where a party desires to inspect any document in the possession or under the control of any other party he may not less than five clear days before the hearing give notice to such other party that he or his practitioner desires to inspect the same at any place to be appointed by such other party and if such other party shall not appoint a convenient place or allow the party giving such notice or his practitioner to inspect such document within three clear days after receiving such notice the Judge may adjourn the hearing and make such order as to costs as he shall think fit.

**Summons to witness.** **RULE 20.**—Where a party requires the attendance of any other party or of any witness either to give evidence or to produce documents he shall apply to the registrar to issue a summons requiring such other party or witness to attend the Court the Judge or the registrar as the case may be or to attend and produce documents and such

summonses



summons shall respectively be drawn up by the registrar be signed and sealed by him and be issued by him to the bailiff or to the party for service and the same shall be served in the same manner as a plaint summons and in every summons to produce documents the registrar shall insert a description of the documents required.

RULE 21.—Where a party served with a summons under the last rule shall not at the hearing produce the documents required the Court or the Judge may upon admission or proof of the service of such summons within a reasonable time and that such documents are in the possession of the party so served and that they relate to the matter then pending before the Court the Judge or the registrar as the case may be may make an order for their production by him and the Court or Judge may deal with them when so produced and with all costs occasioned by their non-production as may appear just Provided that nothing herein shall prevent the Court the Judge or the registrar from receiving secondary evidence of any document of which notice to produce has been given.

Compulsory production of documents by parties to suit.

RULE 22.—Where any documents are produced to the Court from proper custody they will be read without further proof if they appear genuine and if no objection be taken thereto and if the admission of any document so produced be objected to the Judge may adjourn the hearing for the proof of the documents and the party objecting shall pay the costs caused by such objection in case the documents shall afterwards be proved unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

Documents unobjected to received without formal proof.

RULE 23.—Where it shall be necessary to examine a witness *de bene esse* application upon affidavit shall be made to the Judge to appoint an examiner for that purpose.

Examination *de bene esse*.

RULE 24.—Where any witness is examined by a registrar he shall be examined on oath and the registrar shall transcribe the answers of such witness and the deposition shall be subscribed by the witness and the registrar who shall have so examined him and shall then be transmitted by post to the registrar of the Court in which the suit or proceeding is pending.

How examination conducted.

RULE 25.—The allowance to be made to witnesses for attendance either before the Court or registrar shall in no case exceed the highest rate of the allowance in actions under Part II of Act.

Allowance to witnesses.

#### Hearing.

RULE 26.—Whenever the Judge shall exercise the powers conferred by section one hundred and twelve of the Act of removing to or from any other County Court of which he is Judge any suit the registrar shall give notice by the post to all the parties of such removal and shall make an entry of the order in the register and the subsequent proceedings in the suit so removed shall be taken and issue from the Court to which the cause has been so removed until the Judge shall otherwise order.

RULE 27.—Upon the day on which the summons is returnable all parties shall come to the Court prepared so far as the nature of the case will admit with evidence to enable the Judge to try the whole matter of the suit upon the merits and then to determine the same by a final decree or to make such decretal order or give such directions for adding parties to the suit for making inquiries taking accounts realizing assets or doing any act which the Judge may consider necessary to enable him to make a final decree upon a day to which the hearing may be adjourned.

How parties to come prepared.

RULE 28.—At the close of the opening of the plaintiff's case and before any evidence is taken the defendant shall if called upon by the Judge to do so by himself or the practitioner appearing for him give a concise statement of his defence to the suit and of the points upon which he relies and he shall not except by leave of the Judge be at liberty to enter upon or to give evidence as to any other matters than those included in the defence and points so stated.

Hearing.

RULE 29.—Upon the hearing the Court may dismiss the suit or grant the relief asked by the plaint or any part thereof or may grant any other relief consistent with the case made by the plaint or amended plaint or make any order giving directions for or with respect to the prosecution of the suit either at the same or at any other Court under section one hundred and twelve of the Act as the circumstances of the case may require and also make such order as to costs as the Court may think fit.

Decree or decretal order.

RULE 30.—Where the Court shall order any question of fact or any question as to the amount of damages to be tried by a jury the Court shall adjourn the hearing and appoint a day for the trial of such question by a jury and thereupon the practice shall be in all respects the same as in actions where either party has required a jury including the power to direct a new trial when necessary.

Jury.

RULE 31.—Where the Court shall order any question of fact or any question as to the amount of damages to be tried by a jury the Judge shall reduce the question into writing and the same shall be called the "Record for Trial."

Record for trial.

#### Decretal Orders.

RULE 32.—Where the Court makes any decretal order the registrar shall as soon thereafter as conveniently may be draw up seal and file such order.

Registrar to draw order.

RULE 33.—Where a decretal order directs any deed to be prepared and executed it shall state by what party the said deed shall be prepared and to whom it shall be submitted for approval.

Preparation of a deed.

RULE 34.—Where upon the hearing it appears to the Court expedient that a receiver be appointed such appointment shall be made by the decretal order whether the same be asked as part of the relief in the plaint or not.

Receiver.

Sale of real property. **RULE 35.**—Where real property is ordered to be sold the decretal order shall direct who shall have the conduct of the sale and by whom the conditions and contracts of sale and the abstract of title shall be prepared. And where any conditions or contracts are ordered to be settled by a conveyancing counsel it shall name the counsel to whom they are to be submitted.

Sale of personal property. **RULE 36.**—Where a decretal order directs any personal property to be sold the same shall be sold under the superintendence of the bailiff by public auction unless the Court shall otherwise order.

Accounts or inquiries. **RULE 37.**—Where any decretal order directs any accounts or inquiries to be taken or made or any acts to be done by the registrar bailiff receiver or parties it shall name a day within which all such acts shall be done and accounts and inquiries completed and shall also name a day not less than fourteen clear days after that day on which the registrar shall certify the result of the accounts and inquiries and what has been done under such decretal order and on which the cause will be further heard and if practicable a final decree made. But the Court or Judge may enlarge the time under this rule.

*Carrying out of Decretal Order.*

Deed how settled. **RULE 38.**—Where a deed is ordered to be prepared and the parties cannot agree upon the form thereof the Judge may upon the application of either party settle the same himself or name a conveyancing counsel by whom the same shall be settled subject to the final approval of the Judge.

In taking accounts &c. registrar to act as Master-in-Equity. **RULE 39.**—Where a decretal order directs that any account be taken or inquiry made such account shall be taken and inquiry made by the registrar unless the decretal order shall direct the same to be taken before the Court or the Judge and the registrar shall for that purpose have all the powers and discharge all the duties of the Master-in-Equity and all parties prosecuting any accounts or inquiries shall have the same power of summoning witnesses including as witnesses any parties in the cause and of examining them on such accounts or inquiries and of compelling the production of documents as they had on the original hearing and the rules as to the summoning swearing and examining of witnesses and the production of documents at the hearing shall be applicable (as far as may be) to such summoning swearing examining and production on taking any such accounts or prosecuting any such inquiries.

In taking accounts account books to be prima facie evidence of the matters therein contained. **RULE 40.**—Where a decretal order directs accounts to be taken any books of account in which the accounts required to be taken or any of them have been kept shall unless the Judge shall otherwise direct be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the matters therein contained with liberty to the parties interested to take such objections thereto as they may be advised.

Advertisement for creditors &c. **RULE 41.**—Every advertisement for creditors or other persons having any claim upon or interest in the distribution of any assets to be administered by the Court which shall be issued pursuant to any decretal order shall direct every such creditor or other person by a time to be thereby limited to send to the registrar his name and address and the full particulars of his claim or interest and a statement of his account and the nature of the security (if any) held by him and at the time of directing such advertisement a time shall be fixed for adjudicating on the claims.

Creditors need not attend without notice. **RULE 42.**—Every such claim shall be accompanied by a affidavit in support of such claim but no such creditor or other person need make any affidavit or attend in support of his claim unless he is served with a notice requiring him to do so as herein-after provided.

Securities deeds and documents to be produced to registrar. **RULE 43.**—Every creditor shall produce or transmit to the registrar any security held by him at such time as shall be specified in the advertisement for that purpose being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims and every creditor shall if required by notice in writing to be given by the registrar produce or transmit to the registrar all other deeds and documents necessary to substantiate his claim before the registrar at his office at such time as shall be specified in such notice.

Pedigree or proof to be produced to registrar. **RULE 44.**—Every person claiming as heir-at-law devisee next of kin or legatee shall if required by notice in writing to be given by the registrar produce or transmit to the registrar any pedigree or proof mentioned in such notice within such time as shall be therein specified.

Costs when not allowed. **RULE 45.**—In case any creditor or other person shall neglect or refuse to comply with the two last preceding rules he shall not be allowed any costs of proving his claim unless the Judge or the registrar shall otherwise direct.

Proof of debts or claims. **RULE 46.**—At the time appointed for adjudication upon the debts or claims the Judge or the registrar as the case may be shall take the evidence of the executor administrator or other accounting party upon such debts or claims and may thereupon in his discretion allow any of such debts or claims without further proof and may direct such investigation of all or any of the debts or claims not allowed and require such further particulars information or evidence relating thereto as he may think fit and may if he so think fit require any creditor or other person to attend and prove his claim or any part thereof and the adjudication on such claims as are not then allowed shall be adjourned to a time to be then fixed.

Notice of allowance. **RULE 47.**—Notice of allowance shall be given by the registrar to every creditor or other person whose claim or any part thereof has been allowed and notice shall also be given by him to every such creditor or other person as he shall think fit or as he may be

be directed by the Judge to do to attend and prove his claim or such part thereof as is not allowed by a time to be named in such notice not being less than seven clear days after such notice and to attend at a time to be therein named being the time to which the adjudication thereon shall have been adjourned and in case any such creditor or other person shall not comply with such notice his claim or such part thereof as aforesaid shall be disallowed.

**RULE 48.**—Any such creditor or other person who has not before sent in the Claims not before particulars of his claim pursuant to the advertisement may do so two days previous to made. any day to which the adjudication is adjourned.

**RULE 49.**—If any claim be sent in after the time fixed by the advertisement Claims too late. (except as before provided in case of an adjournment) the Judge or registrar may upon special application entertain the same upon such terms and conditions as to costs and otherwise as he thinks fit.

**RULE 50.**—In taking any account directed by any decretal order all just allow- Allowances. ances shall be made without any directions for that purpose in such order.

**RULE 51.**—Where the registrar bailiff receiver or any party has by any decretal Application to Judge order been directed to do any act for doing which it may be found necessary to have for further directions further directions or an order of the Court the registrar shall apply to the Judge for *mero motu.* such direction or order and upon such application the Judge may give such direction or make such order as he may think fit or may appoint a time to hear all parties upon the application so made by the registrar and if the Judge shall make such appointment for hearing the same shall operate as a stay of proceedings in the suit until the day so appointed if he shall so direct.

#### *Absent Parties.*

**RULE 52.**—Where any matter is referred to the Court or Judge or to the registrar Inquiry as to parties. by a decretal order the Court Judge or registrar as the case may be shall as soon as conveniently may be ascertain if there are any parties who if the decretal order had been made in a suit pending in the Supreme Court ought to be served with notice.

**RULE 53.**—Where it shall be necessary to serve any parties with the notice Notice to parties. mentioned in the foregoing rule the same shall be prepared by the registrar and signed and sealed by him and issued by him to the bailiff who shall serve the same and upon such notice the party served therewith may attend the proceedings under the decretal order.

**RULE 54.**—Any party who shall be served with a notice under the last foregoing Application to vary rule may apply to the Court at the next sitting or by leave of the Judge at any or add to decretal subsequent sitting to vary or add to the decretal order. order.

#### *Registrar's Certificate.*

**RULE 55.**—Where a registrar has been ordered to certify to the Court upon any Registrar's certificate. matter he shall present to the Court a certificate in writing signed by him.

**RULE 56.**—The registrar shall prepare his certificate seven days before the day Registrar's certificate appointed for presenting the same and shall give notice by post to all parties to the suit to lie in office. that the same lies in his office for the inspection of any parties interested therein or affected thereby and he shall deliver a copy thereof to any person requiring the same upon payment of the costs of such copy.

**RULE 57.**—Where any party interested in or affected by the registrar's certificate Variation of regis- desires to have the same varied he shall apply by himself or the practitioner engaged on trar's certificate. his behalf at the Court on the day appointed for presenting the same and the Judge shall thereupon hear and determine such application and shall confirm or vary the certificate and make such further order thereupon as he may think fit.

**RULE 58.**—If no application shall be made to vary the certificate it shall be Confirmation of certificate. taken as confirmed unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

#### *Final Decree.*

**RULE 59.**—When the Court has determined all the questions raised between the Final decree. parties the registrar shall as soon thereafter as conveniently may be draw up a final decree in accordance with the judgment of the Court and seal and file the same.

#### *Revivor and Supplement.*

**RULE 60.**—Upon any suit becoming abated by death marriage or otherwise or Order under. defective in consequence of any change or transmission of interest or liability the Judge shall on application of any person having a right so to apply make an order reviving the said suit or such supplementary decree or order as may have become necessary in consequence of any such matters as aforesaid.

**RULE 61.**—An order under the foregoing rule shall be drawn up by the registrar Order to be served. and sealed with the seal of the Court and issued to the bailiff who shall serve the same upon such person or persons as the Court shall direct.

**RULE 62.**—After service of such order the suit shall as between the party by Person served to be whom the order has been obtained and the party on whom it has been served be in the bound thereby and same plight and condition as it was in before it had become abated or defective as afore- may appeal. said provided that the person so served may move the Court at the next sitting or by leave of the Judge at any subsequent sitting to discharge such order and such motion shall be made upon affidavit of the facts relied upon to support the same.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE 5TH 6TH AND 8TH CLAUSES OF SECTION 100 OF THE ACT AND SECTION 106 OF ACT.

- Petition.** **RULE 63.**—All proceedings under the 5th and 6th clauses of section 100 of the Act shall be by petition and such petition need not show title except so far as is provided by the rules in this order.
- Petitions by trustees.** **RULE 64.**—Where a trustee petitions under the said 5th clause for an order in any matter relating to the trust he shall file his petition at the office of the registrar and leave thereat as many copies thereof as there are persons beneficially interested in the due execution of the trust and he shall state in such petition his own name address and description and also the names addresses and descriptions of the persons beneficially interested so far as he is able and the nature of the trust and how created the property or money to which the same relates and the substance of the order which he seeks to obtain.
- Petitions by guardian or trustee of infant or next friend.** **RULE 65.**—Where any guardian or trustee of any infant petitions for an order relating to the maintenance or advancement of such infant he shall file his petition at the office of the registrar and where any person as next friend of an infant petitions on behalf of such infant for an order upon or against the guardian or trustee of such infant he shall file his petition at the office of the registrar and leave thereat as many copies thereof as there are guardians or trustees. And in such petition shall be stated the names addresses and descriptions of the petitioner and of all the persons to whom such order is intended to relate and shall also state the nature of the guardianship or trust and how created of the property to which the trust relates and the substance of the order which the petitioner seeks to obtain.
- Application for injunction.** **RULE 66.**—Where any person intends to apply under the 8th clause of section 100 of the Act for an order in the nature of an injunction (except as is provided in the following rules under the head of *ex parte applications*) he shall deliver at the office of the registrar a notice of his intention to apply for the same together with as many copies thereof as there are persons upon or against whom such order is intended to be obtained and he shall state in such notice his own name addresses and description and so far as he can the names addresses and descriptions of all such persons and also the substance of the order which the petitioner seeks to obtain.
- Section 106 of Act.** **RULE 67.**—Any person desiring to pay money transfer stock or deposit security in trust to attend the orders of any County Court under section 106 of the Act shall file with the registrar of the County Court having jurisdiction in the matter an affidavit entitled in the matter of the Act and of the particular trust and setting forth:
1. His own name address and description.
  2. The place where he is to be served with any petition or summons or any notice of any proceeding or order of the Court relating to the trust fund.
  3. The amount of money stock or security which he proposes to pay transfer or deposit in trust to attend the orders of the Court.
  4. A short description of the trust or of the instrument creating it.
  5. The names addresses and descriptions of the persons interested in or entitled to or claiming to be interested in or entitled to the fund to the best of the knowledge and belief of the trustee.
  6. The submission of the trustee to answer all such inquiries relating to the application of the money or stock paid in or transferred or security deposited as the Court may think proper to make or direct.
- Form of affidavit.** **RULE 68.**—The affidavit may be in the form set out in the Schedule to these orders with such variations as each particular case may require.
- Endorsement on affidavit.** **RULE 69.**—Immediately on the receipt by the registrar of the affidavit he shall endorse thereon a memorandum of the day on which the same was received by him and when such affidavit shall be so endorsed it shall be taken for all purposes to have been duly filed on the date so indorsed thereon.
- Certificate of registrar.** **RULE 70.**—The persons filing the affidavit or any of them may apply to the registrar to give to them a certificate entitled in the matter of the Act and of the particular trust and under the seal of the Court certifying that the affidavit has been filed and such certificate may be in the form set out in the Schedule to these orders with such variation as each particular case may require.
- Payment of moneys.** **RULE 71.**—In the case of money the persons filing the affidavit or any of them may upon the receipt of the before-mentioned certificate pay the money into a post office savings bank or a chartered or incorporated banking company to be named by the registrar (in the town in which the County Court is held) under section 106 of the Act and obtain from the officer of the bank a receipt for the same and shall forthwith leave the said receipt with the registrar who shall give him an acknowledgment for the same in the form in the Schedule and the registrar shall accordingly indorse thereupon a memorandum of the day on which the same was received by him and when such receipt shall be so indorsed it shall be taken for all purposes to have been duly recorded on the date so indorsed thereon.
- Transfer of stock.** **RULE 72.**—In the case of stocks the persons filing the affidavit or any of them may upon the receipt of the before-mentioned certificate transfer the stocks into the names of the registrar of the County Court mentioned in the said certificate in trust to attend the orders of the Court and shall forthwith leave the transfer ticket with the registrar

registrar and the registrar shall immediately indorse thereon a memorandum of the day on which the same was received by him and when such transfer ticket shall be so indorsed it shall be taken for all purposes to have been duly recorded on the day so indorsed thereon.

**RULE 73.**—In the case of security the person filing the affidavit may forthwith deposit the security with the registrar in the name of the registrar in trust to attend the orders of the Court and the registrar shall immediately indorse on the affidavit a memorandum of the day on which the security was deposited with him. Deposit of security.

**RULE 74.**—The register shall within twenty-four hours after the payment into the bank of the transfer of stock or of the deposit of the security as the case may be thereof by post to the Treasurer of New South Wales stating therein the particulars of the payment transfer or deposit as the case may be which notice may be in the form in the Schedule with such variations each particular case may require. Notice of to treasurer of deposit.

**RULE 75.**—Immediately after the recording of the receipt or transfer ticket or the deposit of the security the registrar shall give to the persons paying in the said money or transferring the said stocks or depositing the security an acknowledgment or certificate of such payment or transfer or deposit and such acknowledgment or certificate may be in the form set out in the Schedule to these rules with such variations as each particular case may require. Acknowledgment of payment.

**RULE 76.**—Immediately after the recording of the receipt or transfer ticket or giving a certificate of deposit of security the registrar shall cause the necessary entry to be made in the register part II and also in the Suitors' Fund Book including the *title of the particular trust* and the *amount of money or stock paid or transferred or security deposited* and the names and addresses of the *person or persons making such payment transfer or deposit* and the names of every person stated in the affidavit to be or to claim to be interested in or entitled to such money or stock and their addresses and descriptions as given in the affidavit and the registrar shall forthwith by post send to each of such last-mentioned persons to the addresses given in the affidavit a notice of the said payment transfer or deposit which notice shall be under seal of the Court and may be in the form set out in the Schedule to these rules with such variations as each particular case may require. Entries in books, &c

**RULE 77.**—Any person interested in or entitled to the fund or (if need be but not otherwise) the trustee may apply by petition respecting the investment paying out or distribution of the fund or income thereof and the petition shall be filed at the office of the registrar and the petitioner shall leave thereat where the petition relates to the income only of the fund as many copies thereof as there are trustees and persons other than the petitioner interested in the due execution of the trust so far as regards the income only and in all other cases as many copies thereof as there are trustees and persons other than the petitioner interested in the due execution of the trust and he shall state in such petition his own name address and description and a place where he may be served with any petition or notice of any proceeding or order of the Court relating to the said fund and also the names addresses and description of the other persons interested so far as he is able the nature of the trust and how executed the trust property and the substance of the order which he seeks to obtain. Who may petition for order as to fund.

**RULE 78.**—Unless the Judge shall otherwise direct the trustee shall be served with notice of every application made to the Court respecting the fund or the income by any person beneficially entitled thereto. Notice to trustees.

**RULE 79.**—Where a trustee shall have availed himself of the provisions of section 106 of the Act without sufficient reason the Judge may direct such trustee to bear his own costs and pay the costs of any other parties or to bear and pay any part of such respective costs as the Judge shall think fit. When trustee to pay costs.

**RULE 80.**—Under this order petitions shall be filed and notices shall be delivered at the office of the Registrar seven days before the sitting of the Court at which the petition is to be heard or application made. Time of filing petitions and giving notices.

**RULE 81.**—The Registrar upon receiving any such petition or notice and the copies thereof shall issue the copies under the seal of the Court to the bailiff for service upon the respective persons to whom they are addressed together with a notice signed by himself and under the seal of the Court informing them of the day and hour on which the petition or application will be heard and if they do not attend either in person or by their attorneys or counsel such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Judge may think just and expedient. Registrar to issue notices.

**RULE 82.**—The bailiff of the Court shall four clear days at least before the hearing serve all copies of such petitions and notices. Service of petitions and notices.

**RULE 83.**—Upon the hearing of any petition or application under this order unless the Judge shall otherwise direct the facts relied upon in support of or in opposition to such petition or application shall be proved by affidavit. Facts may be supported by affidavit.

**RULE 84.**—Where the Judge makes an order upon such petition or application the Registrar shall as soon thereafter as conveniently may be draw up seal and file such order. Registrar to draw up order.

**RULE 85.**—The preceding orders relating to suits shall in all cases where they are applicable be construed as extending to proceedings under this order. Orders as to suits to extend to proceedings.

#### *Ex parte applications.*

**RULE 86.**—Wherever in any suit or proceeding it shall become necessary to secure the possession of any property or to obtain security from any person for any moneys in his possession or to enforce the deposit or the payment into Court thereof pending Peremptory motions.

pending litigation or the immediate sale of any goods or chattels and the deposit or payment into Court of the purchase-money thereof or to obtain an order in the nature of an injunction any party may apply *ex parte* to the Judge either in or out of Court upon affidavits setting forth the facts rendering such order immediately necessary and upon such application the Judge may either make an order absolute in the first instance or make an order to be absolute at any time to be ordered by him unless cause be shown to the contrary or may make such other order or give such directions in the matter as the Judge may think fit and may order immediate execution.

Orders how drawn and executed.

**RULE 87.**—The order when signed by the Judge shall be transmitted by the applicant to the Registrar of the Court in which the suit or proceeding is pending who shall seal and file the same and issue a copy thereof under the seal of the Court to the bailiff for service and execution shall be issued thereon as by the order is directed.

#### Amendments.

Amendments.

**RULE 88.**—The Judge may at or during the hearing and before a final decree or order be made in any suit or proceeding under the Act exercise all powers of amendment mentioned in section one hundred and nineteen of the Act and also all the powers and authorities of a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in equity and the rules relating to amendment in actions shall apply so far as they are applicable to all suits and proceedings in equity.

[And see the preceding Rules under head "Parties."]

#### Rehearing.

Rehearing to be allowed on special grounds only.

**RULE 89.**—No decree or order once made shall be reheard unless in any case in which the Judge on special grounds shall think such rehearing necessary and then only on such terms as the Judge may think just.

#### Enforcement of Decrees and Orders.

Service of decree or order.

**RULE 90.**—On the application of the party entitled to the benefit of the decree or order the Registrar shall issue to the bailiff a copy of such decree or order under the seal of the Court with a notice to the party to be bound indorsed thereon and the bailiff shall forthwith serve the same upon the party to whom such notice is addressed.

When execution may issue.

**RULE 91.**—No process shall issue to enforce any decree or order unless by leave of the Judge until three days after a copy thereof under the seal of the Court shall have been served upon the party to be bound thereby.

Warrant of *fi. fa.*

**RULE 92.**—Where any decree or order is made for the payment of money into Court or by one party to another the Registrar shall after the expiration of the time if any appointed by the decree or order for the payment thereof and after the expiration of the time limited by this order upon application by the person having the conduct of the suit or by the payee issue to the bailiff of the Court a warrant of execution as provided by section eighty-one of the Act.

Warrant of possession or assistance.

**RULE 93.**—Where a decree or order made in any suit or proceeding for the delivery up to any person of lands or tenements goods or chattels either as owner thereof or to be sold or to be held in possession until an order is made as to the disposition thereof the Registrar shall upon the application of the person entitled to such possession issue to the bailiff either a warrant of possession or warrant of assistance as the case may require.

Service of orders in the nature of an injunction.

**RULE 94.**—Where an order in the nature of an injunction has been made whether made *ex parte* or not the registrar shall if the party by whom it was obtained desires to have the same served by his attorney issue for service a copy of such order under the seal of the Court to such party.

Where a person makes a breach of an order in the nature of an injunction notices to be served upon him to show cause why he should not be committed.

**RULE 95.**—Where any breach of an order in the nature of an injunction shall have been made the registrar shall upon the application by the person having the conduct of the suit issue to the bailiff or to such person for service by his attorney a notice under the seal of the Court requiring the person who shall have been guilty of the breach of the said order to appear at a Court to be held on a day to be named therein to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt for having disobeyed the said order.

Where a person neglects to obey a decree or order notice to be served on him to show cause why he should not be committed.

**RULE 96.**—Where any person is required by any decree or order to pay money or do an act within a certain number of days after service of the copy of the decree or order and such person shall not have paid such money or done such act within the time mentioned therein the registrar shall upon application by the person having the conduct of the suit issue to the bailiff or to such person for service by his attorney a notice under the seal of the Court requiring the person who shall have neglected to obey the decree or order to appear at a Court to be held on a day to be named therein to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt in having neglected to obey such decree or order. Provided always a party shall not by proceeding under this rule be precluded from enforcing the order by warrant of execution or any other process of the Court.

#### Funds in Court.

Registrar's accounts to be audited.

**RULE 97.**—The accounts of a registrar in equitable proceedings shall be examined and audited in the same manner as his accounts in other proceedings are now or shall be examined and audited.

RULE

**RULE 98.**—Where a party is directed to pay money into Court he shall attend and pay the same into the office of the registrar before the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon and on Saturdays before the hour of eleven in the forenoon and obtain a receipt for the amount and the registrar shall unless otherwise ordered by the Judge pay the same into such bank as the Judge shall direct. Payment into Court.

**RULE 99.**—The registrar shall enter in the "suits' cash book" and in the "suits' fund book" all sums so paid to the account of the suit or matter in which it is paid. Entry of payment into Court and payment of interest.

**RULE 100.**—Where any married woman is interested in any principal money stocks shares or securities exceeding in value £200 or £10 in annual payments she shall be examined by the Judge apart from her husband to ascertain whether the same shall be paid to him or made the subject matter of a settlement but if she be under age the Court shall order a proper settlement to be made. Married women.

#### *Transfer of Proceedings to or from the Supreme Court.*

**RULE 101.**—If during the progress of an enquiry under order of the Court it shall be made to appear that the subject matter of the suit or proceeding exceeds the amount to which the jurisdiction of the Court is limited the registrar may proceed with the particular account or inquiry which is then before him unless he thinks it inexpedient so to do but he shall at the next sitting of the Court present a certificate of the state of the suit and proceedings and if the Judge shall be of opinion that such excess exists he shall make an order for the transfer of the suit or matter to the Supreme Court and the registrar shall make and file with the record a copy of such certificate and order and shall transmit the original together with the order of the Judge thereupon under the seal of the Court by post or otherwise to the office of the Master in Equity or other office or officer as their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court may by general order direct and shall also send notice by post or otherwise of the fact to all parties and persons entitled to be served with a copy of the decree. Transfer to Supreme Court where subject matter exceeds the amount to which jurisdiction is given by Act.

**RULE 102.**—Where any suit or proceeding is transferred under section 103 of the Act to a County Court the plaintiff shall lodge with the registrar thereof the order of transfer together with all original documents in the suit or proceeding in his possession and also a statement of the names and addresses of the several parties to the suit and their attorneys and the defendant shall lodge all original documents in the suit or proceeding in his possession and either party shall from time to time lodge office copies of any further documents the Judge or registrar may require. Transfer from Supreme Court.

**RULE 103.**—The registrar shall forthwith endorse on the order of transfer the date on which the same was lodged. Indorsement.

**RULE 104.**—When the order of transfer is lodged the registrar shall forthwith apply to the Judge for directions as to the further steps in the suit or proceeding and thereupon the Judge may give such directions for carrying on the suit or proceeding as he may think fit or he may appoint a time to hear and determine any matters in such suit or proceeding and direct the registrar to summon all parties to appear on the day so appointed. And the Judge shall also if he think fit order the registrar to give notice to the parties to the suit or proceeding or any of them that the order of transfer has been lodged. Registrar to apply to Judge for instructions.

#### *Special Duties of Registrar.*

**RULE 105.**—Before any summons notice or other document or any copy thereof shall be issued by the registrar the same shall be sealed with the seal of the Court. Summonses &c. to be sealed.

**RULE 106.**—Where the registrar is required by any decretal order to make inquiries or to take accounts he shall appoint some day being not less than fifteen clear days from the date of such order to sit in his office or at the Court to hear and determine all matters relating to such inquiry and accounts and he shall forthwith prepare and insert advertisements in conformity with such order stating the time place and purpose of such sitting and shall insert the same ten days previous to such sitting. Registrar to appoint time and place for inquiries and taking accounts.

**RULE 107.**—Upon the day so appointed the registrar shall sit at the time and place appointed and shall hear all parties interested and the practitioners engaged in their behalf. Hearing before registrar.

**RULE 108.**—Where a registrar is not prepared to certify to the Court on the day mentioned in the order he shall apply to the Judge for an extension of time and state the reason for making the application and he shall give notice by post or otherwise to the parties of the enlargement of the time and of the day on which he is to certify. Further time for certificate.

**RULE 109.**—Whenever a notice for appeal is given the registrar shall detain the proceeds of any execution which may then be in or may come into his hands pending such appeal to abide the event of such appeal unless the Judge shall otherwise order. Registrar to retain money to abide result of appeal.

#### *Special Duties of Bailiff.*

**RULE 110.**—Where any personal property is directed to be sold by auction the bailiff shall superintend the sale and where the property is to be sold by private contract he shall carry out the directions of the Court in respect of such sale. As to sale of personal property.

RULE

Possession.

**RULE 111.**—Where a warrant shall direct the bailiff to take possession of without selling or delivering to a party any goods or chattels he shall make or cause to be made an inventory or appraisement of the goods or chattels which he may take into his possession and may upon receiving as a deposit the amount of such appraisement or sufficient security to be approved by the registrar for the safe custody and for the delivery up of possession upon request of such goods and chattels relinquish the possession thereof on condition that the same shall be re-delivered to him or held to abide the order of the Court.

*Duties of Receiver.*

Receiver to give security.

**RULE 112.**—Every receiver appointed by the Court other than the bailiff shall give such security by bond to the registrar for the faithful discharge of his duties and the payment over of money as the Court shall direct.

His accounts to be audited by registrar and when.

**RULE 113.**—The receiver shall submit to the registrar and the registrar shall audit the accounts of the receiver which need not be in any particular form as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt or realization of the assets and immediately after such audit shall pay over to the registrar the balance found thereby to be in his hands.

To produce voucher and if required verify on oath.

**RULE 114.**—The registrar may require any receiver to produce any receipt accounts and vouchers necessary for verifying the accounts and may disallow any item not proved to his satisfaction and may if he shall think fit require any receiver to verify such accounts and vouchers upon oath.

To produce account for audit upon notice.

**RULE 115.**—The receiver shall at any time before the complete realization of the assets produce his accounts to be audited in manner provided by this order upon receiving seven days' notice in writing from the registrar so to do and such notice may be sent by post or otherwise to the address of the receiver.

Audit once a year.

**RULE 116.**—Where the duties of the receiver are continuous no longer period than one year shall in any case be allowed to intervene between each audit.

Parties need not attend audit.

**RULE 117.**—In no case shall it be necessary for any party to attend at the audit of the receiver's account but where a party is dissatisfied with a receiver's account he may apply to the Court or registrar for a revision of the registrar's allowances.

Court may order income to be paid direct to parties.

**RULE 118.**—The Court may order the receiver to pay over at such time or from time to time as it shall see fit to the party entitled to the beneficial interest therein or to the guardian of any infant any yearly or other accruing rents or interest instead of paying the same into Court and to take credit for such payments in his accounts when audited.

*Practice.*

Proceedings may be wholly or partly printed.

**RULE 119.**—All plaint summonses petitions statements and documents whatsoever in any suits or matter under this order which are required to be filed should for convenience of filing be on foolscap paper and may be wholly or partly printed or written and dates and sums occurring therein may be expressed in figures.

Documents to be sealed.

**RULE 120.**—All judicial or official documents in any suit or proceeding issued by the Court shall be stamped by the registrar with the seal of the Court.

Service.

**RULE 121.**—Every document the mode of serving which is not specially defined by these rules may be served and the service thereof may be proved in conformity with the rule as to the service of summonses excepting so far as the same relates to the time of service.

Change of attorney.

**RULE 122.**—Where any party to a suit or proceeding changes the practitioner he may have engaged he shall give notice in writing of such change to the registrar stating the name or firm and place of business of the new practitioner and the registrar shall file the notice.

Setting down for hearing.

**RULE 123.**—On the entry of a plaint or filing of a petition, the registrar shall set down the suit or matter for hearing by in the case of a plaint making the plaint summons returnable on a day certain and in the case of a petition inserting in the notice the day on which the matter is to be heard. But the suit or matter may be heard on any other day directed by the Judge.

Days for equity sittings.

**RULE 124.**—The times of the sitting of a County Court in matters of equity shall be those appointed for the transaction of the general business of the Court unless the Judge shall otherwise order and shall appoint a special day or days for a sitting of the Court in matters of equity.

Where Christian name unknown.

**RULE 125.**—Where any party to any suit or proceeding is unacquainted with the Christian name of any person whose name he desires to insert in any plaint summons proceeding or document he may describe such person by his surname or by his surname and the initial of his Christian name or by such name as he is generally known by.

Copy of documents for use of Judge.

**RULE 126.**—Where any proceedings or documents are filed an extra copy in addition to the copies to be delivered under these orders shall be left with the registrar for the use of the Judge *prociptes* and plaint summonses excepted.

Copies of proceedings to be forwarded to Judge.

**RULE 127.**—The registrar shall if so desired by the Judge transmit by post prepaid to the Judge five days before the sitting of the Court all copies of proceedings and documents left for his use under these rules.

Acts may be done by counsel or attorney.

**RULE 128.**—Where by these orders any act is to be or may be done by any party to a suit or proceeding such act may be done either in person or by his counsel or by his attorney.

RULE



**RULE 129.**—Where by reason of the absence of any party or from any other sufficient cause the service of any summons notice proceeding or document cannot be made or ought in the opinion of the Judge to be dispensed with the Judge may wholly dispense with such service or may at his discretion order any substituted service or notice by advertisement or otherwise in lieu of such service. Substituted service.

**RULE 130.**—The Judge shall order in what newspaper any advertisements which may from time to time be ordered in any suit or proceeding shall be inserted and when there is no fund in Court applicable the expense of such advertisement shall be paid to the registrar by the party requiring the same before they are inserted. Judge to order in what newspapers advertisements to be inserted and costs thereof to be prepaid.

**RULE 131.**—The Judge may order what party shall have the conduct of any suit or proceeding or any part thereof and may rescind or alter such order or make new orders in that behalf from time to time as he shall think fit. Conduct of suit.

**RULE 132.**—The Judge may if he think fit enlarge or abridge any of the times fixed by these orders for taking any step or filing any document or giving any notice in any suit or proceeding. Court may enlarge or abridge periods mentioned in these orders.

**RULE 133.**—Before the name of any person shall be used in any suit or proceeding as next friend of any infant married woman or other party such person shall sign an undertaking to be responsible for any costs for which the plaintiff or applicant may become liable in the course of the suit of proceeding and such undertaking shall be annexed by the registrar to the plaint summons or petition. Undertaking by next friend to pay costs.

**RULE 134.**—If suits or proceedings shall be commenced in different Courts by parties in the same interest such suits or proceedings shall be transferred to the Court in which the first plaint or petition was filed and shall there be proceeded with in the same way in all respects as if they had been commenced in that Court. Transfer of suits or proceedings from one Court to another in certain cases.

**RULE 135.**—The registrar shall if so ordered by the Judge tax costs but in the absence of such order the Judge shall tax costs. Taxing costs.

**RULE 136.**—Creditors are to be entitled to interest in respect of debts as to such of them as carry interest after the rate they respectively carry and as to all others after the rate of £5 per cent. per annum from the date of the decretal order and to costs of successfully proving such debts according to the scale of costs in that behalf. Interest on debts.

**RULE 137.**—Interest is to be computed on legacies after the rate of £5 per cent. per annum from the end of one year from the date of the testator's death unless otherwise ordered or a different rate is directed by the will. Interest on legacies.

**RULE 138.**—Any person who may be in custody may apply to the Judge for his discharge therefrom upon giving to the party at whose suit he was committed notice of his intention so to apply two days previous to his applying.

**RULE 139.**—The rules and forms and practice in actions in the County Courts shall subject to the rules under this order be adopted with reference to suits and proceedings in equity so far as they shall be respectively applicable. General practice rule.

## ORDER V.

### APPEAL.

#### *Preparation of Case.*

**RULE 1.**—The party desirous of appealing in any action-at-law or suit in equity shall so soon as he shall have taken the steps necessary under the Act to enable him to appeal prepare the case for the appeal which shall be in the form in the Schedule and he shall deliver the same to the opposite party or to the practitioner engaged on his behalf and if there be several such parties appearing separately or by separate practitioners then a copy to each of such parties or to each of the practitioners so engaged within fourteen days after the decision appealed from and such parties hereinafter called the respondent shall return the case to the appellant indorsed as either agreed to or dissented from within fourteen days after the respondent shall have received the same. Sec. 122.

**RULE 2.**—If the respondent do not return the case to the appellant within the time fixed by the last preceding rule the appellant shall forthwith take out a summons returnable before the Judge calling upon the respondent to show cause why he should not agree to the case or why the Judge should not treat the case as one upon which the parties cannot agree and if the respondent upon the return of the summons shall not agree to the case so sent to him and shall not satisfy the Judge that he should be allowed further time for considering the case the parties shall be considered to have disagreed and a note to that effect shall be indorsed on the summons and the respondent shall hand the case to the Judge who shall so soon as he shall have settled the case sign the same with a statement thereon that the parties have disagreed and it shall then be sealed by the registrar.

**RULE 3.**—If the Judge on perusing the case and the respondent's emendation thinks fit he may strike out the whole or any part of the statements of the case and evidence by both parties and substitute copies of his own notes of the evidence with such remarks (if any) upon the evidence and the demeanour and conduct of the witnesses in giving their evidence in the course of the hearing as he may think fit.

#### *Time for transmitting Case.*

**RULE 4.**—Except as provided in the next rule every case shall be transmitted to the proper officer of the Supreme Court in accordance with section 120 of the Act within two months from the date of the judgment decree or order appealed from. Sec 122.

RULE 5.—If the case should not be returned by the Judge settled and signed within fourteen clear days after he shall have received the same then he shall indorse upon the case an enlargement of the time for transmitting the case to the proper officer of the Supreme Court of fourteen days from the day upon which he shall return the case so settled and signed to the appellants.

*Time within which Appeal must be prosecuted.*

Sec. 122.

RULE 6.—Every appeal must be prosecuted at the next available sitting of the Court after the case shall have been transmitted to the proper officer.

*Copy of Judge's notes.*

RULE 7.—Any party to the suit may obtain a copy of the Judge's notes of the evidence at the hearing from the registrar upon payment to the registrar for his own use of a reasonable compensation for copying the same such compensation not to exceed 2s. a folio.

ORDER VI.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

*Probate.*

RULE 1.—That every application for probate of a will or for letters of administration shall be made by motion to the Court during an ordinary sitting or upon any day whether during an ordinary sitting or not appointed by the Judge for hearing applications for probate.

RULE 2.—That no probate of any will or administration of any intestate's effects shall be granted to any person except after the expiration of fourteen days after the publication of an advertisement by him or some practitioner on his behalf in a newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood of the residence of the deceased testator or intestate and in some Sydney newspaper of his or her intention to apply for the same.

*Ex parte.*

RULE 3.—That every *ex parte* application for probate of a will shall be supported by an affidavit setting forth—

1. The death of the testator and the time of his decease.
2. That he has left a will and the date thereof.
3. The name and residence of each executor.
4. The names and residences of the subscribing witnesses thereto.
5. That no caveat has been lodged and that application for probate has not been made to the Supreme Court or to any other County Court.
6. That the property of the deceased exclusive of what he may have been possessed of or entitled to as a trustee and without beneficially but not deducting anything on account of the debts due and owing from the deceased was at the time of his death under the value of £300.
7. The facts which constitute the County Court to which the application is made the proper County Court to entertain the application namely either that it is the County Court holden nearest to the place in which the deceased had at the time of his or her death a fixed place of abode or in which any portion of the property of the deceased may be or in which the executors or any of them has a fixed place of abode.

And if the will be executed by the testator by his affixing his mark thereto that an affidavit of the due execution thereof shall also if possible be made by one or more of the subscribing witnesses thereto And every such affidavit together with a further affidavit of the executor or executors that he or they will administer shall be filed before probate of the will shall be issued The affidavits required by this rule shall be as nearly as may be in the forms in the Schedules.

*Administration.*

RULE 4.—That every *ex parte* application for letter of administration to the widow or next of kin of any deceased person shall be supported by an affidavit setting forth—

1. The death of the party and the time of his decease.
2. That he died intestate leaving property in New South Wales under the value of £300 exclusive of what he may have been possessed of or entitled to as a trustee and not beneficially but without deducting anything on account of the debts due and owing from the deceased.
3. What relation or next of kin he left surviving him so far as the same may be stated.
3. The name and residence of each executor.
4. That the party making such application is the widow or next of kin of such deceased person and entitled by law as he or she believes to such administration.
5. That no caveat has been lodged and that application for administration has not been made to the Supreme Court or to any other County Court.
6. The facts which constitute the County Court to which the application is made the proper County Court to entertain the application namely either that it is the County Court holden nearest to the place in which the deceased had at the time of

of his or her death a fixed place of abode or in which any portion of the property of the deceased may be or in which the persons seeking letters of administration or any of them has a fixed place of abode.

*Administration at suit of a Creditor.*

**RULE 5.** That in all cases where a creditor shall intend to apply for letters of administration he shall previous to such application go before the Judge either in or out of Court and prove his debt by affidavit and the Judge shall admit or reject proof of such debt and indorse upon the affidavit whether he admits or rejects the proof and if the Judge admits the debt he may order which order may be indorsed upon the affidavit of debt that a plaint summons do issue calling on the widow and next of kin of the deceased person or such of them as may be known to the creditor to appear before the Court on a day to be named in such summons to show cause why administration of the goods of the deceased shall not be granted to such creditor and such plaint summons shall be made returnable at such time and place as the Judge shall direct and shall be published once in each of two consecutive weeks in two newspapers to be named in the order directing the issue of such plaint summons and no administration shall except in cases where the defendant or caveator appears upon the return day be granted to such creditor unless upon an affidavit setting forth—

1. The death of the party and the time of his decease.
2. That he died intestate leaving property in New South Wales under the value of £300 exclusive of what he may have been possessed of or entitled to as a trustee and not beneficially but without deducting anything on account of the debts due and owing from the deceased.
3. What relations or next of kin he left surviving him so far as the same can be stated.
4. That the party making the application is a creditor and to what amount.
5. That he has proved his debt.
6. That he has duly published the plaint summons.
7. That no caveat has been lodged or that a caveat has been lodged but that the caveator has not appeared upon the return day to support his caveat and that the applicant has not previously made application for administration either to the Supreme Court or to any other County Court.
8. The facts which constitute the County Court to which the application is made the proper County Court to entertain the application namely either that it is the County Court holden nearest to the place in which the deceased had at the time of his or her death a fixed place of abode or in which any portion of the property of the deceased may be or in which the persons seeking letters of administration or any of them has a fixed place of abode.

**RULE 6.**—That upon the return day of such plaint summons any person named as defendant in such plaint summons or any person applying to be made a defendant shall be heard against the issuing of such letters of administration and although no caveat shall have been entered but if a caveat shall have been entered then the person who has entered the same shall be heard as a defendant to such plaint summons without any fresh plaint summons being issued and although no grounds of defence have been delivered under the following rules.

*Administration Bond.*

**RULE 7.**—That before any letters of administration shall issue the Judge may if he think fit require in addition to an administration bond by the person to whom the letters may be granted that two approved sureties shall join him in such bond.

**RULE 8.**—That the proposed administrator and his sureties (if any ordered) shall attend before the registrar and justify upon affidavit which affidavit shall specify the particulars of the property of the person or persons making the same and the value of such particulars over and above his just debts and liabilities respectively and such affidavits shall be filed with the registrar who if not fully satisfied therewith may require further information or assurance as to the sufficiency of the security either by further affidavit or by examination before him upon oath.

**RULE 9.**—When the registrar shall be satisfied with the sufficiency of the security an administration bond in the form or to the effect in Schedule shall be executed in the presence of the registrar who shall attest and file the same.

*Caveat and other Proceedings in administration suits.*

**RULE 10.**—That every caveat against an application for probate of a will or letters of administration shall be filed in the office of the registrar by a practitioner within fourteen days next after the first publication of notice of the intention to apply for probate or letters of administration and such practitioner shall at the same time file with the registrar his authority in writing for lodging the same together with an undertaking signed either by the party in whose name such caveat is lodged or by such practitioner to appear to any suit that may be instituted by the party applying for such probate or letters of administration and no service of the plaint summons in such suits shall be required.

**RULE 11.**—That in any case where a caveat shall have been lodged the party applying for probate or letters of administration (who shall be deemed to be the plaintiff in the suit) shall by an attorney or by a barrister duly authorised in writing (whose authority shall be filed with the registrar) deliver either personally or through the post to the person against whom he intends to proceed (who shall be deemed to be the defendant

in

in the suit) a plaint summons in the form or to the effect in Schedule returnable upon a day to be named therein and such plaint summons shall set forth in a simple and compendious manner the names of all the defendants and the true ground of the plaintiff's cause of suit and every such plaint summons shall be entered in the register Part III and shall be sealed by the registrar in the same manner as plaint summonses under Parts II and III of Act and every such plaint summons shall be delivered or sent by the post to each of the defendants in such times as that in the course of post it shall be received by the defendants fourteen days before the return day thereof.

RULE 12.—That every defendant shall within ten clear days after he shall have received such plaint summons deliver to the plaintiff or to the practitioner whose authority shall have been filed either personally or through the post notice of defence setting forth in a simple and compendious manner the points of law or matters of fact or both on which he rests his defence and the issues thus raised shall be deemed the issues to be tried. But if the Judge thinks fit he may either before or upon the return day, relax this rule in favour of defendants who have omitted to give the notice in sufficient time.

RULE 13.—That if the defendant or defendants to whom a plaint summons has been duly delivered shall not give notice of defence within the required time or having given such notice shall not appear upon the return day of the plaint summons his or their caveat shall be considered as abandoned and the Judge may upon the return day or upon such other day as he shall think fit without any further notice being given to the defendant make a decree for probate or letters of administration as though no caveat had been entered.

RULE 14.—That if upon the return day of the plaint summons the defendants shall attend and the plaintiff shall not attend or if both parties attend and the plaintiff shall fail to obtain a decree for probate or for letters of administration the defendants shall be absolved from the suit but shall have judgment for their costs the amount of which the Judge shall ascertain and which costs may be recovered as upon a judgment under Part II of the Act and the payment of such costs shall be a condition precedent to the institution of any new suit by the plaintiff.

RULE 15.—That if both parties appear on the return day of the plaint summons the cause shall be heard and determined (subject to such adjournments and to such interlocutory orders or sentences and references as the Judge may think necessary) as near as may be and in the same manner as a cause under Part II or under Part III of the Act.

RULE 16.—That in case of an interlocutory sentence referring any matter to the registrar he shall appoint an early day for the parties to attend him and a copy of such appointment being served within such time and in such manner as the registrar shall direct on all the other parties. The registrar upon affidavit of the service thereof may proceed as he may deem expedient until he shall have completed his investigation and in all cases where in consequence of any such reference it shall be necessary for the registrar to examine any parties claimants or witnesses he may examine them or any of them upon written interrogatories or *visá voce* or in both modes as the nature of the case may require and if evidence be given *visá voce* he shall take down the examination of the witness in writing in order that the same may be used by the Court if necessary and the registrar shall issue summonses for the attendance of such witnesses before him as he shall deem necessary at the expense of the party on whose behalf such witness shall be required.

RULE 17.—That "sentences" which may be indifferently called judgments decrees or orders shall be carried into execution in like manner as in any judgment or order under the Act.

RULE 18.—That in suits for the revocation or cancellation of probate or letters of administration the person seeking sentence of revocation or cancellation shall be the plaintiff and the executor or administrator (as the case may be) shall be defendants and such suits shall be instituted carried on and determined in the same manner or as near as may be as suits for obtaining probate or letters of administration are directed by these rules to be instituted carried on or determined.

#### *Inventory by Executors and Administrators.*

RULE 19.—That all executors and administrators do and shall make or cause to be made a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the lands goods chattels and credits of the deceased which have or shall come to the hands possession or knowledge of them respectively or into the hands or possession of any other person or persons for them respectively and the same so made to sign with their proper handwriting (or mark if illiterate) and do and shall exhibit and deposit or cause to be exhibited and deposited the same inventory to the office of the registrar within three calendar months next ensuing the order granting probate or letters of administration respectively and further do and shall respectively make or cause to be made a true and just account of their administration of the estate which they have undertaken as to their receipts and disbursements and as to what portion is retained by them and what portion remains uncollected and the same so made to sign with their proper handwriting (or mark if illiterate) and do and shall respectively exhibit and deposit or cause to be exhibited and deposited the same account to the said office of the registrar within fifteen calendar months next ensuing the order granting probate or letters of administration respectively. Provided that the Court may under special circumstances by order dispense with the performance of this rule or excuse the omission to have performed it as to allowing administration bonds to be put in suit.

## No. 2.

## Judge Forbes to The Attorney General.

Judge's Chambers, Temple Court, King-street, October 4, 1880.

My dear Attorney General,

In forwarding to you a draft of a proposed new Act which I have taken much care in preparing chiefly from the Victorian Act, but partly from our own, and which if passed would, I think, be a great improvement on our present District Court Act, I wish to offer a few remarks and give my reasons shortly for the changes I propose.

2. I have named this Act the "County Court Act of 1881," not with any reference to counties, but merely as a name by which such courts are known in England, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and elsewhere, and instead of confining the jurisdiction of each Court to a district, the Act, while it gives each County Court jurisdiction over the whole colony, only permits the plaintiff to sue either at the County Court nearest to the residence or place of business of the defendant, or at that nearest to the place where the cause of action arose, provided such Court be not more than 100 miles distant from the residence of the defendant. This is according to the Victorian plan, and better than ours, which requires whenever a new District Court is to be established that a new district must be carved out, and new boundaries for it and those adjoining it be defined, causing expense, complication, trouble, and delay; besides this colony is sufficiently cut up already into districts, settled, unsettled, police, municipal, Crown Lands, gold-mining, and others, to make it undesirable to add to the number. The name "District Court" has already led to the blunder of one district being fixed for the Court and another for the Judge, which was not the intention of the Act, and so I think County Court Act better than District Court Act, and have named the Act accordingly. Sec section 5.

3. The procedure under this proposed Act is made subject to modification by the general rules and orders, and as rules and orders have been carefully prepared for the Victorian Act, I have altered and arranged them so as to apply to the proposed Act, and you will find them appended at the end, although these of course merely accompany the Act as a suggestion. I have not had the forms printed, because it will be time enough to do that if you approve of what I have prepared, and get the Act passed into law.

4. The proposed Act, which for convenience of reference is divided into six parts, extends the jurisdiction of the present District Courts to actions of trespass and ejectment where the title to land is in question, and to equity, probate and administration; but as this extended jurisdiction is given to the County Courts in Victoria by the Victorian Act, which has been in force for the last nine years, and as I have been assured by the County Court Judges in Victoria, who I have frequently spoken to on the subject, that their Act has done its work well and given general satisfaction, I do not think that much fear need be entertained that a like jurisdiction, if conferred on the Judges of this colony, would lead to less favourable results, especially as the mode of appeal is easy, and power is reserved to the Judges of the Supreme Court to have any case of importance transferred there.

5. Part I. of the proposed Act provides for the establishment of County Courts, and for the appointment and qualification of Judges, Registrars, and other officers of the Courts. The Judges may be appointed for the whole or any number of Courts, and they may be changed from one Court or one set of Courts to another, as the Government may think advisable.

6. Part II. of the proposed Act relates to the jurisdiction at common law, and this I have made to extend to "All personal actions where the amount, value, or damages sought to be recovered shall not be more than £500." I have fixed the amount at £500 because all the practitioners at the Courts which I visit, and many of the most influential of the inhabitants in the neighbouring districts, have for years past expressed an opinion that these Courts should have jurisdiction up to that amount, and I have heard many leading Members of our Parliament say the same thing. I notice, too, that is the amount now fixed for similar Courts in South Australia. I have not restricted the jurisdiction in any particular kinds of actions for the following reasons:—In our Courts we cannot now try an action where title to land or the validity of a devise, bequest, or limitation, under a will, or settlement, is in question, or an action for seduction; while all these kinds of actions, except the last, may be tried in the County Courts of Victoria. But the County Courts of Victoria cannot try an action where title to any toll, fair, or franchise, shall be in question, or an action for seduction, breach of promise of marriage, or for any infringement of copyright, or letters patent, all which may be tried in our Courts, except that for seduction; so that the only action excluded in common from both our Courts and the Victorian Courts is that for seduction, for which offence criminally we may try at Quarter Sessions, and therefore to exclude the jurisdiction in a civil action seems absurd.

7. In the present District Court Act, except the defendant confesses the action and pays, the plaintiff must wait until the return day of the plaint summons, and attend and prove his case. But by the proposed Act, a creditor who seeks to recover a debt or liquidated demand may issue a special summons in the form given in the 3rd schedule to the Act, service of which must be made personally upon the defendant, after which, should the defendant not give a written notice of his intention to defend the action, judgment may be signed against him and execution may issue at once, without waiting till the Court sits. Sec section 66.

8. Section 54 of the proposed Act provides for payment of money into Court, and as I have framed this quite on my own idea of what the law ought to be in reference to this in Courts where there are no pleadings, I wish to draw your attention to it. It treats payment into Court as a mere offer to compromise, which, if not accepted, does not damage the defendant's case in any way. I believe if this became law it would be the means of settling many an action which now has to be tried.

9. Under our District Court Act a jury-book is made up containing all the names of the jurors on the criminal jury list, and of these eight, twelve, or more are summoned indiscriminately to serve on the trial of civil issues. There is no provision made for striking a jury, but they are to be taken by ballot. In the proposed Act, following the Victorian plan, I have made the qualification of jurors to be summoned that of special jurors, and the mode of proceeding the same as that in the Supreme Court for juries of four.

10. Under the provisions of the proposed Act equitable defences are allowed as in Victoria, and adopting the 17th section of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1857 a cross action may by leave of the Judge be pleaded by way of set-off.

11. In ejectment jurisdiction is given to recover possession of lands, &c., where the value shall not exceed £100 by the year, or where the rent shall not exceed that sum. The Victorian Act limits it to £50, but I have made it to £100 because that will include most selections of 640 acres.

12. The equity jurisdiction and practice I have left exactly the same as it is in Victoria, only altering those parts which required alteration to suit our statutes, which, as you are aware, are not exactly the same as those in Victoria.

13. Part IV relates to probate and administration, and I have also left that the same as it is in the Victorian Act, but as I am given to believe that this part of the Act has not given satisfaction you can either leave it in or strike it out as you deem most advisable.

14. Part V relates to amendment of various appeal and general rules, and in these I have followed the Victorian practice in preference to our own.

15. Part VI relates to Quarter Sessions, which I have left the same as in our own Act.

16. Now when you come to look over the Act as I have prepared it, you will see that as each part stands by itself, except the parts I and V, any of the other parts may be struck out without damage to that which remains; for instance, if you struck out the equity part or the probate and administration part such alteration would not affect the common law part or the Quarter Sessions part.

17. If this increased jurisdiction were given to the County Courts Judges to be appointed under the proposed Act, it would relieve the Supreme Court of some of its work, and do away with the necessity of having so many Supreme Circuit Courts, which are already too many in number for the Supreme Court Judges to attend to; while, at the same time, such extended jurisdiction to the County Courts would be a great boon to those settlers in the far interior of this Colony who are not sufficiently wealthy to bring or to defend an action in the Supreme Court.

18. The present District Court Judges would under the proposed Act be the first County Court Judges, but they could hardly be expected to undertake all the additional work and responsibility which this increased jurisdiction would necessarily entail without some addition to their salaries, which for the duties they now perform are considered by many to be insufficient. I have therefore filled in the amount for the same sum, £1,500, as that paid to the County Court Judges in Victoria. There are seven District Court Judges in this Colony, and if they were each paid £500 per annum more than they now receive, the total increase would amount to £3,500; when, however, it is taken into account that in all probability four or five or even more of the Supreme Court Circuits could be discontinued, the expense of holding these Courts would be saved, and putting one against the other the balance left would not be very great.

19. I have now, I think, sufficiently drawn your attention to the different parts of the proposed Act to satisfy the purpose for which this letter was written, and leaving it now in your hands, I trust that the labour and care which I have bestowed in preparing it may meet with your approval and that of your colleagues.

I remain, &c.,

DAVID FORBES.

The Minister for Justice.—R.W., A.G., 6/10/80.  
6/10/80.—G.H.R.

The Under Secretary for Justice, B.C.

### No. 3.

#### Judge Forbes to The Under Secretary of Justice.

My dear Plunkett,

Gundagai, 4 December, 1880.

I was so desirous of handing copies of the County Court Bill, which I drew, to the Attorney General and Minister of Justice as soon as possible, that I did not wait to correct the proof a second time, and I find on reading it carefully some errors which have been made in printing clauses 9, 12, and 34, which I have corrected in the copy now forwarded. I have also made a memo. at clause 33. I have also added another clause making provision for the accidental absence of the Chairman of Quarter Sessions at the time appointed for opening the Court, similar to the provision at Circuit Courts made by 4 Vic. No. 22, sec. 18.

You will remember that I left with you a memo. to correct the copies I had already forwarded to the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, and in it added to the first schedule the repeal of 6 Vic. No. 15, and 11 Vic. No. 35; but I find there will be no necessity for this, as by the Acts Shortening Act, 16 Vic. No. 1, sec. 4, an Act repealed by an Act is not revived by the repeal of the latter. Will you therefore kindly place the corrected copy of the Act now sent, in the hands of the Minister of Justice, and draw his attention to the above remarks.

Believe me, &c.,

DAVID FORBES.

N.B.—The copy of Bill printed in this Return contains the amendment referred to in above letter from Judge Forbes.

### No. 4.

#### The District Court Judges to The Under Secretary of Justice.

(Presented by Judge Dowling, 7th January, 1881.)

Sir,

District Court, Sydney, 31 December, 1880.

We have the honor to request that you will lay before the Honorable the Law Officers of the Crown the following suggestions for amendment of the law regulating District Courts in the Colony, unanimously agreed upon by us at a meeting held here to day. We are all of opinion that an alteration of the law is expedient in the interests of the public, and we wish respectfully to submit these suggestions for the consideration of the Honorable the Crown Law Officers, as embodying those matters which have struck us as most urgently needing reform.

1. That the jurisdiction of the District Courts should be extended to include cases where the amount sued for does not exceed £300.

2. That equitable jurisdiction to the same amount should be conferred upon District Court Judges, process under such jurisdiction to issue from and causes to be heard at all District Courts, or such places only as might be proclaimed for that purpose by the Governor in Council.

3. That jurisdiction in matters of probate and administration in Estates not exceeding £300 should also be conferred upon District Court Judges.

4. That the jurisdiction of District Courts should be extended to include cases in which title to land is directly in issue, but that in all such cases an appeal should be given, irrespective of the amount sued for.

5. That judgment by default in cases of debt or liquidated money demand, under provisions similar to those of 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 103, ss. 28 and 29, should be allowed.

6. That the law with regard to the qualification of jurors and the mode in which they are summoned and paid, should be assimilated to that regulating these matters in the Supreme Court.

7. That District Court Judges should severally have jurisdiction over the whole Colony, with a salary of £1,500, and a proportionate retiring allowance after a certain period of service, or in case of permanent disability.

8. That amendments should be made in the law in the following matters (among others):—

1. Costs where the Court has no jurisdiction.

2. Payment of money into Court—in limiting plaintiff's right to take the same out of Court until after verdict, unless in full satisfaction of his claim.

We have, &c.,

JAMES S. DOWLING.

W. H. WILKINSON.

DAVID FORBES.

J. F. JOSEPHSON.

C. E. R. MURRAY.

ERNEST B. DOCKER.

I have signed this joint letter fully concurring with the resolutions as far as they go. As shown by the Bill I drafted, my opinion is that far larger amendments might be fairly suggested.—DAVID FORBES.  
Read.—J.G.L.I., 11/1/81. Acknowledge.—JUDGE DOWLING, 21/1/81.

#### No. 5.

#### The Under Secretary of Justice to Judge Dowling.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 21 January, 1881.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 31st December, 1880, presented by you on behalf of the District Court Judges, suggesting certain amendment of the law regulating District Courts in the Colony.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

#### No. 6.

#### Judge Dowling to The Under Secretary of Justice.

(Presented by Judge Dowling, 7th January, 1881.)

Sir,

District Court, Sydney, 7 January, 1881.

Six of the District Court Judges met during the month of December last, and agreed to certain resolutions which were signed and forwarded to you as Under Secretary to the Department of Justice. Will you kindly bring this letter, written on my account, under the notice of the same department. The first matter I wish to refer to is the salaries of the District Court Judges. The salary of £1,000 was fixed when the District Court Act came into force in the year 1858. It may be remembered some few years ago a Bill was before the Legislative Assembly to increase our salaries, &c., and though that did not become law, yet a very general opinion was expressed of the inadequacy of our salaries. It must be borne in mind that the business of our districts, both in their civil and criminal jurisdiction, have become much heavier. I can confidently assert, and I appeal to your experience in support of my assertion, that a considerable amount of experience and ability is required for the proper discharge of our duties. It must be apparent that the services of competent men are not likely to be obtained if the salary remain so low. And although persons may be found to discharge the important duties of our office, the interest of the public, and particularly those of the litigants who are unable to pay for professional assistance are not likely to be properly protected if the Judges are not thoroughly competent.

The next matter I would mention is that the District Court Judges, after a period of service, say fifteen years, should be entitled to retire upon a pension. A Judge is in a different position to any other person—he cannot do his work by deputy, as many persons can in the Civil Service. If he be sick the work of his Court must be delayed. To perform his work with satisfaction to himself and the public he ought to be in perfect health, and in the full possession of his mental faculties. A faulty decision, if it is through mental defect, might cause ruin to many; and if through physical inability he cannot preside, serious delay must ensue. It is both in the interest of the public at large, and in the interest of the worn-out Judge, that when in that state he should be pensioned off. For the want of such a power to pension, Judges will be found clinging to office, and may ask the Government to appoint deputies at its expense, and thus the Judges will draw full salaries without working. The following persons have been appointed District Court Judges, viz.:—Cheeke, Callaghan, Dowling, Carey, Hargreaves, Owen, Purefoy, Blake, Francis, Meymott, Simpson, M'Farland, Josephson, Forbes, Wilkinson, Murray, and Docker, and of these three only retained office for fifteen years. So that if my suggestion was carried out by law there would at the present time be only three of them entitled to a pension, viz., M'Farland, Meymott, and myself, and all these would not perhaps claim their pension. The knowledge however that they could so retire would make two of them at least the more zealously to discharge their work, and thus the public would be the gainer.

In conclusion, I venture to express a hope that the Government may see its way clear to bring in a Bill to carry out at least the two subjects prominently mentioned in this letter.

I have, &c.,

JAMES S. DOWLING.

Read, and acknowledged receipt.—J.G.L.I., 21/1/81.

#### No. 7.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Judge Dowling.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 21 January, 1881.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, respecting amendment of the District Court laws, and having reference to the salaries of the District Court Judges.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

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1881.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.**

(INTESTATE ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBINSON BAIN—CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 December, 1881.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th December, 1881, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all correspondence between the Curator of Intestate Estates  
 “ and the Minister of Justice or the Colonial Treasurer, or any person or  
 “ persons, together with all minutes, opinions, or other documents, having  
 “ reference to the administration of the Intestate Estate of William  
 “ Robinson Bain, deceased.”

*(Mr. Withers.)*

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Treasury report on Public Revenue Accounts of Clerk of Petty Sessions, Grafton, and minutes thereon. 8 March, 1881 .....	2
2. Extract from report of Mr. Treasury Inspector Kirkpatrick, on accounts of Mr. Thomas, as agent for the Curator of Intestate Estates, Grafton. 25 February, 1881.....	2
3. Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to the Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya, requesting report on collections in Bain's estate. 18 March, 1881.....	2
4. Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., Moruya, to Under Secretary of Justice, <i>re</i> Bain's estate. 21 March, 1881 .....	2
5. Minute of Mr. Chief Inspector Thomson, &c. 18 May, 1881 .....	3
6. Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Curator of Intestate Estates, forwarding extracts from Treasury reports, &c., <i>in re</i> accounts of Curator's Agent at Grafton. 20 May, 1881.....	3
7. Curator of Intestate Estates to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, reporting on estate of W. R. Bain, deceased, and minutes thereon. 23 May, 1881 .....	3
8. Mr. Inspector Kirkpatrick's remarks on No. 7, and minutes thereon. 30 May, 1881 .....	4
9. Mr. Chief Inspector Thomson, reporting on No. 7, and minutes thereon. 22 June, 1881 .....	4
10. Under Secretary of Justice to Curator of Intestate Estates, transmitting papers respecting sale of certain land in Bain's estate, and as to payment of purchase money. 5 July, 1881 .....	4
11. Henry C. Colyer, Esq., solicitor, &c., to the Under Secretary of Justice, furnishing correspondence with Curator of Intestate Estates <i>re</i> Bain's estate, for consideration of the Minister of Justice, and minutes thereon. 27 July, 1881 .....	4
12. Under Secretary of Justice to the Curator of Intestate Estates, enclosing No. 11 for report, &c. 29 July, 1881 ...	6
13. Same to H. C. Colyer, Esq., acknowledging receipt of No. 11 and informing of reference. 29 July, 1881 .....	6
14. The Curator of Intestate Estates to the Under Secretary of Justice, reporting action taken <i>re</i> Bain's estate, and enclosing copy counsel's opinion, &c., and minute thereon. 3 August, 1881.....	6
15. Same to same. 3 August, 1881.....	7
16. The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya, to the Under Secretary of Justice, respecting sale of land in Bain's estate, and minutes thereon. 5 August, 1881 .....	7
17. H. C. Colyer, Esq., to the Under Secretary of Justice, requesting reply to No. 11, and minute thereon. 18 August, 1881 .....	7
18. The Under Secretary of Justice to the Curator of Intestate Estates, asking reply to No. 12 .....	7
19. The Curator of Intestate Estates to the Under Secretary of Justice, forwarding report, and enclosure on subject of purchase of land in Bain's estate. 22 August, 1881.....	8
20. H. C. Colyer, Esq., to the Under Secretary of Justice, reminder, and minute thereon. 15 September, 1881 .....	9
21. The Under Secretary of Justice to H. C. Colyer, Esq., replying to No. 20. 15 September, 1881 .....	9
22. The Crown Solicitor to the Under Secretary of Justice, forwarding opinion of Mr. Attorney General Wisdom on case, and minutes thereon. 23 September, 1881 .....	9
23. The Under Secretary of Justice to the Curator of Intestate Estates, informing in terms of the Attorney General's opinion. 27 September, 1881 .....	10
24. Same to Henry Colyer, Esq., solicitor. 27 September, 1881 .....	10
25. Same to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, returning papers, &c. 30 September, 1881.....	10
26. Sub-Curator of Intestate Estates to Under Secretary of Justice, with enclosures (23), respecting estate of W. R. Bain .....	10

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

### No. 1.

#### Treasury Report on Public Revenue Accounts of Clerk of Petty Sessions, Grafton.

Inspecting Branch, Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 8 March, 1881.  
 REPORT of Mr. Inspector Kirkpatrick, No. 100, of 25 February, 1881, on the Public Revenue Accounts of Grafton. Submitted for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

Remarks by the Chief Inspector:— \* \* \* \* Mr. Thomas should also be called upon to report fully on that part which refers to his collections as Agent for the Curator of Intestate Estates. Read, and suggestions approved.—J.W., 14/3/81. Mr. Ross.—J.T., 17/3/81.

### No. 2.

#### Extract from Report of Mr. Treasury Inspector Kirkpatrick.

Extract from Appendix to Report of Mr. Inspector Kirkpatrick on the Public Accounts at Grafton, inspected between 18th and 25th February, 1881.

THERE is another matter in connection with the accounts of the late Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., at Grafton, which requires explanation. Mr. Thomas, as Agent of the Curator of Intestate Estates, instructed Mr. Bawden, an auctioneer, to sell certain lands in the intestate estate of W. R. Bain. The land was accordingly sold by Mr. Bawden, on 28th June, 1878, to Mr. William Meigher, for the sum of £450, and the account furnished to the Agent showed that, after deducting £24 12s. 6d. for commission, &c., a balance remained to be accounted for by the auctioneer to the extent of £425 7s. 6d. In endeavouring to ascertain what became of this balance, I learned that at the time of the sale the purchaser could not pay cash for the land, but he gave the auctioneer a promissory note for the sum of £450, payable in six months. When the promissory note fell due Mr. Meigher paid £200 and gave another promissory note for the balance, namely, £250. Some delay appears to have taken place in the preparation of the deed of conveyance; and I am informed that when the deed was ready for completion, the auctioneer, Mr. Bawden, was unable to pay the money he had received from Mr. Meigher, as the Bank of New South Wales had impounded all his assets. The auctioneer filed his schedule about the month of May last, and it seems he included Mr. Meigher as a creditor in his estate to the extent of £450, less some charges amounting to about £25 which the auctioneer had against him. As Mr. Thomas is now at Moruya, I am unable to ascertain what instructions he gave the auctioneer respecting the disposal of the property referred to, or what steps (if any) were taken by him for the recovery of the proceeds.

### No. 3.

#### The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 18 March, 1881.  
 I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to hand you enclosed copy of a report which has been made by Mr. Inspector Kirkpatrick, \* \* \* \*

I am also to ask for a full explanation with reference to \* \* \* and to your action in the matter of the intestate estate of W. R. Bain.

I have, &c.,  
 JAMES THOMSON,  
 (For U.S.)

### No. 4.

#### The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Extract from letter from Mr. W. H. Thomas, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya (late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Grafton), of 21st March, 1881, to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, *re* Bains's estate.

Sir, \* \* \* \* \*  
*Re* Bains's estate. The lands being mortgaged, and the Sugar Company holding a lien on the crops, which they refused to release on any terms, I foresaw some difficulty in effecting a sale. In the interest of the estate I put it into Mr. Bawden's hands, feeling that his large experience and knowledge of the district and people would enable him to do more than I could. By his instructions Mr. Meillon, solicitor, drew up the conditions of sale. The terms were cash. On the day of sale there was no offer, but subsequently Mr. Bawden informed me that he thought he could sell on terms. (My impression is that before giving my sanction I obtained the authority of the Curator.) The land was sold as described by Mr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Meillon, who acted also for the vendee, at once, by his agent in Sydney, took steps to prepare the necessary deeds. Time after time, in answer to my inquiries, he informed me that his agents had waited on the Curator, but that he was absent, and it was not till October or November, 1879, that the deed was signed and ready for delivery. In the meantime Mr. Bawden's affairs were in confusion, and he was then unable to pay the money, which, but for the unaccountable delay in Sydney, would have been obtainable any time in 1878.

There

There is an unintentional inaccuracy in Mr. Kirkpatrick's report, from which it would appear that the account sales was furnished to me immediately after the sale. This was not so, and could not, in the ordinary course of business, be so. It was not furnished till the end of 1879 or beginning of 1880.

In justice to Mr. Bawden, I should mention his informing me that Maher's promissory note was only lodged in the Bank for safe keeping, but that the Bank discounted it.

The purchaser having given a promissory note, it was only in accordance with practice that the auctioneer should hold it as between vendor and vendee, so that at no time could I have demanded it until I was ready to hand the purchaser his deed, and this I was never able to do till it was too late.

I may as well state that it was not till late in 1879 that I heard any rumour as to Mr. Bawden's affairs. Up to that time I believed the money could be obtained at any moment.

I have, &c.,

W. H. THOMAS.

### No. 5.

#### Minute of Mr. Chief Inspector Thomson.

Memo. *re* Bain's intestate estate.

THE Curator of Intestate Estates should be furnished with a copy of Mr. Kirkpatrick's report respecting this estate, together with a copy of Mr. Thomas' explanation of the action he took as the Curator's Agent at Grafton.

The Curator should be requested to explain, for the information of the Treasurer, how the matter now stands, and whether Mr. Thomas acted in strict accordance with his instructions in allowing Mr. Bawden to sell in the manner he did.

J. T.,

18/5/81.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 20/5/81. Done.—M.R., 20. Papers relating to the intestate estate of W. R. Bain referred to the Curator on or about this date.—J.T., 23/6/81.

### No. 6.

#### The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 20 May, 1881.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to hand you, enclosed, the documents detailed at foot, and to request that you will be good enough to report how the matter now stands, and to state whether Mr. Thomas acted in strict accordance with instructions in allowing Mr. Bawden to sell in the manner indicated in the enclosures.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

[Enclosures.]

1. Extract from Appendix to Report of Mr. Inspector Kirkpatrick on the public accounts at Grafton. (Intestate estate of W. R. Bain.)—See No. 2.
2. Extract from explanatory letter of Mr. W. H. Thomas, late C.P.S., Grafton.—See No. 4.

### No. 7.

#### The Curator of Intestate Estates to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The estate of W. R. Bain, deceased.

I HAVE examined all the papers in my office in connection with this estate, and from the information I derived from these, I have the honor to report as follows.

Order to collect 16th May, 1878. Mr. Thomas, Curator's Grafton Agent, put the deceased's land into the hands of Mr. Bawden, auctioneer, of Grafton, for sale. He put it up to auction in June, 1878, and it was sold for £450. The deposit was not paid, and so the sale fell through. Thomas then consented to Bawden's selling by private contract, and it was shortly afterwards sold accordingly to W. Maher for £450. Bawden took Maher's promissory note for this amount.

Thomas alleges in his letter to the Curator that there was great delay in Sydney in getting the transfer to Maher prepared, and it was not ready for the Curator to sign till October, 1879.

Curator has signed the transfer, which is dated 4th October, 1879.

Bawden has received and misappropriated the £450, and he has since become insolvent.

So far as the papers in the estate disclose, Curator was not informed that the sale to Maher had not been for cash, until after he had signed the transfer.

I enclose a copy of the regulations of my predecessor to his agents.

By the 7th of these it will be seen that his agents were empowered to sell only for cash.

In the extract, however, from the letter of Mr. Thomas of the 21st of March last to the Under Secretary of Finance and Trade, which forms part of this correspondence, it appears that the sale by Mr. Bawden *on terms* was sanctioned by my predecessor. Mr. Thomas' words are these—"My impression is that before giving my sanction I obtained the authority of the Curator."

Mr. Colyer, the solicitor for the next of kin of the deceased, has demanded of me that I pay to them the amount of the purchase money received by Mr. Bawden and unaccounted for by him. This of course I have declined to do. I have taken no steps against the purchaser to compel him to complete his purchase by paying to me his purchase money, and taking up his conveyance, on the assumption that the payment of it to the auctioneer was unauthorized in point of law.

As to whether, under all the circumstances of the case, my predecessor or his agent, Mr. Thomas, or both of them, are protected from liability by the 6th section of 15 Victoria No. 8 is a question to be determined by a Jury.

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Curator.

23/5/81.

The Chief Inspector of Accounts.—G.E., 23/5. Mr. Kirkpatrick, any remark?—J.T., 26/5/81. See memorandum herewith.—F.K., 30/5/81. The Chief Inspector of Public Accounts.

## No. 8.

## Mr. Inspector Kirkpatrick to The Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Account.

REMARKS on the report of the Curator of Intestate Estates, and the late Agent for the Curator of Intestate Estates at Grafton, with reference to the sale of certain land in the intestate estate of W. R. Bain.

Newcastle, 30 May, 1881.

HAVING carefully perused the report of the Curator of Intestate Estates, and also that of the late Agent for the Curator of Intestate Estates at Grafton, respecting the sale by Mr. Bawden, of certain land in the intestate estate of W. R. Bain, I would remark that, according to the 7th section of the Regulations which have been issued for the guidance of Agents for the Curator of Intestate Estates, the sale referred to should have been for cash, unless special directions to the contrary had been received by the Agent.

Mr. Thomas states that, before giving his sanction to the land being sold on terms, his impression is he obtained the authority of the late Curator. The Curator, however, reports that, so far as the papers disclose, the late Curator was not informed that the sale of the land to Meigher had not been for cash until after the transfer to Meigher had been signed by him (Mr. Slattery) on the 4th October, 1879.

It is somewhat remarkable therefore, that if Mr. Thomas obtained the Curator's authority, no trace of the same exists in the office of the Curator.

Respecting the statement made by Mr. Thomas, to the effect that there is an unintentional inaccuracy in my report, from which it would appear that the account sales of the land referred to were furnished to him immediately after the sale, I may just remark that the entry in the Agent's book did not state the date on which the account sales had been furnished to him by the auctioneer, and the statement in my report is in accordance with that entry.

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.

Mr. Pinhey,—Will you kindly try and ascertain from the Curator of Intestate Estates whether there is any record in his office of instructions to Mr. Thomas to sell the property in this estate on terms.—J.T., 7/6/81. No such record exists, nor is there any reference in the correspondence or papers to any such instructions.—C.P., 14/6/81. The Chief Inspector.

## No. 9.

## Mr. Chief Inspector Thomson, reporting on No. 7.

Inspecting Branch, Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 22 June, 1881.

Minute Paper. Subject—Intestate estate of W. R. Bain.

It would appear from Mr. Chapman's report of the 23rd ultimo, as also from inquiries subsequently made by Mr. Inspector Pinhey, that Mr. Thomas placed Bain's land in the hands of Mr. Bawden for sale on terms, without either the knowledge or sanction of the Curator of Intestate Estates, and therefore contrary to the 7th clause of the instructions issued by that officer for the guidance of his Agents.

As, however, the settlement of this matter properly rests with the Curator, I would suggest that the papers in the case be returned to him, and that he be instructed to take immediate steps to compel Meigher to complete his purchase at once by the payment of the purchase money. I would also suggest that he should be instructed to inform Mr. Thomas that, in consequence of his unauthorized action in regard to the sale of the land, he will be held responsible for any loss which may accrue in the event of Meigher failing to complete the purchase at the original price. When the transaction is closed, the Curator should return these papers with his final report in the case.

JAMES THOMSON, C.I.

The Minister of Justice.—J.W., 27/6/81. The Under Secretary of Justice.—G.E., 27/6/81, B.C. Let the Curator of Intestate Estates be instructed accordingly.—J.G.L.I., 1 July, 1881. Letter, with papers to Curator, 5/7/81.

## No. 10.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 5 July, 1881.

In returning to you the enclosed papers in reference to the sale of certain land in the intestate estate of W. R. Bain, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have the goodness to take immediate steps to compel Meigher to complete his purchase at once by the payment of the purchase money, and that you will inform Mr. Thomas that, in consequence of his unauthorized action as your agent in regard to the sale of the land, he will be held responsible for any loss which may accrue in the event of Meigher failing to complete his purchase at the original price.

When the transaction is closed, you will have the goodness to return these papers with your final report in the case.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 11.

## Mr. H. C. Colyer to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

128, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 27 July, 1881.

I have the honor to request that you will as soon as practicable lay before the Minister the enclosed copy of correspondence between myself and the Curator of Intestate Estates, respecting the estate of one William Robinson Bain.

It

It appears needless to enlarge upon the details, which, so far as I know, are correctly stated in the Curator's letter to me of the 2nd February last. I think, however, the Minister cannot but see the hardship upon the next of kin in the long-continued delay which has occurred, and that he will agree with me that the administrator should immediately be placed in possession of the value of the assets which came to the hands of the Curator or his Agent, that is, the sum of £450, in addition to the sum of £8 1s. 6d. mentioned in the Curator's letter of the 5th July instant.

Hoping to be favoured with an early reply,—

I have, &c.,  
HENRY C. COLYER,  
Proctor for the Administrator.

The Curator of Intestate Estates, with reference to previous papers, and for the favour of report as to what is being done, and the present state of the matter.—J.G.L.I., 28 July, 1881. Curator, 29/7/81. Inform Mr. Colyer of action taken.—29. Mr. Colyer, 29/7/81.

[Enclosures.]

(1.)

Mr. H. C. Colyer to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Sir, *Re W. R. Bain, deceased.* 128, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 16 June, 1880.  
I HAVE the honor to request that such assets in this estate as are still undisposed of, together with the proceeds of such as have been sold, be handed over to Robert Atkins, the attorney for the next of kin of the abovenamed deceased, to whom letters of administration were granted on the 25th day of October last.

Your early attention to this matter will greatly oblige, as the delay which has already occurred has caused much distress to those concerned.

I am, &c.,  
HENRY C. COLYER,  
Proctor for the said Robert Atkins.

(2.)

Mr. H. C. Colyer to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

128, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 29 July, 1880.

Sir, *Re W. R. Bain, deceased.*  
I beg to remind you that my letter of 16th June last is still unanswered. Kindly give the matter immediate attention, as those interested in the estate are suffering much for want of money.

I am, &c.,  
HENRY C. COLYER.

(3.)

Mr. H. C. Colyer to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

128, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 1 February, 1881.

Sir, *Re W. R. Bain, deceased.*  
I have been anxiously awaiting your promised letter on the subject of this estate, in reply to mine of 16th June last. Will you please let me have it before the end of the present vacation.

Yours truly,  
HENRY C. COLYER.

(4.)

The Curator of Intestate Estates to Mr. H. C. Colyer.

Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney, 2 February, 1881.

Dear Sir, *Estate of W. R. Bain.*  
Since my interview with you last week I have investigated the matter to which your letter of 16th of June last has reference, with the following result:—

Order to collect, 16th May, 1878. Mr. Thomas, Curator's Grafton Agent, put deceased's land into hands of Mr. Bawden, auctioneer, of Grafton, for sale. He put it up to auction in June, 1878, and it was sold for £450. The deposit was not paid, and so the sale fell through. Thomas then consented to Bawden's selling by private contract, and it was shortly afterwards sold accordingly to W. Maher for £450. Bawden took Maher's promissory notes for this amount.

Thomas alleges in his letters to Curator that there was great delay in Sydney in getting the transfer to Maher prepared, and that it was not ready for Curator to sign till October, 1879.

Bawden has received and misappropriated the £450, and he has since become insolvent.

So far as the papers in the estate disclose, Curator was not informed that the sale to Maher had not been for cash until after he had signed the transfer.

Curator's printed general instructions to his country agents are always to sell for cash only.

You had better satisfy yourself as to the correctness of these facts by an inspection of the papers in my office relating to this estate.

Yours truly,  
FRED. CHAPMAN, Curator.

(5.)

Mr. H. C. Colyer to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

128, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 3 February, 1881.

Sir, *Estate of W. R. Bain.*  
I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd instant, but respectfully submit that it contains no answer to mine of 16th June last. Kindly inform me what course you propose to adopt in reference to the request therein contained.

I am, &c.,  
HENRY C. COLYER.

(6.)

Mr. H. C. Colyer to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

128, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 25 June, 1881.

Sir, *Estate of W. R. Bain, deceased.*  
Enclosed is copy of the correspondence which has taken place between you and myself. Kindly favour me with an immediate and definite reply to my letter of 16th June, 1880, that I may know how to act.

I am, &c.,  
HENRY C. COLYER.

(7.)

(7.)

The Curator of Intestate Estates to Mr. H. C. Colyer.

Sir,

Curator's Office, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, 5 July, 1881.  
Estate of W. R. Bain.

I am in receipt of your favour of 25th ultimo.

I have a balance in hand to credit of this estate of £8 1s. 6d.

This amount, less the Government fees, I am ready to pay over to the administrator.

I am, &amp;c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN, Curator.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 July, 1881.

With reference to my letter of the 5th instant, forwarding certain papers in connection with the intestate estate of W. R. Bain, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to transmit the enclosed communication with enclosures, which has been received from Mr. Colyer, solicitor, upon the subject, and to request that you will have the goodness to favour, *without delay*, with report as to what is being done, and the present state of the matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

To be returned.

(For Enclosures, see No. 11.)

No. 13.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. H. C. Colyer.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 July, 1881.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, forwarding copy of correspondence between yourself and the Curator of Intestate Estates, respecting the estate of one William Robinson Bain, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that your communication has been forwarded to the Curator, with request that he will furnish without delay a report as to what is being done, and the present state of the matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 14.

The Curator of Intestate Estates to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Supreme Court House, 3 August, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, instructing me to take immediate steps to compel Meigher to complete his purchase at once by the payment of the purchase money.

I beg to inform you that there are no assets in Bain's estate to take the proceedings you refer to; I am moreover advised by counsel that such proceedings would result unsuccessfully. I annex a copy of the counsel's opinion.

According to your instructions, I have informed Mr. Thomas that he will be held responsible.

I have, &amp;c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Curator of Intestate Estates.

These papers should be laid before the Attorney General, for opinion as to the liability of the Government to make good to the representative of the intestate estate the purchase money.—J.G.L.I. The Crown Solicitor, 6/8/81.

[Enclosures.]

Re the estate of Bain, deceased, Meigher's purchase.

THE question submitted to me in fact is, whether the purchaser can be compelled to pay his purchase money twice over. I am of opinion that he cannot, and that a Court of Equity will not aid the attempt suggested to be made.

I think it may be assumed that the Curator's agent was justified in selling by private contract. Whether he was justified in allowing time to the purchaser for payment does not much signify, as the loss of the purchase money was not really occasioned by the promissory note being taken instead of cash. The loss was caused by the Agent neglecting to fulfil his duty, as described by the 10th regulation, that is, immediately the sale was effected, to forward the account of it together with the proceeds (the promissory note) to the Curator. Had this been done, no loss would have occurred. But it may be said that the purchaser ought not to have handed the promissory note to the auctioneer. If this were so, I do not think it would, under the circumstances, be held to alter the equity of the case. I however strongly incline to consider that when a sale is made for cash, without deposit, the auctioneer must be treated as the agent of the vendor, to receive the purchase money in the same way as he is in ordinary cases the agent of the vendor to receive the deposit.

On the whole, I cannot see my way to advise the Curator to take proceedings of any kind, to obtain payment of the purchase money from Meigher.

ALEX. GORDON,

77, Elizabeth-street,

30th July, /81.

The Curator of Intestate Estates to The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya.

Estate of W. R. Bain.

Dear Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 3 August, 1881.

I have received a letter from the Under Secretary of Justice, in which he instructs me as follows: "I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have the goodness to take immediate steps to compel Meigher to complete his purchase at once by the payment of the purchase money, and that you will inform Mr. Thomas that in consequence of his unauthorized action, as your Agent, in regard to the sale of the land, he will be held responsible for any loss which may accrue in the event of Meigher's failing to complete his purchase at the original price."

I have, &amp;c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Curator.

No. 15.

## No. 15.

## The Curator of Intestate Estates to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Supreme Court House, Sydney, 3 August, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo.

Nothing has been done beyond what is disclosed in the copy correspondence between Mr. Colyer and myself in reference to the intestate estate of W. R. Bain.

I have, &amp;c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Curator of Intestate Estates.

## No. 16.

## The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moruya, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

Moruya, 5 August, 1881.

I am in receipt of a letter from the Curator of Intestate Estates, who, by your direction, informs me, "that in consequence of my unauthorized action in the sale of the land in Bain's estate, I shall be held responsible for any loss which may accrue in the event of Meigher failing to complete his purchase at the original price."

I have the honor very respectfully to submit, that the miscarriage in this matter has been chiefly caused by the delay of the late Curator in not obtaining the transmission certificate. I am in possession of documents to show that immediately on completion of the sale in June, 1878, I did all I could to expedite the matter, and Mr. Mcillon, a solicitor in Grafton, who acted both for the auctioneer and the purchaser, also by his agents, made repeated application to the late Curator to complete the title. It was not until October, 1879, that the Curator's solicitor informed me that the transmission certificate was "at last" obtained. I have no hesitation in saying that if this had been done in 1878, or even early in the following year, the money would have been paid, and of this I think I could satisfy the Minister by very satisfactory proof.

Throughout the conduct of this matter, Mr. Bawden acted as the appointed agent of the purchaser, and when he became insolvent the £450 were included in his schedule as a debt due by him to Meigher. And I may here say that this agency is admitted by Mr. Bawden, who took promissory notes for the purchase money on his own responsibility, and not by my instructions.

But, with very great deference, I submit that as Agent I cannot be made responsible, unless fraud or culpable negligence can be shown, and on either of these points I can confidently leave myself in the hands of the Minister.

I am writing to Grafton by this post on this matter, and need hardly say that my best exertions will be given towards procuring a settlement of this vexatious business.

In conclusion, I desire to refer the Minister to the following correspondence in the hands of the Curator :—

Self to Curator (with annexures), 19th December, 1879.

Do. do. 13th February, 1880.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. H. THOMAS.

The Curator of Intestate Estates, for favour of report.—J.G.L.I., 9 August, 1881.

The Curator

of Intestate Estates.—W. E. PLUNKETT, B.C., 10/8/81.

## No. 17.

## Mr. H. C. Colyer to The Under Secretary of Justice.

W. R. Bain, deceased.

Sir,

128, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 18 August, 1881.

Referring to your letter to me in this matter of the 29th July last, will you please inform me whether the report therein mentioned has been furnished, and what is the present position of the matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY C. COLYER.

Remind Curator *re* report on Mr. Thomas's letter sent to him, B.C., 10th August.—19/8/81.  
Curator, 20/8/81.

## No. 18.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 August, 1881.

Not having received a reply to my B.C. of the 10th instant, forwarding letter from Mr. W. H. Thomas, C.P.S., Moruya, respecting the intestate estate of W. R. Bain, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to draw your attention thereto, and request the favour of your *early answer*.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 19.

## No. 19.

## The Curator of Intestate Estates to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Supreme Court, 22 August, 1881.

I have the honor to forward herewith :—

1. Letter from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to myself of the 20th May last, and the several documents detailed at foot.
2. A copy of my report of 23rd May last.
3. A copy of a letter from Mr. Bawden to Mr. Thomas, of the 12th day of February, 1880.
4. The original particulars and conditions of sale.

I have, &amp;c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,  
Curator of Intestate Estates.

[Enclosures.]

(1.)

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Sir,

The Treasury, N.S.W., Sydney, 20 May, 1881.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to hand you enclosed the documents detailed at foot, and to request that you will be good enough to report how the matter now stands, and to state whether Mr. Thomas acted in strict accordance with instructions in allowing Mr. Bawden to sell in the manner indicated in the enclosures.

I have, &c.,  
G. EAGAR.

1. Extract from appendix to report of Mr. Inspector Kirkpatrick on the public accounts at Grafton (intestate estate of W. R. Bain).
2. Extract from explanatory letter of Mr. W. H. Thomas, late C.P.S. at Grafton.

(2.)

The Estate of W. R. Bain, deceased.

I HAVE examined all the papers in my office in connection with this estate, and from the information I have derived from these I have the honor to report as follows :—

Order to collect, 16th May, 1878. Mr. Thomas, Curator's Grafton Agent, put deceased's land into the hands of Mr. Bawden, auctioneer of Grafton, for sale. He put it up to auction in June, 1878, and it was sold for £450.

The deposit was not paid, and so the sale fell through. Thomas then consented to Bawden's selling by private contract, and it was shortly afterwards sold, accordingly to W. Maher, for £450. Bawden took Maher's promissory-note for this amount.

Thomas alleges in his letter to the Curator that there was great delay in Sydney in getting the transfer to Maher prepared, and that it was not ready for the Curator to sign till October, 1879.

Curator has signed the transfer, which is dated 4th October, 1879.

Bawden has received and misappropriated the £450, and he has since become insolvent.

So far as the papers in the estate disclose, Curator was not informed that the sale to Maher had not been for cash until after he had signed the transfer.

I enclose a copy of the regulations of my predecessor to his Agents.

By the 7th of these it will be seen that his Agents were empowered to sell only for cash.

In the extract, however, from the letter of Mr. Thomas, of the 21st March last, to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, which forms part of this correspondence, it appears that the sale by Mr. Bawden on terms was sanctioned by my predecessor. Mr. Thomas' words are these, "My impression is that before giving my sanction I obtained the authority of the Curator."

Mr. Colyer, the solicitor for the next of kin of the deceased, has demanded of me that I pay to them the amount of the purchase money received by Mr. Bawden and unaccounted for by him. This of course I have declined to do. I have taken no steps against the purchaser to complete his purchase by paying to me his purchase money, and to take up his conveyance, on the assumption that the payment of it to the auctioneer was unauthorized in point of law.

As to whether, under all the circumstances of the case, my predecessor or his agent, Mr. Thomas, or both of them, are protected from liability by the 6th section of 15 Victoria No. 8 is a question to be determined by a Jury.

FRED. CHAPMAN,  
Curator.

23/5/81.

(3.)

Mr. T. Bawden to W. H. Thomas, Esq., J.P.

Re Bain's estate.

Dear Sir,

Grafton, 12 February, 1880.

With reference to this matter, I regret very much that it cannot be closed at once, chiefly through delays not created by myself.

When the property was sold to Meigher on the promissory note I was fully aware there would be considerable delay before the title would be ready to hand over to him, and in taking the promissory note from him, which I did on my own responsibility, I did so as his agent, to hold it pending completion of the transaction, and there has been nothing done since to alter those relations.

Times, as you are aware, have much altered since then, and there is now some difficulty in squaring the matter again between Meigher and myself, but which can be got over without doubt in a few weeks.

I would say this in addition, that the land would not have realized anything like the amount which has to be paid by Meigher if it had been sold on any other terms, nor would it at the present time bring anything like so much if sold for cash or on terms.

Under all the circumstances therefore, in the interest of the estate, I would say it is far better to allow time for Meigher's purchase to be completed, which he is anxious to do.

I am, &c.,  
T. BAWDEN.

(4.)

Conditions and Terms of Sale for the

to be sold by Auction by Thomas Bawden, at his rooms, Prince-street, Grafton, on Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1878.

Particulars.

ALL the right, title, and interest of the Curator of Intestate Estates, in all that piece of land being original portion 122 of 44 acres, situated in the parish of Harwood, county of Clarence, on Harwood Island.

This farm is sold subject to an overdue mortgage to R. B. Hill, dated 9th May, 1873, to secure £100 and interest at 11 per cent. payable half-yearly, and eighteen months' interest is in arrear up to May last.

And also original portion 121 of 44 acres, situated on Harwood Island aforesaid. This is a conditional purchase from the Crown under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and 5s. per acre only has been paid in respect thereof.

Both parcels are sold subject to a lien on crops to the Colonial Sugar-refining Company to secure the sum of £30, and also to his agreements with the said Company, dated respectively 23rd April, 1877, and 14th November, 1877, whereby the said W. R. Bain agreed to grow ten acres sugar-cane and deliver the same to the said Company for five years from 1st January, 1879.

Sold by order and on account of

Conditions



*Conditions of Sale.*

1. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser and in the event of any dispute the lot in dispute shall be put up again at any former bidding and re-sold.
2. No person shall retract his or her bidding, and the vendor or his agent shall be at liberty to bid once for each lot.
3. Upon the fall of the hammer the purchaser shall pay down to the auctioneer in cash the whole amount of the purchase money.
4. The vendor will within a reasonable time after the day of sale deliver to the purchaser, on application to the vendor's solicitor, an abstract of title of the property sold, but shall not be called upon to produce any deed or evidence of title not in his possession, and shall not be bound to furnish any attested copies of deeds or other documents, and the purchaser shall not be entitled to require any other or better title than the abstract so to be furnished shall disclose, no objection or requisition shall be made in respect to the title to the said land, which, as regards portion 122 mentioned in the particulars, consists of a Crown grant to the said W. R. Bain, subject to the said mortgage. Portion 121 is a conditional purchase in the name of the said W. R. Bain.
5. All attested copies or evidences of title which the purchaser shall require, and which the vendor is able and willing to furnish, shall be furnished at the expense of the purchaser, and the purchaser shall tender to the vendor a conveyance for approval and execution by the vendor within fourteen days from the delivery of the abstract.
6. No error or misdescription shall annul the sale, but compensation shall be made or given as the case may require, by the usual mode of arbitration.
7. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with the conditions or terms of sale, the deposit shall be absolutely forfeited to the vendor, who shall be at liberty, with or without notice, to re-sell the lot in question either by public auction or private contract, and subject to any special conditions and stipulations, at the risk and cost of the purchaser at this sale; and any deficiency at such second sale; and all cost and expenses attending the same, shall be paid by the purchaser at this sale, as and for liquidated damages; it shall not be necessary to tender any deed or conveyance to such defaulter.

*Terms of Sale.*

That upon the fall of the hammer the purchaser shall pay into the hands of the auctioneer the whole amount of the purchase money.

Subject to the preceding conditions and terms of sale, I hereby agree to and do purchase the lot or lots to which our names are attached, and at the price there stated.

The lot for £450.

WILLIAM MEIGHER.

Confirmed.—T. BAWDEN.

THE previous papers in this matter have been referred through the Crown Solicitor for the opinion of the Attorney General as to the liability of the Government to re-pay the purchase money of certain land sold by Curator's Agent at Grafton, retained by auctioneer, who afterwards became insolvent. These papers should perhaps also be laid before the Attorney General with reference to former papers.

24/8/81.

The Crown Solicitor, J.G.L.I., 25 August, 1881. B.C., 30 August, 1881.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

## No. 20.

Mr. H. C. Colyer to The Under Secretary of Justice.

W. R. Bain, deceased.

Sir,

123, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 15 September, 1881.

I am anxiously awaiting a letter from you informing me of the position of this matter. I have received a further communication from Ireland, and do not know how to reply.

I have, &c.,

HENRY C. COLYER.

The Crown Solicitor, with reference to former papers forwarded on 30th August for the Attorney General's opinion.—B.C., 15th September, 1881, W. E. PLUNKETT. Mr. Colyer informed, 15/9/81.

## No. 21.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. H. C. Colyer.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 September, 1881.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of this date, further respecting the estate of W. R. Bain deceased, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that your communication has been forwarded to the Crown Solicitor, with reference to former papers in the matter, sent to him on the 30th ultimo, for the opinion of the Attorney General, whose attention will be again invited to the subject.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 22.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, 23 September, 1881.

I do myself the honor to return herewith the papers forwarded to me under B.C., 15/9/81, relating to the intestate estate of W. R. Bain, and to state that I have submitted them to Mr. Attorney General Wisdom, a copy of whose advising thereon will be found upon the other side.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

## [Enclosure.]

## OPINION.

I do not think that the Government is under any legal liability to make good to the representative of the late Mr. W. R. Bain the amount of purchase money referred to. In my opinion the Government is not responsible for the acts of the Curator or his Agents, and it is very undesirable that it should assume any such responsibility. It may be pointed out that, although the Curator and his Agents are not liable for acts done by them *bona fide* in the performance of their duties, they are liable if it can be shown that such acts were done "not only illegally but wilfully or with gross negligence (15 Vic. No. 8, sec. 6.)"

ROBERT WISDOM,

A.G.,

21/9/81.

Mr. H. C. Colyer and the Curator may be informed in terms of the Attorney General's opinion.—  
J.G.L.L., 26th Sept., /81. Mr. Colyer, with copy, 27/9/81. The Curator, with copy, 27/9/81. Treasury, with copy, 30/9/81.

## No. 23.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 September, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, and previous correspondence, in connection with the sale of certain land in the intestate estate of W. R. Bain, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that the papers in the matter having been submitted to the Attorney General, he has written an opinion on the subject, of which the following is a copy, viz.:—"I do not think that the Government is under any legal liability to make good to the representative of the late Mr. W. R. Bain the amount of purchase money referred to. In my opinion the Government is not responsible for the acts of the Curator or his Agents, and it is very undesirable that it should assume any such responsibility. It may be pointed out that, although the Curator and his Agents are not liable for acts done by them *bona fide* in the performance of their duties, they are liable if it can be shown that such acts were done not only illegally but wilfully or with gross negligence (15 Vic. No. 8, sec. 6.)"

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 24.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. H. C. Colyer.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 September, 1881.

Referring to my letter of the 15th instant and previous correspondence in connection with the sale of certain land in the intestate estate of W. R. Bain, I am now directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that the Attorney General has written an opinion on the subject, of which the following is a copy, viz.:—"I do not think that the Government is under any legal liability to make good to the representative of the late Mr. W. R. Bain the amount of purchase money referred to. In my opinion the Government is not responsible for the acts of the Curator or his Agents, and it is very undesirable that it should assume any such responsibility. It may be pointed out that, although the Curator and his Agents are not liable for acts done by them *bona fide* in the performance of their duties, they are liable if it can be shown that such acts were done not only illegally but wilfully or with gross negligence (15 Vic. No. 8, sec. 6.)"

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 25.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 30 September, 1881.

In transmitting the enclosed Treasury papers *re* intestate estate of W. R. Bain, and copy of letter of 3rd ultimo, from the Curator of Intestate Estates, together with Counsel's opinion in the matter, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that the papers having been submitted to the Attorney General he has written an opinion thereon, of which the following is a copy, viz.:—"I do not think that the Government is under any legal liability to make good to the representative of the late Mr. W. R. Bain the amount of purchase money referred to. In my opinion the Government is not responsible for the acts of the Curator or his agents, and it is very undesirable that it should assume any such responsibility. It may be pointed out that, although the Curator and his Agents are not liable for acts done by them *bona fide* in the performance of their duties, they are liable if it can be shown that such acts were done not only illegally but wilfully or with gross negligence (15 Vic. No. 8, sec. 6.)"

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

Mr. Thomson, 4/10.—G.E.

## No. 26.

## The Sub-Curator to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Estate of W. R. Bain.

Sir,

Curator's Office, Supreme Court, 15 November, 1881.

I have the honor to forward herewith:—

1. Telegram—Agent to Curator, with telegram Curator to Agent, in reply, endorsed.
2. Letter—Agent to Curator, enclosing affidavit of death and giving particulars of property.
3. Telegram from Agent to Curator for permission to sell land, with telegram Curator to Agent, in reply, endorsed.

4.

4. Letter Curator to Agent—to sell right, title, and interest, &c., in land.
5. Letter Curator to Agent, as to cause of delay, forwarding assets.
6. Letter Agent to Curator, with account sales and explaining delay.
7. Letter Agent to Curator, further explaining cause of delay.
8. Copy telegram Curator to agent—that papers not sent for signature. Copy telegram, agent to Curator—papers with Meillon's agents. Copy letter, R. W. Robberds to agent—that certificate would issue shortly.
9. Letter Gannon & M'Laughlin to R. W. Robberds, forwarding grant for purpose of transmission.
10. Letter Gannon & M'Laughlin to R. W. Robberds, enclosing transfer for execution.
11. Copy letter R. W. Robberds to Curator's agent, asking if purchase money paid. Copy letter, agent to R. W. Robberds—that £200 paid, rest by bills.
12. Copy letter Agent to T. Bawden, for account sales and papers relating to property. Copy letter, agent to Curator, forwarding contract and account sales. Copy telegram Curator to agent—to send purchase money as shown in account sales.
13. Letter agent to Curator, in reply to telegram.
14. Letter Bawden to Curator, explaining delay. Telegram, Curator to Bawden—to settle with Agent at once.
15. Letter Bawden to Thomas—that he held promissory note as agent for Mcigher.
16. Letter Agent to Curator, forwarding letter, Bawden to Thomas.
17. Letter Agent (Clarke) to Curator, for instructions *re* land.
18. Letter H. Colyer to Curator, for assets on behalf next kin.
19. Letter H. Colyer to Curator, requesting answer to last letter.
20. Copy letter Henry Colyer to Curator, urging reply to his letter, 16 June, 1880. Copy letter, Curator to Henry Colyer, in reply. Copy letter H. Colyer to Curator, in answer to last letter.
21. Letter to H. Colyer, stating amount of assets.
22. Copy letter Curator to Agent—to compel Meigher to complete.
23. Letter Agent to Curator, in reply.

I have, &c.,  
THOS. POWELL,  
Sub-Curator.

[Enclosures.]

(1.)

Telegram from Agent for Curator, Grafton, to Curator of Intestate Estates, Supreme Court, Sydney.

*Re* Bain, deceased, murdered at Palmer's Island, see telegrams in late Sydney papers—Intestate—affidavit, &c., by post—valuable property left—farms, growing crops, &c. Sectarian feeling very bitter—dangerous to go near the place—can get nobody as yet to take charge. Will you authorize me to visit property—40 miles from Grafton—I think it necessary—nobody would perhaps molest me—I should have police protection. Please wire.

Telegram :—The property must be protected, and you may either go to the farm or send some one, as you think best.—T.M.S., 1/5/78.

Put with papers in estate.—T.M.S.

(2.)

Curator's Agent to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Sir,

*Re* W. R. Bain, deceased, intestate.

Grafton, 2 May, 1878.

Enclosed I have the honor to forward affidavit of death in this matter, and to request that you will procure the necessary order to collect.

Deceased was killed on Easter Monday—as far as we know—in a quarrel between himself and some member of the Roman Catholic body. Deceased was an Orangeman. So strong is the sectarian bitterness engendered by this unfortunate affair that it will be difficult to get anybody to take charge of the property. I am, however, about to visit it myself, and am in hopes that I shall succeed in taking a man with me to put in charge. In the meantime all movable property has already been taken possession of by the Orange Society in this district, and will be delivered to me whenever I require. Deceased's papers are now in my possession.

The property consists of two farms, on the river, about 40 miles from this. Each contains 44 acres. The one is a conditional purchase, upon which deceased was paying interest; the other is a freehold, mortgaged to Mr. Joseph Meillon for £100. There are some costs and interest due on this mortgage, not exceeding £20. I believe that the right, title, and interest in the former would sell for £8 per acre, and the equity of redemption of the latter would probably realize £400.

What live stock there is on the farms I don't know yet, but probably very little, and the rest of the chattels do not exceed in value £20.

If necessary I will again advise you herein.

I have, &c.,  
W. H. THOMAS,  
Agent.

(3.)

Telegram from Curator's Agent, Grafton, to Curator Intestate Estates, Supreme Court, Sydney.

*Re* Bain, am I to take steps to sell land of deceased?

Telegram :—All property had better be realized at once. Letter by post.—T.M.S.

Send a letter with reference to the sale of the land that he is only to sell my right, title, and interest as Curator in and to the land; that I cannot enter into any covenants, except that I have done nothing to encumber.—T.M.S.

Telegram sent and letter posted, 27th May, 1878.—E.B.

(4.)

The Curator of Intestate Estates to Agent, Grafton.

*Re* Bain.

Sir,

Curator's Office, Supreme Court, 27 May, 1878.

With reference to the sale of the land in this estate, I have the honor to inform you that you can only sell my right, title, and interest as Curator in and to the said land, and be good enough to point out to intending purchasers that I cannot enter into any covenants except that I have done nothing to encumber.

I have, &c.  
T. M. SLATTERY,  
Curator of Intestate Estates.

(5.)

(5.)

## The Curator of Intestate Estates to Agent, Grafton.

Estate of W. R. Bain.

Sir, Curator's Office, Supreme Court, 9 December, 1878.  
Inquiries having been made as to the amount to credit of this estate, I find that although you received authority to collect in May last, a period of six months ago, you have not forwarded any draft for money realized by sale of the estate. I have the honor to request an explanation of the delay and a draft for amount already realized, with account sales, &c., as per regulations.

I have, &c.,  
T. M. SLATTERY,  
Curator of Intestate Estates.

(6.)

## Curator's Agent to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

W. R. Bain deceased.

Sir, Grafton, 12 December, 1878.  
Herewith I beg to forward account sales and vouchers in connection with sale of personal effects in above estate, together with draft for £17 6s. 7d., being balance in hand.

My reason for delaying this matter is that the sale of the real estate was surrounded with so much difficulty that I placed it in the hands of Mr. Bawden, who employed Mr. Joseph Meillon to draw up all necessary legal documents. The land was sold, but although I have repeatedly asked when affairs would be settled, all I can learn from Mr. Meillon is that the delay is caused in the Registrar General's Office (Real Property Branch).

I have, &c.,  
W. H. THOMAS,  
Agent.

Draft for £17 6s. 7d. received.—T.M.S., 23/12/78. To be acknowledged. Acknowledged, 28th Dec., 1878.—E.B.

## The Agent to the Curator of Intestate Estates at Grafton, in account with the Intestate Estate of W. R. Bain.

Dr.

Cr.

1878.		£	s.	d.	1878.		£	s.	d.	
June 6 ...	To net proceeds of sale by auction of goods and chattels of deceased, as per account sales.....	27	7	3	June 10...	By paid George Geddies for taking charge of property, 32 days @ 6/-	9	12	0	
„ 22 ...	„ Cash for potatoes.....	0	5	0	Aug. 2...	By paid Madgwick & Baker, advertising .....	0	3	0	
Aug. 6 ...	„ „ old plough .....	1	0	0	Dec. 13...	By paid Gray & M'Naughten, advertising .....	0	13	6	
					„ 13...	By Agent's commission.....	0	17	2	
					„ 13...	Balance by draft to Curator .....	17	6	7	
		£	28	12	3		£	28	12	3

W. H. THOMAS,  
Agent.

(7.)

## Curator's Agent to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Re W. R. Bain.

Sir, Grafton, 3 March, 1879.  
Mr. Meillon, the solicitor who managed the sale of the real estate, herein informs me that the reason the proceeds of sale have not been sent is, that he cannot obtain your signature to the deed of transfer.

I have, &c.,  
W. H. THOMAS,  
Agent.

Mr. Robberds,—Is this correct?—T.M.S., 10/3/79. Send a telegram to Mr. Thomas to say that the papers have not been sent on to me for signature; also send a telegram to Mr. Meillon asking him to expedite this matter.—T.M.S., 14/3/79. Both telegrams sent 18th March, 1879.—E.B.

(8.)

## Telegram from Curator of Intestate Estates to Agent, Grafton.

THE papers *in re* Bain have not been sent on to me for signature.

18 March, 1879.

## Telegram from Curator's Agent, Grafton, to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Re Bain. Have again seen Mr. Meillon. Tells me papers with his agents, Sydney, who have been to your office. You were out of town. Mr. Meillon writing Agents this post.

19 March, 1879.

## Mr. R. W. Robberds to Curator's Agent, Grafton.

Re Bain, deceased.

Dear Sir, 159, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 2 May, 1879.  
This matter is now being proceeded with. The application by the Curator of Intestate Estates for a Transmission Certificate has been lodged at the Real Property Office. The certificate will issue, I expect, in about a month.

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. ROBBERDS,  
(per W.H.R.)

(9.)

## Messrs Gannon &amp; M'Laughlin to Mr. R. W. Robberds.

Bain, deceased.

Dear Sir, Temple Court, King-street, Sydney, 15 April, 1879.  
We send you herewith Land Grant, vol. 184, folio 129, to William Robinson Bain, of 44 acres, on Harwood Island, portion 122. We desire to obtain a transfer by the Curator of the Intestate Estates of William Robinson Bain, deceased, of this land.

Please take the necessary steps to enable the Curator to transfer. We shall be obliged by your early attention to this matter.

Yours truly,  
GANNON & M'LAUGHLIN,  
(per M.R.K.)

(10.)

13

(10.)

Messrs. Gannon &amp; M'Laughlin to Mr. R. W. Robberds.

Slattery to Maher.

Dear Sir,

Herewith we send you transfer for execution by the transferror.

Temple Court, King-street, Sydney, 2 October, 1879.

Yours, &amp;c.,

GANNON & M'LAUGHLIN,  
(per W.C.G.)

(11.)

Mr. R. W. Robberds to Curator's Agent, Grafton.

Slattery (Bain, deceased) to Maher.

Dear Sir,

I have at length obtained a transmission certificate in favour of the Curator of the land belonging to the intestate which you sold as Agent for the Curator, to William Maher, for £450. Mr. Maher's solicitor has applied to me for a transfer of this land to his client. Will you let me know if you have received the purchase money, so that I may be in a position to deal with the matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

R. W. ROBBERDS (per W.H.R.)

Curator's Agent to Mr. R. W. Robberds.

Slattery (Bain, deceased) to Maher.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of yours of the 6th inst. In reference hereto Mr. Bawden, whom I employed as auctioneer to sell for me, informs me that Mr. Maher has paid £200 cash and the balance by bills. I have also seen Mr. Maher's solicitor, who tells me that he believes his client will meet the bills directly they are presented. Mr. Bawden has promised to let me have the account sale and the money next week. I think, therefore, that you can safely get Mr. Slattery's signature to the transfer and hold it pending further advice from me.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. H. THOMAS,  
Agent.

(12.)

Curator's Agent to Mr. T. Bawden.

Re Bain, deceased.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of a telegram from the Curator of Intestate Estates directing me to send him at once copy contract, bills and deposit, with all other papers herein. As I understand from you that the sale to Maher of the real property in the above estate has been or is at any moment ready to be completed, I shall feel obliged if you will let me have your account sale as well as any papers relating to this property which may be in your possession. I should be glad to receive your reply to this in time to allow me to communicate with the Curator by the next mail.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. H. THOMAS,  
Agent for the Curator.

Curator's Agent to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Re W. R. Bain, deceased.

Sir,

In compliance with the request contained in your telegram of the 17th instant, I now forward contract in connection with the sale of the real estate of above-named deceased and auctioneer's account sales. The property was surrounded by so many difficulties that I deemed it better in the interest of the estate to put it in the hands of Mr. Bawden for sale, because I believed that his intimate acquaintance with matters of this sort would enable him to procure a much better price than I could hope to obtain.

After a great deal of correspondence with the Sugar Company the land was at last submitted for sale at public auction in June, 1878. It was knocked down to a purchaser at, I believe, £450, but as he did not pay the deposit the sale fell through. Mr. Bawden then told me that regarding the encumbrances on the land he had doubts about being able to sell it by auction, and suggested that he should be allowed to sell it privately. To this I consented, and a few days after he informed me that he had sold it to one Maher, for £450, for which he had taken his promissory-note, which would be taken up as soon as the title was ready.

Mr. Meillon acted as solicitor for Mr. Bawden in preparing the conditions of sale; he was also the solicitor for the purchaser and for the mortgagee (R. B. Hill).

I did not apply to Mr. Bawden for the promissory-note and for his account sales at the time of the sale: first because I did not suppose Mr. Bawden could give me either until the promissory-note was realized, and secondly, matters were in a very different position then from what they are now. I then considered the promissory-note to be as safe in Mr. Bawden's possession as if I had had it in my own safe, and did not for a moment doubt but that the money would be forthcoming directly the title was made right.

During 1878 I made repeated inquiries of Mr. Meillon about what was being done, and the answer I usually got was that there was delay in Sydney about obtaining the transmission certificate; at length I received from you the telegram, copy of which is herewith marked A, to which I replied (copy marked B.) Shortly afterwards I wrote to Mr. Robberds urging him to push the matter forward, and in reply received his letter (copy C.) On the 1st September Mr. Robberds again wrote to me and asked me to procure a declaration that deceased was unmarried. This I at once procured and forwarded, and I heard nothing more of the matter until Mr. Robberds' letter of the 6th October last (copy D.) My reply thereto E is also herewith.

You will thus observe that it was not until about two months ago that I was in a position to tell the purchaser that the transfer was ready for your signature, and to ask for the money and account sales from Mr. Bawden. This I did, and have during the last-mentioned period urged him over and over again to settle with me. I have also had many conversations with Mr. Meillon on the same subject. I never could get anything but promises.

On receipt of your telegram I wrote to Mr. Bawden the letter (copy F.) He called on me next morning and told me that he could not let me have the proceeds of the sale till after Christmas; that in fact it was not completed, and would not be till the first week in January. Upon my asking if he meant that the promissory-note for the balance, £250, had not yet been retired, he said, "Yes, that was the case." I reminded him that he had received by his own admission £200, and that I must at least have that. After a little more conversation he promised to let me have it to-day.

This afternoon he forwarded me the account sales herewith and the contract, together with a message that he hoped to let me have the proceeds next week.

It would be in vain that I should conceal from you what I know, and painful as the task is my duty as your Agent compels me to make the following statement:—

Mr. Bawden received from Maher a promissory-note for £450, for what term I do not know. It was discounted by the Bank of New South Wales for Mr. Bawden, who received the proceeds. Subsequently Maher paid off £200, and the balance

balance was received by another promissory-note for £250. This was likewise discounted on Mr. Bawden's account. It arrived at maturity and was dishonored, whereupon the Bank threatened proceedings against Maher. Within the last few days I am informed by Mr. Meillon that Maher gave him £250 to retire that promissory-note, and this has been done. Hence Maher has paid every farthing of the purchase money. I have only, in conclusion, to express my great regret that there was so much delay in procuring the transmission certificate, &c. Had the business been completed last year, or indeed early this, all would have been right, and I should have been able to get the money.

I have, &c.,  
W. H. THOMAS, Agent.

I have just seen Mr. Colyer and his client, Mr. Atkins, who holds a power-of-attorney from all the next of kin in Ireland, and at their suggestion the following telegram to be sent to Mr. Thomas:—"Re Bain's estate. Attorney for next of kin demanding proceeds of estate. If you send the whole of the purchase money as per Bawden's account sales, probably matters will be settled, otherwise it is likely much complication will arise, and you will, I think, in such case be seriously prejudiced."—T.M.S., 3/2/80.

Curator of Intestate Estates, in account with T. Bawden,—

	£	s.	d.
By net proceeds as per account sales, Estate W. R. Bain ... ..	425	7	6
<i>Dr.</i>			
To amount outstanding ... ..	250	0	0
Credit balance ... ..	175	7	6
E. & O.E.			
Grafton, 19th December, 1879.			

Estate of the late W. R. Bain, per the Curator of Intestate Estates, in account with T. Bawden,—

All the right, title, and interest of the Curator of Intestate Estates in and to certain lands belonging to the estate of the late W. R. Bain, as described in the particulars attached to the conditions of sale of 28th June, 1878, and subject to the encumbrance and conditions there described, for ... ..	450	0	0
<i>Charges,—</i>			
To commission ... ..	22	10	0
To advertising ... ..	1	15	0
To Bills and slips ... ..	0	7	6
	24	12	6
Net proceeds .. ..	£425	7	6
E. & O.E.			
Grafton, 28th June, 1879.			

(13.)

Curator's Agent to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Re Bain, deceased.

Sir,

Grafton, 3 Feby., 1880.

On receipt of your telegram of this day in reference to the above matter I immediately saw Mr. Bawden, who told me that he would himself communicate with you by this mail. I need hardly say that he did not give me the purchase money you refer to.

Excuse me if I say that I cannot see how I am likely to be prejudiced. I have only acted as your Agent, and in that capacity did what I thought best in the interests of the estate. Not one act of unnecessary delay or of neglect can be charged against me. That there was grievous delay in Sydney about perfecting the title there can be no doubt, though I am unaware where the blame rests. I only know that eighteen months elapsed before the transfer was ready for your signature.

The whole matter has been a source of great anxiety to me, and I of course am extremely sorry that anything should have gone wrong; I am not however without hope that everything will even yet be satisfactorily arranged. No effort of mine will be wanting to effect such a result.

I have, &c.,  
W. H. THOMAS,  
Agent.

Telegram:—I have just seen solicitor acting for attorney of next of kin. He will hear of no delay. He threatens disagreeable proceedings. Ask Bawden to settle at once, as I am powerless to interfere.—T.M.S., 11/2/80.

(14.)

Mr. T. Bawden to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Re Bain's estate.

(Private.)

Dear Sir,

Grafton, 3 Feby., 1880.

Mr. Thomas has just called upon me re this matter and showed me your telegram. I am very sorry there should be delay over this matter, but circumstances have arisen making it impossible for me to put my hand upon the money for a month or six weeks. I ask you, therefore, as a great personal favour to myself, to kindly give further time, when I feel assured you will find the money forthcoming.

I am sorry indeed to be compelled to ask this delay, but times have been very bad and the Bank has unfortunately restricted operations both on my private and trust accounts in such a way as precludes my drawing a cheque for the amounts. I have some £25,000 outstanding accounts due to me, but the state of the district is such that it is almost impossible to get money in.

Trusting that you will kindly do this for me,—

I have, &c.,  
THOS. BAWDEN.

Telegram:—I have just seen solicitor acting for attorney of next of kin. He will hear of no delay, and as the matter is serious let me urge you to see Mr. Thomas and settle with him at once.—T.M.S., 10/2/80.

Both this and the other telegram sent on Wednesday morning.—E.B., 11/2/80.

(15.)

Mr. T. Bawden to Curator's Agent.

Re Bain's estate.

Dear Sir,

Grafton, 12 February, 1880.

With reference to this matter I regret very much that it cannot be closed at once, chiefly through delays not created by myself.

When the property was sold to Meigher, on the promissory-note, I was fully aware there would be considerable delay before the title would be ready to hand over to him, and in taking the promissory-note from him, which I did on my own responsibility, I did so as his agent to hold it pending completion of the transaction, and there has been nothing done since to alter those relations.

Times, as you are aware, have much altered since then, and there is now more difficulty in squaring the matter up between Meigher and myself, but which can be got over without doubt in a few weeks.

I would say this in addition, that the land would not have realized anything like the amount which has been paid by Meigher if it had been sold on any other terms, nor would it at the present time bring anything like so much if sold for cash or on terms.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, in the interest of the estate, I would say it is far better to allow time for Meigher's purchase to be completed, which he is anxious to do.

I have, &c.,  
T. BAWDEN.

(16.)

Curator's Agent to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Sir,

Re Bain.

Grafton, 13 February, 1880.

I beg to forward a letter which I have received from Mr. Bawden.

It appears to me that you have no alternative but to treat the sale by Mr. Bawden to Maher as an abortive one, and to resell. Mr. Bawden seems to have acted throughout as Maher's agent.

You know nothing of Maher. You have not received the purchase money from him, nor have I as your Agent.

Maher no doubt has his remedy, but I submit that it is against Bawden and not you.

Perhaps, as Mr. Bawden suggests, it would be better to allow a little time for him and Maher to settle.

I have, &c.,  
W. H. THOMAS,  
Agent.

(17.)

Curator's Agent (Mr. Clarke) to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Sir,

Police Office, Grafton, 18 May, 1880.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether any further action is to be taken by me in reference to the sale of the real estate of the deceased in the intestate estate mentioned in the margin, the conveyance of which cannot be completed, for reasons which I understand have already been brought under your notice by the late Agent at this place.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM CLARKE,  
Curator's Agent.

(18.)

Mr. H. C. Colyer to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

128, Elizabeth-street, 16 June, 1880.

Sir,

Re W. R. Bain, deceased.

I have the honor to request that such assets in this estate as are still undisposed of, together with the proceeds of such as have been sold, be handed over to Robert Atkins, the attorney, for the next-of-kin of the abovenamed deceased, to whom letters of administration were granted on the twenty-fifth day of October last.

Your early attention to this matter will greatly oblige, as the delay which has already occurred has caused much distress to those concerned.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY C. COLYER,  
Proctor for the said Robert Atkins.

(19.)

Mr. H. C. Colyer to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

128, Elizabeth-street, 29 July, 1880.

Sir,

Re W. R. Bain, deceased.

I beg to remind you that my letter of 16th June last is still unanswered. Kindly give the matter immediate attention, as those interested in the estate are suffering much for want of money.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY C. COLYER.

(20.)

Mr. H. C. Colyer to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

128, Elizabeth-street, 25 June, 1880.

Sir,

Estate of W. R. Bain, deceased.

Enclosed is a copy of the correspondence which has taken place between you and myself. Kindly favour me with an immediate and definite reply to my letter of 16th June, 1880, that I may know how to act.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY C. COLYER.

Curator of Intestate Estates to Mr. H. C. Colyer.

Curator's Office, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, 2 February, 1881.

Dear Sir,

Estate of W. R. Bain.

Since my interview with you last week I have investigated the matter to which your letter of the 16th June last has reference, with the following result:—

Order to collect, 16th May, 1878. Mr. Thomas, Curator's Grafton Agent, put deceased's land into hands of Mr. Bawden, auctioneer, of Grafton, for sale. He put it up to auction in June, 1878, and it was sold for £450. The deposit was not paid, and so the sale fell through. Thomas then consented to Bawden's selling by private contract, and it was shortly afterwards sold accordingly to W. Maher for £450. Bawden took Maher's promissory note for this amount.

Thomas alleges in his letter to Curator that there was great delay in Sydney in getting the transfer to Maher prepared, and that it was not ready for Curator to sign till October, 1879.

Curator has signed the transfer, which is dated 4th October, 1879.

Bawden has received and misappropriated the £450, and he has since become insolvent.

So far as the papers in the estate disclose, Curator was not informed that the sale to Maher had not been for cash until after he had signed the transfer.

Curator's printed general instructions to his country Agents are always to sell for cash only.

You had better satisfy yourself as to the correctness of these facts by an inspection of the papers in my office relating to this estate.

I have, &c.,  
FRED. CHAPMAN,  
Curator.

Mr. H. C. Colyer to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

128, Elizabeth-street, 3 February, 1881.

Sir,

Estate of W. R. Bain.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 2nd instant, but respectfully submit that it contains no answer to mine of 16th June last. Kindly inform me what course you propose to adopt in reference to the request therein contained.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY C. COLYER.  
(21.)

(21.)

The Curator of Intestate Estates to Mr. H. C. Colyer.

Estate of W. R. Bain.

Curator's Office, Supreme Court, 5 July, 1881.

Sir, I am in receipt of your favour of the 25th ultimo. I have a balance in hand to credit of this estate of £8 1s. 6d. This amount, less the Government fees, I am ready to pay over to the administrator.

I have, &c.,  
FRED. CHAPMAN,  
Curator.

(22.)

The Curator of Intestate Estates to Mr. W. H. Thomas.

Curator's Office, Supreme Court, 3 August, 1881.

Dear Sir,

Estate of W. R. Bain.

I have received a letter from the Under Secretary of Justice, in which he instructs me as follows:—  
"I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have the goodness to take immediate steps to compel Meigher to complete his purchase at once by the payment of the purchase money, and that you will inform Mr. Thomas that in consequence of his unauthorized action as your Agent, in regard to the sale of the land, he will be held responsible for any loss which may accrue in the event of Meigher's failing to complete his purchase at the original price."

I have, &c.,  
FRED. CHAPMAN,  
Curator.

(23.)

Mr. W. H. Thomas to The Curator of Intestate Estates.

Dear Sir,

*Re* W. R. Bain deceased.

Moruya, 5 August, 1881.

I have received yours of the 3rd instant, and am writing to Grafton on the subject.  
I fail to see how I can be made responsible unless fraud or culpable negligence can be shown. And whereas the latter can be very easily shown to have occurred in Sydney, and not in Grafton, it seems to me that the responsibility will be found in the former place. Fifteen months elapsed from the sale of the land to the procuring of the transmission certificate by your predecessor.

I have, &c.,  
W. H. THOMAS,  
Curator.



1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(ADMINISTRATION OF THE DOG ACT IN SCONE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 July, 1881.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 31st March, 1881, That His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House, Return showing,—

- “(1.) The names of all persons who registered dogs at the Court of Petty Sessions, Scone, between the 1st day of October, 1880, and the 1st day of December following, with the dates of such registration respectively.
- “(2.) The names of all persons in the Scone District summoned for keeping unregistered dogs during such period, with the dates of the issuing of such summonses.
- “(3.) The names of all persons who have paid fines for keeping unregistered dogs without being summoned, together with the dates of such payments.
- “(4.) The names of all persons convicted of the last-named offence who had not been summoned, together with the names of the adjudicating magistrates in each case.
- “(5.) Also copies of all convictions for the last-mentioned offence during such period in the said District and of the depositions in each case; also copies of all correspondence upon the subject of the Administration of the Dog Act in Scone, between J. McLaughlin, and the Colonial Treasurer, and Minister for Justice, and between the Minister for Justice, and the Bench of Magistrates, and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Scone.

*(Mr. McLaughlin.)*

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P., to Hon. J. Watson, Colonial Treasurer, <i>re</i> administration of Dog Act at Scone, minutes thereon. 28 December, 1880 .....	2
2. Under Secretary of Justice to Bench of Magistrates, Scone, enclosing copy of No. 1 for report. 20 January, 1881 .....	2
3. Same to J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P., informing him of reference to Bench, Scone, 24 January, 1881 .....	2
4. Dr. Creed on behalf of Bench of Magistrates, Scone, to Under Secretary of Justice (with report and enclosure), minutes thereon. 2 February, 1881 .....	2
5. Under Secretary of Justice to Bench of Magistrates, Scone, respecting No. 4. 23 February, 1881 .....	3
6. Same to J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P., informing him of action taken. 23 February, 1881 .....	4
7. J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P., to Under Secretary of Justice asking for copies of reports, minute thereon. 25 February, 1881 .....	4
8. Under Secretary of Justice to J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P., enclosing copies of reports. 1 March, 1881 .....	4
9. Dr. Creed for Bench of Magistrates, Scone, to Under Secretary of Justice (with enclosure), further report, minute thereon. 11 March, 1881 .....	4
10. Under Secretary of Justice to J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P., enclosing copies of letter from Dr. Creed, with enclosure. 17 March, 1881 .....	4
11. Under Secretary of Justice to Bench of Magistrates, Scone, calling for certain information respecting the administration of the Dog Act at Scone. 1 April, 1881 .....	4
12. Dr. Creed for Bench of Magistrates, Scone, to Under Secretary of Justice (with enclosure), further report. 6 April, 1881 .....	5

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

### No. 1.

J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Temple Court, King-street, Sydney, 28 December, 1880.

I have the honor to call your attention to mal-administration of the Dog Act which has lately taken place in Scone.

The day on which dogs should be registered expired without the majority of the people in the district having notice or knowledge of the fact. A number of them hastened to comply with the law and register their dogs, but instead of being commended for this course the police were directed to serve them with summonses for not registering within the time limited, and the registration after the time was considered by the Bench sufficient proof to justify convicting and fining the defendants for keeping unregistered dogs. In other cases, when poor people came to register their dogs and pay the registration fees the Clerk of Petty Sessions took it upon himself to virtually there and then sit in judgment upon the applicants and punish them for not having been more prompt in complying with the law, by receiving from them the sum of 10s. by way of fine in addition to the registration fees; otherwise the police would be directed to issue summonses and render the applicants liable to cost for mileage. The sums of 10s. were, under the circumstances, paid to Mr. Wilshire, and the persons who paid this sum were not further prosecuted for their supposed offence. Other persons who applied to the Clerk of Petty Sessions to register whilst the Court was sitting, I am informed, were brought before the Bench there and then without any summons and fined.

When in Scone I pointed out to the Bench the impropriety of the course then being pursued, but was simply told the police had instructions to proceed as they were doing, and whilst an application for a prohibition was pending by one defendant, Edward M'Loughlin, other similar fines were inflicted.

In M'Loughlin's prohibition case, His Honor Judge Windeyer granted the prohibition, and stated that the police were most ill-advised in the proceedings they instituted; that punishing people in that way for endeavouring to comply with the law had the effect of deterring others from a compliance with it. The prohibition was granted upon two grounds; first, that a prosecution did not lie after the registration had been effected; and second, that the evidence did not disclose an offence. Costs would have been granted against the magistrates, but that the counsel who was instructed by the Crown Solicitor stated that he showed cause for the prosecuting constable, not for the magistrates.

In justifying the course pursued, to me, Mr. Wilshire stated that the revenue from dog registration fees had so much fallen off, through everybody not registering, that they had determined to make up the deficiency out of those who registered late.

In conclusion, I have the honor to ask that you will see fit to direct the refund of all sums received by way of fines by the Clerk of Petty Sessions from persons not summoned; also the refund of all moneys paid for fines, mileage, and costs, by persons fined for keeping unregistered dogs who had registered before the issuing of the summonses.

I have, &c.,

JNO. McLAUGHLIN.

The Bench of Magistrates, Scone, favour of report.—J.G.L.I., 18 January, 1881. Advise Bench, Scone, and inform Mr. McLaughlin of reference.—20/1/81.

### No. 2.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Bench of Magistrates, Scone.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 January, 1881.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to transmit the enclosed copy of a communication from J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P., respecting the mal-administration of the Dog Act at Scone, and to request that you will have the goodness to favour with report thereon at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

### No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 24 January, 1881.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, addressed to the Colonial Treasurer, calling attention to the mal-administration of the Dog Act at Scone, and to inform you that the matter has been referred to the Bench of Magistrates at that place for their report.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

### No. 4.

The Bench of Magistrates, Scone, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Scone, 2 February, 1881.

On behalf of the Bench of Magistrates at Scone, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication No. 81-606, enclosing copy of, and requesting report on, a letter from Mr. J. McLaughlin, M.L.A., to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, relative to certain convictions under the Dog Act at this Court.

The Bench gave no directions to the police to take proceedings; they took action on their own motion, the magistrates dealing with each case as it came before them.

The

The defendants, who belonged to all classes of the public, in every case but two pleaded guilty, and were fined the lowest penalty allowed by the Act. In all cases where possible costs were saved to them, small fines were inflicted, as in the opinion of the magistrates sitting the cases did not call for severe punishment. In those cases in which summonses were not issued, the defendants being present in court were asked whether they would then appear for judgment or wait until summonses were served on them and then have their cases decided. In the majority of instances they preferred immediate trial, as it saved them the time which would be lost by coming to the court another day; also the cost of the summonses, which it was thus unnecessary to issue.

With regard to the case of Edward M'Loughlin, in which a prohibition was granted by Mr. Justice Windeyer, the prohibition was granted on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence as to the possession of the dogs by the defendant as set forth in the depositions taken in the case. There was ample evidence to justify conviction, but in consequence of the absence of the Clerk of Petty Sessions on leave, the taking down of the evidence by a police officer, and inadvertence of the sitting justices, it did not all appear in writing.

We are informed that the judge did not rule that registration condoned the offence of having possession of a dog being unregistered between October 14th (the last date for registering) and the date of registration.

Edward M'Loughlin's case was heard on Friday, November 19th, and at the request of Mr. J. McLaughlin, M.L.A., was adjourned until the following Tuesday, that he might obtain a legal opinion, not a prohibition.

On the latter day, nothing having been heard from him, the fine was inflicted. On the following day notices of prohibition were served on the parties.

I may say that but for the action taken by the police, the Act in this district would have been practically a dead letter, and that it was only the report of the earlier prosecutions which caused the subsequent rush to register.

The injury inflicted by tame dogs in this district is sometimes very great—in one late instance damage to the extent of nearly 200 in a single night being done.

The Bench, under the circumstances as here explained, cannot view favourably any proposal for the remission of penalties.

I enclose a letter from Mr. Wilshire, the Clerk of Petty Sessions, relative to the portions of the letter referring to him.

The letter of Mr. McLaughlin, M.L.A., is expressed in so vague a manner that it is possible some points on which information is required may have been overlooked; if this is so, the Bench will send further explanation if required.

I have, &c.,

JNO. M. CREED, J.P.,

Chairman.

[Enclosure referred to.]

The Clerk of Petty Sessions to The Bench of Magistrates, Scone.

Gentlemen,

Police Office, Scone, 24 January, 1881.  
Upon reading the letter shown me, addressed to the Honorable James Watson, Esq., Colonial Treasurer, by Mr. John McLaughlin, M.P., in reference to certain convictions by you under the Dog Act, in which I find a number of imputations upon my conduct as Clerk of Petty Sessions, I have the honor to inform you that I did not "take it upon myself to virtually sit in judgment upon the applicants, &c.," as stated therein, but that several persons voluntarily asked me to receive the sum of 10s. to await the decision of the Bench, saying it would save them further costs and expense attending the Court if the police should summon them for neglect, and to save them trouble and loss of time I accepted the money from each.

I beg to state that I held out no threat, nor made any allusion to "costs for mileage," for which the Act makes no provision.

In every case the name was entered in the summons book, and the person called upon to appear before the Court, which the majority did, pleading *guilty*, and were fined the minimum penalty, together with costs of Court in those cases were summonses were issued.

I desire to state that I did not attempt any justification to Mr. McLaughlin; but in a private conversation, which he has misapplied, said that, owing to the receipt of fines, the amount of revenue almost made up the deficiency by registration on the previous year.

As regards Edward M'Loughlin's case, I would point out that I was absent on leave at the hearing, and had it been adjourned I could have proved by the records of the Court he had registered the same dog last year (1879), when probably the prohibition would not have been obtained.

I have, &c.,

J. T. WILSHIRE,

Clerk of Petty Sessions.

In any case in which money by way of penalty was taken by the Clerk of Petty Sessions, or any other officer, without a magisterial adjudication, I think the money should be refunded. Such a proceeding on the part of the Clerk of Petty Sessions was highly irregular and improper. But in cases where the parties charged waived, as Dr. Creed states, the preliminary step of summoning them, and the cases were adjudicated upon by the Bench, I do not think the money should be refunded.—J.G.L.I., 17/2/81. Inform Bench, Scone, and Mr. McLaughlin accordingly.—23/2/81.

### No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Bench of Magistrates, Scone.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 February, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 2nd instant, reporting upon the communication from Mr. John McLaughlin, M.P., respecting certain convictions under the Dog Act at Scone, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state that, in any case in which money by way of penalty was taken by the Clerk of Petty Sessions, or any other officer, without a magisterial adjudication, he thinks the money should be refunded, and that such a proceeding on the part of a Clerk of Petty Sessions was highly irregular and improper.

But in cases where the parties charged, waived, as you state, the preliminary step of summoning them, and the cases were adjudicated upon by the Bench, Sir George Innes does not think the money should be refunded. I am to request therefore, that you will have the goodness to furnish particulars of any cases in which the Clerk of Petty Sessions accepted money by way of penalty without a magisterial adjudication, with a view to the refund being made to the parties concerned.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 6.

## No. 6.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 February, 1881.

With reference to my letter of the 24th ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 28th December last, respecting certain convictions under the Dog Act at Scone, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that a communication has been addressed to the Bench of Magistrates, Scone, requesting them to furnish the particulars of any cases in which the Clerk of Petty Sessions accepted money by way of penalty without a magisterial adjudication, with a view to a refund being made to the parties concerned.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 7.

J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Temple Court, King-street, Sydney, 25 February, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, and shall feel obliged if you will kindly forward me copies of the reports by Dr. Creed and Mr. Wilshire, in reply to my letter to the Colonial Treasurer.

I have, &amp;c.,

JNO. McLAUGHLIN.

May be furnished as requested.—J.G.L.I., 28/2/81.

## No. 8.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 1 March, 1881.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to enclose copies of reports furnished by Dr. Creed, on behalf of the Bench, and Mr. Wilshire, Clerk of Petty Sessions, in reply to your letter to the Colonial Treasurer of the 28th December last, complaining of the administration of the Dog Act at Scone.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 9.

The Bench of Magistrates, Scone, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Police Office, Scone, 11 March, 1881.

Dated 1st March, 1881.

In reply to your letter 81-1,646, dated 23rd February, 1881, we beg to enclose for your perusal a letter received from the Clerk of Petty Sessions.

By this you will see that there were no cases "in which money by way of penalty was taken without a magisterial adjudication."

We have, &amp;c.,

JNO. M. CREED,

Chairman, for the Bench.

[Enclosure referred to.]

Gentlemen,

In reply to your request in reference to the letter received by you from the Department of Justice, No. 81-1,646 of the 23rd February, 1881, I have the honor to state that there were no cases in which money by way of penalty was received by me without a magisterial adjudication.

Police Office, Scone, 1 March, 1881.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. T. WILSHIRE,

Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Inform Mr. McLaughlin, M.P., accordingly.—16 March, 1881.

## No. 10.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. McLaughlin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 March, 1881.

With reference to my letter of the 23rd ultimo, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward for your information the enclosed copy of a communication from the Chairman of the Bench, Scone (with enclosure), further upon the administration of the Dog Act at that place.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Bench of Magistrates, Scone.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 1st April, 1881.

Dated 31st March, 1881. Votes and Proceedings, No. 44.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have the goodness to furnish to this department, with the least possible delay, the following information, which has been called for by the Legislative Assembly, viz. :—

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DOG ACT IN SCONE :—Mr. McLaughlin moved, pursuant to Notice, That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

(1.) The names of all persons who registered dogs at the Court of Petty Sessions, Scone, between the 1st day of October, 1880, and the 1st day of December following, with the dates of such registration respectively.

(2.)

(2.) The names of all persons in the Scone District summoned for keeping unregistered dogs during such period, with the dates of the issuing of such summonses.

(3.) The names of all persons who have paid fines for keeping unregistered dogs without being summoned, together with the dates of such payments.

(4.) The names of all persons convicted of the last-named offence who had not been summoned, together with the names of the adjudicating magistrates in each case.

(5.) Also copies of all convictions for the last-mentioned offence during such period in the said district, and of the depositions in each case\*.

Question put and passed.

I am to add, it is desirable that the Return be laid upon the Table before the close of the present Session.

I have, &c.

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

\* This will be prepared by this department.

No. 12.

The Bench of Magistrates, Scone, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Police Office, Scone, 6 April, 1881.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and in reply, beg to forward under separate cover the returns of registered dogs, &c., as required, which have been obtained from the records of this Court.

We have, &c.,

JNO. M. CREED,  
Chairman (for the Scone Bench).

NOTE.—It may be observed that the letter signed by J. M. Creed, J.P., on behalf of the Bench, dated 2nd February last, was agreed to by a full Bench of ten magistrates.—JNO. M. CREED.

[Enclosures.]

Police Office, Scone, 23 November, 1880.

Before John Garrett, P.M., and Jno. M. Creed, J.P.

James Donnell, charged on summons with keeping an unregistered dog. Pleads not guilty.

*James Donnell*, on oath, saith: I live at Middlebrook; I registered the dog in question, one kangaroo slut, on the 8th of this month, and the dog was not mine six days before doing so; I got her from a man on the road who was driving cattle; I don't know his name; he was passing my house; the dog was off and on my premises I cannot say for how long; I will not swear the dog was not on my premises for fourteen days before I registered her on the 8th instant.

JAMES DONNELL.

Sworn before us at Scone, this 23rd November, 1880—

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.  
JNO. M. CREED, J.P.

Found guilty. Fined 10s. and 2s. 6d. costs, in default distress.

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.  
JNO. M. CREED, J.P.

FORM OF NOTICE FOR REGISTERING DOGS.

A description of two dogs intended to be kept by Ed. M'Loughlin, of Yarrindi, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1881:—

No.	Premises on which each dog is intended to be kept.	Age.	Sex.	Colour or peculiar mark.	Description or kind of dog.
1	Owner's ... ..	4 years ...	Female ...	Black and tan ...	Sheep.
2	Do. ... ..	1 year ...	Male ...	Do. ...	Do.

I, Ed. M'Loughlin, do declare the above list and description to be true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

pro. ED. M'LOUGHLIN,  
J.T.W., C.P.S.

Police Office, Scone, 19 November, 1880.

Magistrates present: John Garrett, P.M., and H. V. Hewitt, J.P.

*Edward M'Loughlin* appears on summons charged with having two dogs in his possession for fourteen days previous to the 11th day of November instant, within the boundaries of the district of Scone, not being under the age of six months, without causing a description thereof to be registered.

*William Smith*, being duly sworn, states: I am a constable stationed at Scone; on the 11th day of November instant I found by the registration book that the defendant now before the Court had registered two dogs; I now produce a form of application from the defendant to register two dogs marked A, and signed on his behalf by J. T. Wilshire, C.P.S., of Scone; this application was made on the 11th instant by the defendant; I then took out a summons for the defendant.

*By defendant's solicitor*: I will admit the form as evidence.  
Taken and sworn before us this 19th day of November, 1880—

WILLIAM SMITH.

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.  
H. V. HEWITT, J.P.

We adjudge that the defendant shall pay a fine of 10s. for each dog and 2s. 6d. costs.

JOHN GARRETT, P.M.  
H. V. HEWITT, J.P.  
No. 1

No. 1.—The names of all persons who registered Dogs at the Court of Petty Sessions, Scone, between the 1st day of October, 1880, and the 1st day of December following.

Date.		Date.		Date.	
Oct. 1	Auguste Schroter	Oct. 18	Isaac Edmonds	Nov. 12	Charles Trogg
" 1	Henry Brecht	" 18	Stephen Edmonds	" 12	Henry Stubbings
" 1	John Ashford	" 18	T. Buriss	" 12	P. Mullins
" 1	George Hall	" 18	W. Scriven	" 12	W. Kingswood
" 1	D. Ferguson	" 18	M. Eggleton	" 12	George Cumberland
" 1	W. Berman	" 19	A. Hawkins	" 12	Fercy Leader
" 1	Alex. Windsor	" 19	C. Hodges	" 12	Henry Palmer
" 1	Alf. Gray	" 19	Stephen Challis	" 12	Thos. Quinn, junr.
" 2	M. Winter	" 22	William Nugent	" 12	G. M. Campbell
" 2	P. Smith, junr.	" 23	S. Watson	" 12	John Davidson
" 2	R. H. Carter	" 25	Thos. Alterater	" 12	James Bridge
" 4	W. Farmer	" 25	W. Smith	" 12	D. Campbell
" 4	Thomas Saunders	" 25	Catherine Newcombe	" 13	John M'Callum
" 4	P. V. Hayne	" 28	John Hulin	" 13	Francis Smith, junr.
" 4	T. Hall	" 28	Martin Kiley	" 13	F. A. Parbury
" 4	R. Ferguson	" 28	Robert Wood	" 13	P. M' Cabe
" 4	S. Budd	" 28	James Collins	" 15	James Cox
" 5	A. W. Munro	Nov. 2	J. J. Walsh	" 15	J. H. Doyle
" 5	H. Batterham	" 2	James Barwick	" 15	F. Brown
" 5	Z. Zomax	" 5	Peter Rae	" 15	John Urquhart
" 5	G. Cobb	" 5	Patrick Woods	" 15	Robert Tonsdale
" 5	W. Jackson	" 5	Patrick Flynn	" 15	John Hindmarsh
" 5	Jas. M'Gregor	" 5	William Caslick, junr.	" 15	Thomas Moran
" 5	E. L. Hegarty	" 5	W. Rae	" 15	Patrick Daley
" 5	C. Kneec	" 5	Hugh Rac	" 15	Alfred Chalkley
" 6	Isaac Edmonds	" 5	Donald Cameron	" 16	David Stevenson
" 6	J. Friedman	" 5	P. M' Mahon	" 16	Thomas Worrad
" 6	Thos. M'Inerney	" 5	Jas. Wharton	" 16	Michael Berrigan
" 7	D. Vernon	" 5	John O'Neil	" 16	Henry Hayne
" 7	T. Goodman	" 6	William Newman	" 16	Ed. C. Saville
" 8	R. Duskworth	" 6	Richard Cummins	" 16	Ferdinand Tilse
" 8	J. Ludington	" 6	Richard Caslie	" 16	Jeremiah Collins
" 8	W. Harper	" 6	Edward Caslie	" 16	W. W. Lord
" 8	Chas. Thurlow	" 6	William Wharton	" 16	William Young
" 8	W. Worrad	" 6	John Thrift	" 17	Hugh Eipper
" 11	Robert Bird	" 6	Daniel Waters	" 17	Benjamin Ford
" 11	M. Picking	" 8	James Newman	" 17	Margt. Mitchell
" 11	George Cumberland	" 8	Robert Hudson	" 17	Samuel Gunter
" 11	John Kennedy	" 8	Jas. Gately	" 17	Joseph Wilkinson
" 11	Henry Hawkins	" 8	Edgar Brown	" 17	Joseph Tripp
" 11	M. Eggetton	" 8	Hilton Brown	" 17	Patrick Stewart
" 11	D. Gallagher	" 8	Michael Moncaster	" 17	James Janson, junr.
" 11	E. A. Hodges	" 8	Ellen Walden	" 19	William Worrad
" 11	John Hartney	" 8	Thomas Moran	" 19	David Bradbury
" 11	John Willis	" 8	John Mullins	" 19	Joseph Payne
" 11	Samuel Grosvenor	" 8	G. A. Moredith	" 19	Donald Geary
" 11	Robert Hawkins	" 8	Jacob Gall	" 20	William Bridge
" 11	Elizah Cartwright	" 8	Thos. Barnes	" 22	W. G. M' Mullin
" 13	William Tripp	" 8	James Sullivan	" 23	Jane M'Donald
" 13	William Brown	" 8	Reuben Jones	" 23	Jas. Alterater
" 13	Chas. Hewitt	" 8	Albert E. Jones	" 23	A. G. Gardner
" 13	Arthur Roberts	" 8	W. M'Intyre	" 23	Mary Mulcahy
" 13	John Hardcastle	" 8	Richard Peaton	" 23	James Jones
" 13	A. W. Lumley	" 8	Richard Stevenson	" 23	William Oakes
" 14	F. B. Finlay	" 8	James Donnell	" 23	Ed. Oakes
" 14	Amos Harman	" 8	Mary Johnston	" 24	F. Tilse
" 14	John Ballard	" 8	Donald Campbell	" 24	Jas. Smith
" 14	John Mulligan	" 8	George Kibble	" 24	W. G. M' Mullen
" 14	John Bowen	" 8	W. S. Baker	" 24	W. Cumberland
" 14	N. F. Asser	" 10	James Bowler	" 24	Carl Brecht
" 14	P. Cummins	" 10	William Worrad	" 24	Henry Kanter
" 14	Jas. Clifford	" 10	Owen Sullivan	" 24	John M'Kinnon
" 14	John Bridge	" 10	Robert Baker	" 24	Michael Trihy
" 14	Thos. Barling	" 10	John Harney	" 26	H. V. Hewitt
" 14	Jas. Wharton	" 10	Thos. Harney	" 26	Henry Giles
" 14	John Hardcastle	" 10	W. Caslie	" 26	W. Hadden
" 14	Alex. Hardcastle	" 10	Ed. M'Grath	" 26	D. M'Coll
" 14	Martin Howard	" 10	Jas. Watson	" 30	W. H. Gunter
" 15	Richard Holder	" 11	George Howe	" 30	George Lambert
" 15	James Burns	" 11	Ed. M'Laughlin	" 30	William Gunn
" 15	D. Macintyre	" 11	Richard Stevenson	Dec. 2	R. Griffiths
" 15	John M'Donald	" 11	J. B. M' Cubben	" 6	M. D. Cameron
" 15	J. M'Donald, junr.	" 11	Joseph Marshall	" 8	W. Stevens
" 15	David M'Donald	" 11	Thos. Coffey	" 10	R. Vaughan
" 15	Robert Palmer	" 11	Jas. Coffey	" 11	J. H. Watson
" 15	S. Ryan	" 11	Thos. O'Brien	" 11	P. Flanagan
" 15	David Ryan	" 11	John Wilkinson	" 11	R. Thrift
" 15	John M'Phee	" 11	John Palmer	" 14	George Gardner
" 16	Richard Walsh	" 12	Marian Nichol	" 15	Colin Logan
" 16	Arthur Thomas	" 12	Chas. Hodges		
" 16	Thos. Taylor	" 12	Thos. Campbell		

No. 2.—The names of all persons in the Scone District summoned for keeping Unregistered Dogs during such period, with the dates of the issuing of such summonses.

Dates of issuing Summonses.		Dates of issuing Summonses.	
5 November	John Thrift.	16 November	Joseph Marshall.
5 "	Matthew Miller.	16 "	James Barwick.
5 "	Richard Stevenson.	16 "	James Donnell.*
13 "	Henry Palmer.	16 "	Thomas O'Brien.
13 "	Charles Hodges.	16 "	Frederick Brown.
13 "	Donald Campbell.	18 "	J. J. Walsh.
16 "	Edward M'Loughlan.*	5 "	Henry Stubbings.
20 "	Patrick Daly.		

All these persons pleaded guilty, with the exception of those marked thus\*.

No. 3.—The names of all persons who have payed fines for keeping Unregistered Dogs without being summoned, together with dates of such payments.\*

Date of Payment.		Date of Payment.	
5 November	Donald Cameron.	10 November	W. Caslie.
5 "	Hugh Rae.	10 "	Mary Johnston.
5 "	Peter Rae.	10 "	George Howe.
5 "	William Rae.	12 "	J. B. M'Cubbin.
5 "	Patrick Woods.	12 "	Merian Nichol.
5 "	William Caslie.	12 "	Charles Frogg.
5 "	James Warton.	12 "	William Kingswood.
5 "	John Flynn.	12 "	Patrick Mullins.
5 "	John O'Neil.	12 "	Thomas Coffey.
5 "	John Wharton.	12 "	James Coffey.
6 "	R. Cummins.	12 "	John Davidson.
6 "	R. Caslie.	16 "	James Cox.
6 "	Ed. Caslie.	16 "	D. Stevenson.
6 "	W. Wharton.	16 "	T. Barnes.
8 "	James Gately.	16 "	James Watson.
8 "	John Mullins.	17 "	Henry Hayne.
8 "	George Meredith.	17 "	William Lord.
8 "	James Newman.	17 "	J. H. Doyle.
8 "	William Newman.	17 "	H. Eipper.
8 "	T. Moran.	17 "	Thomas Campbell.
8 "	E. Waldron.	17 "	Margaret Mitchell.
8 "	W. M'Intyre.	19 "	David Bradbury.
10 "	Reuben Jones.	19 "	Joseph Payne.
10 "	Jeremiah Collins.	20 "	William Bridge.
10 "	John Harney.	22 "	W. G. M'Mullen.
10 "	Owen Sullivan.	23 "	Jane M'Donald.
10 "	James Bowler.	24 "	James Alterater.
10 "	William Worrad.	24 "	William Cumberland.
10 "	Robert Baker.		

\*Vide Mr. Wilshire, C.P.S., letter, dated 1st March, in reference to these cases.  
NOTE.—All these persons pleaded guilty.

No. 4.—THE names of all persons convicted of the last-named offence who had not been summoned, together with the names of the adjudicating magistrates in each case.

Names of persons convicted.	Names of magistrates adjudicating.	Names of persons convicted.	Names of magistrates adjudicating.
Donald Cameron ...	James Vernon, J.P.	Mary Johnston...	Jno. M. Creed, J.P.
Hugh Rae ...	"	George Howe ...	"
Peter Rae ...	"	J. B. M'Cubbin ...	H. V. Hewitt, J.P.
William Rae ...	"	Merian Nichol ...	"
Patrick Woods...	"	Charles Trogg ...	"
William Caslie ...	"	William Kingswood ...	"
James Wharton ...	"	Patrick Mullens ...	"
John Flynn ...	"	Thomas Coffey ...	"
John O'Neil ...	"	James Coffey ...	"
John Wharton ...	"	John Davidson...	"
R. Cummins ...	"	James Cox ...	Jno. M. Creed, J.P.
R. Caslie ...	"	D Stevenson ...	"
Ed. Caslie ...	"	T. Barnes ...	"
W. Wharton ...	"	James Watson ...	"
James Gately ...	Jno. M. Creed, J.P.	Henry Hayne ...	John Garrett, P.M.
John Mullins ...	"	William Lord ...	"
George Meredith ...	"	J. H. Doyle ...	"
James Newman ...	"	H. Eipper ...	"
William Newman ...	"	Thos. Campbell...	"
T. Moran ...	"	Margaret Mitchell ...	"
E. Waldron ...	"	David Bradbury ...	John Garrett, P.M., and H. V. Hewitt, J.P.
W. McIntyre ...	"	Joseph Payne ...	"
Reuben Jones ...	"	William Bridge...	John Garrett, P.M.
Jeremiah Collins ...	"	W. G. M'Mullin ...	"
John Harney ...	"	Jane M'Donald ...	John Garrett, P.M., and Jno. M. Creed, J.P.
Owen Sullivan ...	"	James Alterater ...	John Garrett, P.M.
James Bowler ...	"	William Cumberland ...	"
William Worrard ...	"		
Robert Baker ...	"		
W. Caslie ...	"		



1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS AT WINDEYER—CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 July, 1881.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30 March, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence with the Government and any other persons,  
“relative to the establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer.”

*(Mr. Buchanan.)*

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Inspector General of Police to Principal Under Secretary, with enclosure and minutes. 10/12/73 .....	2
2. Same to same, with enclosure and minutes. 27/7/74.....	2
3. Principal Under Secretary to the Inspector General of Police. 20/8/74 .....	3
4. Minute Paper for the Executive Council, cancelling Windeyer as a place for holding Petty Sessions, with minutes. 25/8/74 .....	3
5. Notice in Government Gazette <i>re</i> cancellation of Windeyer as a place for holding Petty Sessions. 11/9/74 .....	3
6. Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to the Inspector General of Police. 14/9/74 .....	3
7. Same to the Bench of Magistrates, Hargraves. 15/9/74 .....	3
8. Memorial from inhabitants of Windeyer to the Minister of Justice, &c., with minutes thereon .....	3
9. Mr. J. G. O'Connor, M.P., to the Minister of Justice, &c., with minutes. 25/11/74 .....	4
10. Mr. T. H. Goff, Police Department, to Mr. T. E. MacNevin, Department of Justice, &c., with minute. 28/11/74	4
11. Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to Mr. J. G. O'Connor, M.P. 1/12/74 .....	4
12. Inspector General of Police to the Under Secretary of Justice, &c., with enclosure and minutes. 30/12/74 .....	5
13. Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to Mr. James Keppie, J.P., and other Petitioners. 7/1/75 .....	5
14. Mr. S. H. Terry, M.P., to the Minister of Justice, with enclosure and minutes. 26/1/81 .....	5
15. Inspector General of Police to the Under Secretary of Justice, with enclosure and minutes. 21/2/81 .....	6
16. Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to the Chairman and Secretary, Progress Committee, Windeyer. 3/3/81 .....	6

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

### No. 1.

#### The Inspector General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 10 December, 1873.

Sir, I have the honor to report, for the consideration of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, that I consider it advisable to break up the Police Station and discontinue the Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer.

It will be seen by Superintendent Lydiard's report attached that the population has greatly decreased at this place, and there is a Court and Police Station at Hargraves, only seven miles distant.

Having found it necessary to make some inquiry into a statement made in the local newspaper and copied into the *Sydney Morning Herald*, respecting a case brought before the Windeyer Court (and which statement I found to be an entire misrepresentation of facts), I ascertained that the two resident Magistrates at Windeyer are both in business in the township, one being the owner of the public-house in which he resides, his brother being the licensee.

The conduct of the Court business is not very seemly, and gives rise to constant complaints and charges between the Police and the Bench, and this is an additional reason to my mind why the Petty Sessions should be discontinued.

I have good reason to believe that there are more drunken vagrants made a charge upon the public, owing to the action of the Bench, than there ought to be, and in the case referred to in the newspapers the man the police were ordered by the Magistrates to take into the lock-up had friends in the district, was a military pensioner, and had squandered the £9 he drew for pension in drink in the Windeyer public-houses, notwithstanding which the police had to take charge of him and hire a vehicle specially to convey him to the Mudgee gaol.

I have, &c.,

JNO. McLERIE,

Inspector General of Police.

[Enclosure.]

Superintendent Lydiard to The Inspector General of Police.

Police Department, Bathurst Station, 8 December, 1873.

MEMO.—I forward these reports for the information of the Inspector General of Police. I really think the police-station at Windeyer might be broken up and Petty Sessions discontinued. Hargraves is only seven miles distant, the population has greatly decreased, and as it will be seen the business at the Court is very trifling. The manner in which the Court business is carried on is not very creditable to the two resident Magistrates, and from the time they were placed in the Commission of the Peace there have been constant rows and reports between one or the other of them and the police.

C. T. P. LYDIARD,

Superintendent.

Submitted, 13/12/73.

As this matter has been delayed, the opinion of the Inspector General had better be obtained *now* before I take any step.—H.P., 1/7/74. The Inspector General of Police.—B.C., 14 July, 1874 (*pro* the U.S.), W.G.

### No. 2.

#### The Inspector General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 27 July, 1874.

FURTHER report from Superintendent Lydiard respecting the proposed discontinuance of the Court and Petty Sessions at Windeyer, submitted for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Acting I.G.P.

[Enclosure.]

Superintendent Lydiard to The Inspector General of Police.

Police Department, Bathurst Station, 25 July, 1874.

MEMO.—Since my last report one of the Magistrates (Mr. Mulholland) has resigned the Commission of the Peace, and resumed his publican's license. There is now only one Magistrate. During the last six months there have been five police cases, ten summons, seven mining, and twelve small debts cases, heard at the Police Office. I think the Petty Sessions might be abolished; I would leave one constable at the barracks, and instruct the sergeant at Hargraves to visit Windeyer as often as he is able; I think he is quite able to take charge of both stations, the distance being so short.

C. T. P. LYDIARD,

Superintendent.

Under the report of Superintendent Lydiard the Police Station at Windeyer may be broken up.—29/7/74. Approved.—H.P., 19/8/74. Inspector General of Police informed, 20 Aug., /74. Shall the papers now go to the Department of Justice, &c.?—20 Aug., /74. Yes.—21/8/74. The Under Secretary, Law Department.—B.C., 21 Aug., /74, for the U.S., W.G. For the reasons given in this correspondence I think the Petty Sessions at Windeyer should be discontinued.—G.W.A., 24/8/74. Prepare Minute Paper.—24/8/74. Herewith.—24/8/74.

8

No. 3.

## The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector General of Police.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 August, 1874.

Referring to your blank cover communication of the 27th ultimo, and previous correspondence, I am now directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of the abolition, as recommended in your letter of the 10th December last, of the Police Station at Windeyer.

I have, &c.,  
(For the Under Secretary),  
WM. GOODMAN.

No. 4.

## Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 25 August, 1874.

WINDEYER, within the Police District of Mudgee, has been appointed a place for holding Courts of Petty Sessions, under the Act of Council 3 William IV, No. 3, but it is not expedient that it should be continued as such.

I therefore recommend that the appointment of Windeyer as a place for holding Courts of Petty Sessions be cancelled, in terms of the Act of Council 11 Vic. No. 41.

G. WIGRAM ALLEN.

The Executive Council advise that Windeyer be cancelled as a place for holding Courts of Petty Sessions, in terms of the Act 11 Vic. No. 41.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—H.R., 1/9/74. Minute 74/42.—31/8/74. Confirmed.—7/9/74. Notice to Gazette, 10/9/74. Inspector General of Police, 14/9/74. Bench, Hargraves, 15/9/74.

No. 5.

## Gazette Notice.

Government Gazette, Friday, 10 September, 1874.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 10 September, 1874.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, under the Act of Council 11 Vict. No. 41, to cancel the appointment of Windeyer as a place at which Petty Sessions may be holden.

G. WIGRAM ALLEN.

No. 6.

## The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to The Inspector General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 14 September, 1874.

Referring to your letter of 10th December last, and further report of 27th July last, respecting proposed discontinuance of the Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, under the Act of Council 11 Vict. No. 41, to cancel the appointment of Windeyer as a place at which Petty Sessions may be holden, and that the necessary notice has been published in the Government Gazette of 11th instant.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 7.

## The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to The Bench of Magistrates, Hargraves.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 15 September, 1874.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to invite your attention to a notice appearing in the Government Gazette of 11th instant, from which it will be observed that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to cancel the appointment of Windeyer as a place for holding Petty Sessions.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 8.

## Memorial from Residents of Windeyer to The Minister of Justice, &amp;c.

[Presented by Mr. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. Church.—G.W.A.]

THE Memorial of the undersigned traders, gold-miners, farmers, and other residents of the town of Windeyer and its surrounding neighbourhood,—

Respectfully sheweth:—

1st.—That your Memorialists regard with feelings of astonishment and apprehension the action of the Government in cancelling the Court of Petty Sessions so many years established at Windeyer, to the detriment and inconvenience of the inhabitants of the Meroo Gold-fields and its tributaries, entailing on them thereby a serious loss of time and money, by causing the undesirable necessity of attending the Mudgee and Hargraves Courts for the transaction of their various matters of business.

2nd.

2nd. That your Memorialists would respectfully represent that the judicial requirements of the inhabitants of this district, numbering one thousand five hundred souls (as per last Census), and occupying an area of two hundred and thirty square miles, as a trading, gold-mining, and agricultural community, are ignored by the cancellation of the Court of Petty Sessions at the town of Windeyer, through want of consideration towards the population, by which their interests are being lost sight of.

3rd. That the inconvenience caused to the gold-mining population, in being compelled through the cancellation of the said Court of Petty Sessions to travel long distances to procure miners' rights and register claims, is regarded as an injustice to their common interests.

4th. That your Memorialists would submit for your honorable consideration that the Windeyer district represents extensive quartz reefing and alluvial gold mining interests and a permanent population of agriculturists, by which a steady direct revenue is yearly contributed to the finances of the country, which the returns of the various Clerks of Petty Sessions for the past three years will verify, showing that during the year 1872-1873 over two thousand pounds sterling as revenue was derived from various sources in this district, and also a steady yield of gold is being obtained, and the major part of the Hargraves escort has always been contributed from this district, there being no gold receiver appointed at Windeyer.

5th. That your Memorialists would respectfully show that the said Court of Petty Sessions (having been in existence for the past sixteen years, conferring great advantages upon the inhabitants of the district) can still be maintained without any material cost to the Government, there being every requisite and convenience already established at Windeyer for the same.

6th. That your Memorialists would further direct your honorable attention to the fact that Windeyer having been proclaimed a place for holding Wardens' Courts will show that the mining interest of this district is as yet of some note, and that the monthly attendance of the Warden will constitute, in conjunction with our resident Magistrate, a full Bench for the adjudication as heretofore of the usual Court business without extra cost.

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

[Here follow 166 signatures.]

Acting Inspector General of Police for report.—G.W.A., 23 Oct., 1874.      Acting Inspector General of Police.—W. E. PLUNKETT, B.C., 23 Oct., 1874. To be returned.

Sydney, 26 Oct., 1874.

MEMO.—Referred to Superintendent Lydiard for his observations. A statement as to the amount of business transacted at Windeyer might perhaps be furnished.—EDMUND FOSBERY, Acting I.G.P. Supt. Lydiard.

#### No. 9.

Mr. J. G. O'Connor, M.P., to The Minister of Justice, &c.

Sir,

York-street, Sydney, 25 November, 1874.

I have just received a letter from the Petitioners, for the re-establishment of the Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer, complaining that they have not as yet received an answer to the prayer of the petition.

Will you please let me have a reply at your earliest convenience, so that I may forward it on.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. O'CONNOR.

Inquire about the matter.—W.E.P., 26/11/74. Note to Mr. Goff, 26/11/74.

#### No. 10.

Mr. T. H. Goff to Mr. T. E. MacNevin.

Dear Sir,

Police Department, Inspector General's Office,

Sydney, 28 November, 1874.

The papers respecting re-establishment of Petty Sessions at Windeyer were referred to Superintendent Lydiard on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Lydiard has been requested to expedite return of papers with his report.

Yours, &c.,

T. HENRY GOFF.

Inform Mr. O'Connor purport of Inspector General's communication.—G.W.A., 30/11/74.

#### No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to Mr. J. G. O'Connor, M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction,

Sydney, 1 December, 1874.

With reference to your letter of 25th ultimo, respecting re-establishment of Petty Sessions at Windeyer, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that the papers were referred to Superintendent Lydiard on the 26th October last, and that he has been requested to expedite the return of the papers with his report.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 12.

No. 12.

The Inspector General of Police to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 30 December, 1874.

THE reasons which were considered sufficient to warrant the cancellation of Windeyer as a place for holding Petty Sessions would apply with greater force against the re-establishment of the Court, more particularly as there is now only one Magistrate resident in the District, and when there were two, cases had frequently to be postponed.

Superintendent Lydiard reports that he does not consider a Court of Petty Sessions required at Windeyer; and in this opinion I concur.

It was proposed to break up the Police Station, but it has been thought advisable to leave one constable there.

I append copy of a report from the Sub-Inspector in charge of that portion of the Western District.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
I.G.P.

[Enclosure.]

Acting Sub-Inspector Carter to The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst.

Sir, Mudgee Police Station, 7 December, 1874.

I have the honor to report, with respect to attached petition from the inhabitants of Windeyer and neighbourhood, asking for the re-establishment of the Court of Petty Sessions at that place,—

1. That I visited Windeyer on the 5th and 6th instant, and found that the number of inhabitants (including women and children) residing within the bounds of the former Court of Petty Sessions to be as follows:—

Windeyer proper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Campbell's Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Upper Meroo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Clark's Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Stony Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Long Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Between Windeyer and Clark's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Pyramul and adjacent Creeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Chinese at Windeyer, Upper Meroo, Campbell's, Clark's, Long, and Pyramul Creeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	926

I may say that I believe that the above numbers are correct, as I visited the places and counted each family separately. The number of the Chinese is absolutely correct, as I obtained the list from the Joss House at Clark's Creek.

2. The production of gold at the places mentioned is very small; from inquiries made I am of opinion it does not exceed 45 ounces per fortnight.

3. A great number of the residents (with the exception of the Chinese) are married and have settled on small portions of land. I should put the male adults, including Chinese, at 450, which is the outside number, leaving 476 women and children.

4. The inhabitants of the Pyramul with whom I have conversed, especially Mr. Price, the principal storekeeper in the district, would rather go to Tambaroora Court, 20 miles distant (Windeyer is 12), as they say they can get any matter settled at once there, and at Windeyer they state there used to be great delay. This would represent the opinion of 280 of the inhabitants of the Windeyer District.

In conclusion, I may state that I found the people in general very anxious for the retention of the police at Windeyer, but in a great many cases indifferent about the Court.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. C. CARTER,  
Acting Sub-Inspector.

Inform applicants that, after inquiry and due consideration, there does not appear sufficient reason for the re-establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer.—G.W.A., 30/12/74. Prepare letter, 7/1/75. J. Keppie, Esq., and other Petitioners, care of J. G. O'Connor, Esq., 7/1/75.

No. 13.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to Mr. J. Keppie, J.P., and the other Petitioners.

Gentlemen, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 7 January, 1875.

With reference to your Petition for the re-establishment of Petty Sessions at Windeyer, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that, after inquiry and due consideration there does not appear sufficient reason for the re-establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 14.

Mr. S. H. Terry, M.P., to The Minister of Justice, &c.

Dear Sir, 26 January, 1881.

I beg to enclose a letter received by me (addressed to the Colonial Secretary), but properly belonging to your Department, from the Progress Committee, Windeyer, praying that the Court of Petty Sessions may be held there.

I trust you may see your way to grant same.

I am, &c.,  
SAMUEL HENRY TERRY.

[Enclosure.]

Messrs. W. Mulholland and J. J. Burbidge to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

We are directed by the Windeyer Progress Committee to request that a Court of Petty Sessions may be again held at Windeyer, at the least, once every month. There is a Warden Court held here every month and Mr. Warden Browne could be appointed to preside, thus making one journey suffice for both purposes. It is a notorious fact that nine out of every ten of the cases disposed of at Hargraves come from the Windeyer District, thus compelling any person having to seek redress from the Magistrates to travel a distance varying from 19 to 8 miles, and that, too, over a very mountainous and rough road, in fact only a track over the Ranges. The population is at the least 600 and fast increasing; the population of the Windeyer District far exceeds that of Hargraves, which place lies quite on the outside of the District, and leads in many cases to defeat the ends of justice, as people will put up with losing things sooner than waste their time and take the trouble to go to Hargraves to prosecute.

We have, &amp;c.,

WM. MULHOLLAND,  
Chairman,  
JAMES BURBIDGE,  
Hon. Sec.

The Inspector General of Police, favour of report hercon.—J.G.L.I., 1 Feb., 1881.  
The Inspector General of Police, B.C., 2 Feb., 1881.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

## No. 15.

The Inspector General of Police to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

REPORT from Superintendent Lydiard submitted herewith.

A Court of Petty Sessions could not be held without local police, and I consider both wholly unnecessary.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.,  
21 Feb., 1881.

[Enclosure.]

Superintendent Lydiard to The Inspector General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District, Bathurst, 18 Feb., 1881.

I HAVE not been able to see Mr. Morisset, but I am well acquainted with the locality, and made inquiries when in Mudgee lately, and sent Mr. Carter out to visit the place; the result is there are only two claims at work, employing about twenty men, all respectable men about the district.

The population at present is less than half what it was when the Court of Petty Sessions was cancelled seven years ago, and there is no crime.

The constable at Windeyer is quite equal to anything that is required.

Hargraves is only 7 miles distant. The only Magistrates are Mr. Mulholland, storekeeper, Mr. Keppie, undertaker, &c. There is no place to hold Court in. I see no reason that Petty Sessions should be re-established.

If the Inspector General thinks it necessary, he will perhaps return the papers, and I will consult Mr. Morisset first opportunity.

C. T. P. LYDIARD,  
Superintendent, Western District.

Inform that upon inquiry it does not appear that there is any necessity for the establishment of Petty Sessions at Windeyer.—J.G.L.I., 24 Feb., 1881. Done, 3/3/81.

## No. 16.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to The Chairman and Secretary of Progress Committee, Windeyer.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 3 March, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd January last, relative to the establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that upon inquiry it does not appear that there is any necessity for the establishment of Petty Sessions at Windeyer.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

1881.

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**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

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**COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS AT WINDEYER.**  
 (CORRESPONDENCE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 November, 1881.*

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RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26 October, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers and Correspondence in connection with the re-  
 “establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer.”

(*Mr. Terry.*)

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**SCHEDULE.**

NO.	PAGE.
1. Chairman and Secretary, Progress Committee, Windeyer, to the Minister of Justice, further respecting re-establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer, with Minute thereon. 9 August, 1881 .....	2
2. The Inspector General of Police, to the Under Secretary of Justice, transmitting Police Reports respecting re-establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer, with Minute thereon. 14 September, 1881 .....	2
3. The Under Secretary of Justice to S. H. Terry, Esq., M.P., respecting re-establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer. 20 September, 1881 .....	6

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COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS AT WINDEYER.

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No. 1.

The Chairman and Hon. Secretary, Progress Committee, Windeyer, to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Windeyer, 9 August, 1881.

We have the honor, by direction of the Windeyer Progress Committee, to inform you that we are in possession of copies of the correspondence relating to the re-establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer, which was recently laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly at our request.

On perusal of the correspondence emanating from the police officials we are fairly astounded, inasmuch as not one assertion made by them can be verified. Under these circumstances, in the interest of the public and in justice to this important district, we respectfully demand that a Commission be appointed to inquire into the allegations made by the police officials, when we will bring abundant evidence to show the untruthfulness of the police reports, and substantiate our valid claim to have a Court of Petty Sessions held at Windeyer.

We have, &c.,

WM. MULHOLLAND, Chairman.

JAMES BURBIDGE, Hon. Sec.

Presented by S. H. Terry, Esq., M.P., 12th August, 1881. The Inspector General of Police for favour of report.—J.G.L.I., 16 August, 1881. W. E. PLUNKETT, B.C., 17/8/81.

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No. 2.

The Inspector General of Police to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 14 September, 1881.

Petty Sessions, Windeyer.

HEREWITH I beg to transmit exhaustive report on the above subject for the information of the Minister of Justice. It appears clear that the establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer is unnecessary, and that the statements made by the police regarding the locality are fully confirmed.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

S. H. Terry, Esq., M.P., may be informed that further and particular inquiry has been made upon this subject, and it appears that the re-establishment of Petty Sessions at Windeyer is not necessary, and that the statements previously made by the police are borne out by the recent inquiries.—J.G.L.I., 16 September, 1881.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 19th August, 1881. Memo.—Referred to Superintendent Lydiard for further inquiry and report, which should be of a comprehensive nature as regards crime, population, &c. Perhaps it would be well for Mr. Carter to visit Windeyer again.—E.F. Superintendent Lydiard.

Will Mr. Carter be good enough to make a further report? There is really no crime in the vicinity of Windeyer so far as report received. Query? How many cases have been held at Hargraves emanating from Windeyer? How much gold from same locality lodged with G. R., Hargraves? And any further remarks he may be able to make.—C.T.P.L., Superintendent, 20/8/81.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 26th August, 1881. Memo. referred to Superintendent Lydiard.—E.F.

Perhaps Mr. Carter might make some remarks. I have constantly visited the locality, although not perhaps in the township once known as Windeyer, and I suppose now claims the title of a town.—C.T.P.L., Superintendent, 27/8/81.

WINDEYER—(From a Correspondent.)

THE correspondence relative to the cancellation and re-establishment of the Court of Petty Sessions at this place is to hand, and reveals some astounding statements from the police officials, namely, the Inspector General, Mr. C. T. P. Lydiard (Superintendent), and Mr. G. C. Carter (Sub-Inspector). We lost the Court of Petty Sessions, and failed to have it re-established through either gross ignorance or diabolical misrepresentation. As a sample of the correspondence from the police officials, I solicit you, in the name and on behalf of a long-suffering people, to publish the following, viz:—

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District, Bathurst, February 18, 1881.

I have not been able to see Mr. Morisset, but I am well acquainted with the locality, and made inquiries when in Mudgee lately, and sent Mr. Carter out to visit the place; the result is, there are only two claims at work, employing about twenty men—all respectable men about the district. The population at present is less than half what it was when the Court of Petty Sessions was cancelled seven years ago, and there is no crime. The constable at Windeyer is quite equal to anything that is required. Hargraves is only 7 miles distant. The only magistrates are Mr. Mulholland, storekeeper, and Mr. James Keppie, undertaker, &c. There is no place to hold the Court in. I see no reasons that Petty Sessions should be re-established. If the Inspector General thinks it necessary he will perhaps return the papers, and I will consult Mr. Morisset. first opportunity.

C. T. P. LYDIARD,

Superintendent, Western District.

The



The above letter contains no less than seven misrepresentations, which I will point out in as concise language as possible : (a) Mr. Lydiard rode through Windeyer once, about ten years since ; yet he says he is "well acquainted" with the locality. (c) There are nearly 100 claims at work, employing nearly 500 miners ; yet he says there are only two claims at work, employing about twenty men. (d) The population is more to-day than it was seven years ago. I will take the last election for my stand-point. There were thirty-two polling booths in this electorate when the last election took place, and Windeyer was fifth on the poll for numbers polled, and was only beaten by Mudgee, Rylstone, Gulgong, and Hill End. The number polled at the late election far exceeds any previous one for the last ten years ; yet he says the population is less than half what it was when the Court of Petty Sessions was cancelled, seven years ago. (e) Crime was never more rampant in the district. Chinese huts have been burnt down, and the Chinamen maltreated. (f) Mrs. Wingrave, an old lady, seventy-three years of age, and innkeeper on Long Creek, has had to put up with great annoyance for a long period ; the sign-board has been taken down and carried away ; her house has been stoned night after night. Many other inoffensive persons have been treated in the same manner, and not one conviction has taken place. (g) Other offences have been of daily occurrence, such as cattle-stealing, sheep-stealing, horse-sweating, and housebreaking ; yet he says there is no crime. Our constable is a hard-working, honest, faithful servant, and although only a lockup-keeper, is in the saddle, I may say, night and day, and has to do more real hard work than any two constables in the district of Mudgee. (h) One constable to look after a district occupying an area of 2,030 square miles, is as inadequate to keep down crime as one drop of water would be in swelling the western ocean ; yet he says that one constable is equal to anything that is required. There are no magistrates in Windeyer. Mr. Mulholland resigned the Commission of the Peace eight years ago owing to the sudden death of his brother. (i) Mr. Keppie resides on his selection near Mudgee. I have known Mr. Keppie for twenty years, and until informed by Mr. Lydiard, I never knew that Mr. Keppie was, by profession, an undertaker. (j) There is one room unoccupied by the constable, set apart for the Warden's Court, in the Police Barricks, and which is about to be furnished. (k) This room would answer very well for a Police Court ; yet he says there is no place to hold Court in.

These are my statements, side by side with those of Mr. Lydiard, and I will now leave the public to judge between us. The Windeyer Progress Committee have asked the Minister of Justice to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the statements in the correspondence. It is to be hoped the request will be complied with, as it will be the only means of taking the Government cloak off the shoulders of the police officials, and leaving them and their assertions naked before the public gaze.

16th August, 1881.

Mr. Sub-Inspector Carter to The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst.

Mudgee Police Station, 1 September, 1881.

MEMO. :—The writing on the attached envelope is, I believe, that of Mr. Mulholland, of Windeyer, formerly a Justice of the Peace, and in all probability the writer of the article, or the person who directed the writing of it. I have lettered the statements in it and placed notes opposite.

GEO. C. CARTER,  
Sub-Inspector.

(a) The Superintendent of the Western District, Mr. Lydiard, has to my knowledge visited the Meroo about once each year. Mr. Lydiard has been within 3 or 4 miles of Windeyer often, and also at Hargraves, 7 miles from Windeyer, where the Court cases and business is done. I should say, therefore, he would be well able to obtain information as to the state of that place.

(c) I have made strict inquiry and find only three claims at work, which employ at present fifteen hands, *i.e.*, one quartz claim and two alluvial. When I inquired from some of the residents if they knew anything about the 100 claims, the reply of one party was Mr. Mulholland had them on paper. Only 227 miners' rights have been issued. I should say not more than three-fourths of the holders obtain a living by mining, "if fossicking in the creek can be called mining," at which all except the fifteen mentioned are employed. The 224 miners include 150 Chinese. When report was made before only two claims working, it was the number of quartz claims that was being inquired into ; one of the claims then mentioned has since shut up.

(d) The total population is 510. One of the petitions (the first) for the re-establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at Windeyer, says the population then was 1,500 ; that was seven years since. Seven years ago a great part of the population consisted of adults. The greater proportion now are women and children. With reference to the number that voted last election, the population of the Meroo are violent politicians, and a much greater proportion vote than in other parts of this district. I have been informed that many persons voted there that did not belong to the Meroo.

(e) A wild statement, for which there is no foundation. An old resident laughed when I asked him, and said it was only Mr. Mulholland trying to get a Court, as it would bring some custom to the house. One hut was reported to have been burned down, but it is still standing ; and the ill-treated Chinaman is still at Long Creek. The Chinese storekeeper there says there is no truth in the report.

(f) Mrs. Wingrave has been subjected to annoyance by four larrikins throwing stones on the house. I have given instructions that the leader, called Tucker, shall be prosecuted. I have not heard of any other person being annoyed. Mrs. Wingrave says that Constable Moran has done all any one could to put it down.

(g) Fabulous. Constable Moran rides about 40 miles a week.

(h) The district must have increased in size since the Windeyer people sent a petition seven years since ; it says 230 miles. It would be larger than all the Mudgee District, of which it is a corner.

(i) Mr. Keppie, wife, and family, reside at Windeyer. He goes back and forward from his selection, 7 miles distant.

(j) I have been informed that Mr. Keppie has buried Chinamen and others. He would not be likely to make coffins for nothing.

(k) Room, 12 by 13 feet. When Court was at Windeyer, Government rented place from Mr. Mulholland for £20 a year. "I think that was amount." Although this room was in existence at the time it appears it was not thought fit then.

GEO. C. CARTER,  
Sub-Inspector.  
Sub-Inspector

Sub-Inspector Carter to The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst.

Sir,

Mudgee Police Station, 1 September, 1881.

I have the honor to report for your information, with reference to attached communication from the progress committee at Windeyer, asking that a Commission be appointed to inquire into allegations made by police respecting establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at that place, that in accordance with instructions I have again visited Windeyer and the Meroo and other creeks in the vicinity. I reached the Upper Meroo on the 27th ult. I there saw a respectable miner, George Hatton. I asked him a few questions; I give his replies. George Hatton says:—"I have resided on the Upper Meroo, 6 miles from Windeyer, for the last twelve years. I own this small farm; I am also a miner; there are only twenty-three or four miners on the creek from Windeyer up to its rise in the hills; I don't know of any more; there are only two alluvial claims working, and six men are employed in them; the rest of the miners on the Upper Meroo are only fossicking in the creek; there is no crime that I have heard of; I have nothing to complain of, except that Mr. Mulholland's sheep eat all the grass of the common on the Upper Meroo, which has been granted by the Government for the use of the miners; he has 1,000 sheep there now."

I proceeded to Campbell's Creek and made extensive inquiries; I give one or two as samples:

Charles Wilson says:—"I am a miner; I have resided on Campbell's Creek, 5 miles from Windeyer, for five years; there are not quite twenty miners on all the creek, which is about 12 miles long; there are not half the miners which were on the creek 5 years since; there is no crime."

Joseph Malay, a Frenchman, says:—"I am a miner; I have resided on Campbell's Creek for 8 or 9 years; there are not more than eighteen miners on the creek from Windeyer up to the head, about 12 miles; there is no crime being committed; there is nothing to steal; we are too poor."

Charles Nichols, says:—"I am a farmer, and have resided on Campbell's Creek for the last twenty years; there are not half the miners which were here about seven years since; there has been nothing stolen since Charley Ah See, a Chinaman, was taken by the police and sent to gaol; there is no horse, cattle, or sheep stealing that I know of; I have a few sheep and horses."

I next proceeded to Pyramul Creek, about 12 miles from Windeyer. I there saw Mr. Price, who keeps a large store and is I believe the largest stock-owner in that part of the country. I took a written statement from him, which I append for your information. I may say that Mr. Price has the best opportunity to form a correct opinion, and being 12 miles from Windeyer is not likely to be a prejudiced party. Perhaps you are acquainted with him. I should say his statement is important.

I then proceeded down Long Creek, making inquiries as I went. I give a statement, made by Mr. Fletcher, who is a farmer in a large way on that creek:—"I have resided here for over twenty years; there is very little doing now in the way of mining; I only call it fossicking among the old workings; several men have gone from about here to work on the railway, leaving their wives and children behind; they must do something for a living, as they cannot make a living mining; I have heard of no crime since Charley Ah See was taken by the police some time since; there is no horse, cattle, or sheep stealing."

I inquired of many other persons, but could not hear of any other crime for a long time back. I went to Clark's Creek; I there saw Mrs. Windgrave, an aged woman, who keeps a public-house near that creek. She complained that a party of four larrikins were in the habit of tormenting her by throwing stones on the roof. She named one of them, but said she did not know the others. I have given directions that, if possible, he be prosecuted. Mrs. Windgrave also informed me that Constable Moran, of Windeyer, had stopped up several times all night watching for them, but that they would not do anything until his back was turned. A report was current some time since that the same party of young men had burned down a Chinaman's hut and ill-treated him. I found on inquiry that the hut was still standing and had not been burned, and that the Chinaman said to have been ill-treated had the day before sold gold to a Chinese storekeeper and was quite well. The storekeeper, Ah Chow, says he knows nothing of the ill-treatment. I also called at the joss-house at Clark's Creek, and saw (it being Sunday) about fifty Chinamen. I asked if any of them had complaints to make. One of them replied that a young man named Tucker had annoyed him (the same person that Mrs. Windgrave complains of). None of the others had any complaints. I then got the exact number of Chinese from the lists at the temple, and which the Chinese say are correct.

I visited Windeyer and proceeded to the Lower Meroo and Hargraves, which latter is a short 7 miles from Windeyer. I examined the Court books, and found that the following were the number of cases from the Windeyer portion of the district during the last forty-four months:—Four summons cases, and twenty-eight small debt cases, which would not give an average of one case per month. The police cases during the same time, *i.e.*, forty-four months, were thirty-seven summons cases, principally for breaches of the Dog Act, when it was new and people thought to escape paying. This would not be one petty police case in the month during that time. Respecting crime, only two cases of cattle-stealing have been reported during the last three years, in both of which cases the police went with owners and found the animals, which had not been stolen. Three cases of horse-stealing were reported during the same time, in all of which cases it turned out that the animals had only strayed. There was one case of sheep-stealing reported. Senior Constable O'Brien, of Hargraves, states:—"The sheep were in very low condition. I do not believe that they were stolen, but died in the bush from starvation, having been turned out loose; some of them were no doubt killed with dogs." It is hardly probable that sheep in such low condition would have been stolen.

Two cases of larceny by the Chinaman Ah See were committed in the vicinity of Windeyer. Ah See is in consequence now serving a sentence of three years in Mudgee Gaol. This is the offender mentioned by Charles Nichols and Mr. Fletcher in statements given. Upwards of a dozen people have told me that there had not been any crime since his arrest. The Chinese caught this offender in the camp, tied him up, and sent for the police. He had been pilfering up and down the creek.

I also obtained the quantity of gold sent from Windeyer by escort from Hargraves during the last forty-four months, being 3,000 ozs., giving an average of 63 ozs. per month.

I would especially direct attention to the attached statement of Mr. Price, of Pyramul, with whom you are probably acquainted; it covers the whole matter. Who so well able to form opinion as to amount of mining done as the person that buys the gold? Or who so well able to say if sheep and cattle stealing is rife in any district as the principal stockowner?

I attach table A, showing amount of population ; I make it 510 in that part of the Mudgee Police District when the Windeyer Court used to deal with the cases. Of these there are only 279 adults, males, including 150 Chinese ; deduct the Chinese, and 129 adult males will be left. I may say that I got the number of miners' rights issued at Windeyer this year 227 in all, which coincides with the number of miners shown on my return, *i.e.*, 224—31 business licenses were taken out this year. I have been informed that the Chinese gardeners take out business licenses, so as to give them some claim to the land used by them as gardeners.

There are, as far as I can make out, only two alluvial and one quartz claim working, and this is the result of strict inquiry.

With respect to the amount of population, I have noted them family by family, as obtained from Constable Moran, who has been stationed at Windeyer over twenty years, and should know. I believe my return as an outside estimate.

Taking into consideration the above facts, and that there is no place to hold a Court, there being only one small room at the barracks which could be used, size 13 feet by 12—the Warden sits there at present, for the reason no other place can be obtained. When the Court was formerly at Windeyer a place was rented from Mr. Mulholland, "one of the persons signing the attached communication from Progress Committee," although the room now used by the Warden was then in existence in the barracks. I do not think that a Court of Petty Sessions is required at Windeyer, that place being only 7 miles from Hargraves, and there has not been an average of one case per month between plaintiff and defendant during the last forty-four months ; the police cases are very few, and there have only been two persons confined in the watch-house at Windeyer during the last year. I am of opinion that the ends of justice will be fully met by leaving as heretofore one constable at Windeyer ; if anything should happen he has only to send to Hargraves and he has assistance in two hours. I put no faith in reports to the effect that the distance from a Court causes many cases to fall through. It might prevent some litigious person from bringing vexatious suits, a positive benefit both to themselves and other people, but that any cases of importance fall through is out of the question. With respect to Windeyer it is but a name, all the population excepting 47 have departed, and of the 47 only 8 are adult males.

If a Court should be granted at Windeyer, Home Rule, in this district, might ask for the same, as it is 7 miles from Gulgong, and has quite as large a population. Cudgong and Ilford, which are both 20 miles from their respective Courts, and have a much larger population than Windeyer, could not be denied.

If there is still any doubt about the necessity of a Court at Windeyer, I would suggest that Mr. Morrisset, the Warden at Hill End, who attends occasionally at Windeyer, might be asked to report. He is not connected with the police, and is cognizant of all the facts.

GEO. C. CARTER,  
Sub-Inspector.

## A.

RETURN showing the population of Windeyer and adjacent creeks that were formerly within the bounds of the Court of Petty Sessions, Windeyer.

Place.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children.	Miners.	Total.
Windeyer.....	8	10	27	2	45
Campbell's Creek .....	26	19	40	12	85
Upper Meroo .....	31	7	9	23	47
Clark's Creek .....	32	22	31	25	85
Stoney Creek .....	1	1	.....	1	2
Long Creek and Nuggety Gully .....	21	13	23	16	57
Between Windeyer and Clark's Creek .....	6	7	13	1	26
About and below Windeyer.....	4	5	4	4	13
Chinese on the above creeks and places.....	150	.....	.....	140	150
Totals .....	279	84	147	224	510

The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst. The above is a correct return,—

GEO. C. CARTER,  
Sub-Inspector.

N.B.—The inhabitants of Pyramul and adjacent creek "the nearest 12 miles from Windeyer," in the direction of Hill End, are 76 adult males, 51 adult females, 119 children ; of the men only 40 are miners. This part of population attend Hill End Court, and are in that district.—G.C.C., Sub-Inspector.

*William Price* says :—I am a storekeeper ; I reside at Pyramul ; I am also a sheep farmer ; I have resided at Pyramul for twenty-three years ; I know Windeyer, and Long Creek, and the other diggings in the neighbourhood ; I remember Sub-Inspector Carter making inquiries as to population and other matters about seven years since ; I think the population of Pyramul is almost as great now as it was seven years since, but it has changed in one feature, the population of children is much greater and a great number of adults have left the district for other places ; in some cases the fathers of families have gone away for work, leaving wife and children behind them ; the miners have decreased in a great measure ; I don't think there are half the men making a living by mining that were here seven years since ; I know as I have bought all the gold at Pyramul for years ; I know Windeyer and all the adjacent creeks ; I do not think there can be half the persons engaged in mining that were so employed seven years since ; I am sure there is not near the population that there was seven years since ; and like Pyramul there is now a much greater number of children in proportion to the adults than there was at that time ; there has not been a case of crime here for the police for the last five years ; as far as crime about Windeyer is concerned there have been no serious cases that I have heard of, only a few petty squabbles ; I have heard of no horse-stealing ;

I have never lost any sheep through theft, although I am the largest sheep-owner in the district ; I don't think a court at Windeyer is necessary ; I have not heard of any person in the neighbourhood saying so, and I don't think one of the inhabitants of these places would be in favour of it, although when the Court was there we used to take any small business we had before that Bench ; and my experience of the court at Windeyer was that cases used to be postponed from week to week without any just cause ; the delays being great ; Pyramul is 12 miles distant from Windeyer at the head of Long Creek over the range.

Stated before me at Pyramul, this 27th day of August, 1881,—

GEO. C. CARTER, Sub-Inspector.

WILLIAM PRICE.

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Superintendent Lydiard to The P.M., Hill End.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District, 6 September, 1881.

MEMO.—Would the Police Magistrate at Hill End be kind enough to look through these papers and favour me with his opinion as to the necessity of a Petty Sessions at Windeyer. Sub-Inspector Carter appears to have taken a great deal of trouble in the matter.

C. T. P. LYDIARD,  
Superintendent.

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Hill End, 9/9/81.

MEMO.—From what I know of Windeyer, and that part of the district surrounding the township, I do not consider the re-establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at that place necessary, but at the same time my means of gaining knowledge of the place and its requirements are almost confined to the fact of my passing through there sometimes.

Windeyer is a place for holding Wardens' Courts, but I have only been required to sit once as Warden there since my appointment in March last. Windeyer is only 7 miles from Hargraves, where I hold Court when required. I know nothing as regards the prevalence of crime, except that I never hear of any in the vicinity.

R. R. MORISSET,  
Police Magistrate.

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Superintendent Lydiard to The Inspector General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District, 13 September, 1881.

As the Inspector General will see I have requested the Police Magistrate at Hill End to give his opinion as to the wants of Petty Sessions at Windeyer.

Memo. herewith.

Mr. Sub-Inspector Carter's report is exhaustive, and I think he has taken much trouble in the matter.

I am perfectly certain I am correct in my judgment as to the necessity of Petty Sessions at this very small township.

As for the statement in the newspaper paragraph that I have only ridden through Windeyer once, I most frequently passed through the neighbourhood ; I considered the township was not worth visiting.

The sub-inspector at Mudgee has regularly been there, and he and I have had many conversations as to miserable downfall that has come to the place.

C. T. P. LYDIARD,  
Superintendent.

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No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Justice to S. H. Terry, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 September, 1881.

With reference to the letter from the Windeyer Progress Committee of the 9th ultimo, presented by you at this Department, respecting the necessity for the re-establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at that place, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that further and particular enquiry having been made upon this subject, it appears that the re-establishment of Petty Sessions at Windeyer is not necessary and that the statements previously made by the police are borne out by the recent enquiry.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JOHNSON (CONSTABLE) v. DONALDSON.  
(INFORMATION, DEPOSITIONS, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 December, 1881.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd December, 1881, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the information, summons, depositions, if any, and conviction, taken and made in a case, Johnson (constable) v. Donaldson, heard at the Police Court, Newtown, on or about the 9th day of August last.”

(*Mr. Pigott.*)

Memorandum from Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newtown, to Under Secretary of Justice, Sydney.  
*Police v. Donaldson—Breach Publicans Act.*

6 December, 1881.

DEFENDANT having pleaded guilty, no depositions were taken, and the summons was not retained.

FRANK S. FIELDER, C.P.S.

*Information—(General purposes).*

New South Wales, }  
Newtown, } 25 V. 14 S. 40.  
to wit.

BE it remembered, that on this 3rd day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at Newtown, in the Colony of New South Wales, Sub-Inspector N. Larkins, of the police force, Newtown, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and informs me, that on Sunday, the 3rd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at 9 p.m. on that day, James Donaldson, then being the holder of a publican's license for the house known by the sign of the "Five Dock Inn," situated on the North Road, Five Dock, in the district of Newtown, did keep his said licensed house open for the sale of liquor to persons not being inmates, nor lodgers, nor travellers on a journey seeking refreshment, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said N. Larkins prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Exhibited at Newtown, in the said Colony, on the }  
day first above written, before me— }

N. LARKINS, Sub-Inspector.

FRANK S. FIELDER,  
Justice of the Peace.

Guilty. 5s., 5s. 6d. costs, or two days gaol.  
Newtown, 9/8/1881.

G. R. MACLEAN, J.P.



1881.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 33.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 November, 1881.*

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AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 33.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to authorize the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates within the Metropolitan Police District, and to define in certain respects the powers of Magistrates within the said District.

*Government House,*  
*Sydney, 24th November, 1881.*

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1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

(PETITION FROM THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 9 August, 1881.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have been given to understand that in consequence of an assurance that the Government would take up the subject and deal with it, the Honorable the senior Member for Paddington has abandoned the motion of which he had given notice, viz. :—That it is desirable that the trials of cases in the Police Courts of Sydney and its suburbs should be heard before Stipendiary Police Magistrates, who should be sole Judges at such trials; and that the Government should at once take steps to appoint a sufficient number of fit and proper Stipendiary Magistrates (in addition to those already appointed) to perform such duties; and that, if necessary, a Bill should be forthwith introduced for the purposes aforesaid.

That your Petitioners verily believe that the adoption of such a course as the one indicated in the foregoing must have a most excellent effect; that therefrom would result a happy combination of law, justice, and equity such as is now rarely met with in the said Courts; that experience of the working of a like system in the Mother Country warrants the assumption that it should operate beneficially in this Colony; and that, in fine, the time has now arrived for the introduction of a radical amendment in the administration of justice in the metropolitan and suburban Police Courts.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the present Session of Parliament may not close without there having been added to the Statute Books (if necessary) an Act embodying the principle set forth in the aforesaid resolutions, or, should enactment be unnecessary, that the Government may receive your fullest support in carrying the principle into effect.

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

For and on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales—

J. B. OLLIFFE, President of the Council,  
CHARLES KELSEY, Vice-President.



1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF--TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 September, 1881.*

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

The Petition of the "Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales,"—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That for some years it has been a matter of frequent and general observation that the honorary Justices of the Peace who usually preside in Petty Sessions at the Metropolitan Courts are unequal to the responsible duties imposed on them; that they are insufficiently informed in the laws they are appointed to administer, and too frequently influenced by considerations of private interest affecting themselves personally, or others whom they are reputed to represent, and, particularly in the two principal Courts, they have formed themselves into parties, and are influenced in the performance of many of their judicial functions by considerations other than those of the pure equities of cases on which they are called to adjudicate, to the confusion of the public, the humiliation of the city, and in detriment of the sacred interests of justice.

Your Petitioners further desire to draw the attention of your Honorable House to the fact that the circumstances to which they refer are very notorious, and have occasionally led to scenes on the Bench of a character to diminish that feeling of respect for the Magistracy it is desirable should be generally entertained and merited.

Your Petitioners have also experienced inconveniences and disadvantages arising from interruptions in judicial duty by reason of Magistrates neglecting ordinary business on licensing days, and from the want of sufficient leisure on the part of many Metropolitan Justices, who not unfrequently find themselves unable to continue attendance on protracted and adjourned cases.

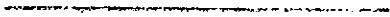
Your Petitioners humbly, but most earnestly, submit that the interests of justice, the peace of the city, and individual security require that in Sydney in particular, and large centres of population in general, Stipendiary Magistrates, composed of gentlemen learned and practised in the law, and under no obligation to party, whether political, religious, commercial, or social, be appointed to exclusively conduct the ordinary judicial and licensing business of the Courts of Petty Sessions, in lieu of the honorary Justices of the Peace who now preside.

And your Petitioners humbly pray that in consideration of the sufferings and deep humiliation that they experience in connection with the existing arrangements, your Honorable House will graciously and speedily accord the subject such attention as in your wisdom you may see fit.

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

Signed for and on behalf of the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales, representing five thousand members.

DAVID JONES, President,  
JOHN R. TALBOT, Vice-President,  
WILLIAM ROYLANCE, General Secretary.



1881.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## RELEASE OF ISABELLA O'BRIEN FROM DARLINGHURST GAOL.

(PAPERS, MINUTES, &amp;c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 October, 1881.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14 September, 1881, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Papers, Executive Minutes, and other documents, in  
“connection with the release of Isabella O'Brien from Darlinghurst Gaol.”

*(Mr. Tarrant.)*

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Petition from residents of the district of Albury, praying for a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Isabella O'Brien, at Wagga Wagga, on the 3rd of April, 1872, for the murder of one of her illegitimate children, with minutes. 18 April, 1872. ....	2
2. Petition from residents of the town and district of Wagga Wagga, to like effect, with minutes. 4 May, 1872 ...	2
3. Petition from residents of Albury and district, praying for a remission of the commuted sentence of imprisonment for life passed on Isabella O'Brien, with minutes and prison particulars. 21 April, 1875.....	3
4. The Under Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction to His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett, requesting report on No. 3. 12 May, 1875 .....	3
5. Mr. Justice Faucett to the Under Secretary of Justice, &c., reporting on petition in favour of Isabella O'Brien, with minutes, &c. 31 May, 1875 .....	3
6. Minute of the Minister of Justice, &c., refusing to recommend any remission of Isabella O'Brien's sentence, with minutes. 12 June, 1875 .....	4
7. The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to the Principal Under Secretary, intimating that His Excellency the Governor had not authorised the mitigation of any portion of Isabella O'Brien's sentence. 16 June, 1875.....	4
8. The Principal Gaoler, Darlinghurst Gaol, to the Comptroller General of Prisons, forwarding petition from Isabella O'Brien, with minutes, medical reports, &c. 25 January, 1878 .....	5
9. The Principal Under Secretary to Dr. Egan, Police Surgeon, requesting report as to whether the life of Isabella O'Brien would be endangered by prolonged detention in gaol. 7 June, 1878. ....	6
10. Drs. Alleyne and Egan to the Principal Under Secretary, reporting on prisoner O'Brien's state of health, with minutes. 17 June, 1878 .....	6
11. The Principal Gaoler to the Comptroller General of Prisons, forwarding application from Isabella O'Brien to be again allowed to petition for a remission of sentence, with minutes, medical report, &c. 8 November, 1878....	6
12. Drs. Alleyne and Egan to the Principal Under Secretary, further respecting prisoner O'Brien's state of health, with minutes. 25 November, 1878 .....	7
13. The Principal Gaoler to the Comptroller General of Prisons, forwarding further petition from Isabella O'Brien, with minutes. 25 November, 1878 .....	7
14. His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett to the Under Secretary of Justice, &c., reporting further on case of Isabella O'Brien. 28 January, 1879 .....	8
15. Minute of the Minister of Justice, &c., recommending the release of prisoner Isabella O'Brien, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, &c. 8 February, 1879 .....	8
16. The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to the Principal Under Secretary, intimating that His Excellency the Governor had authorised prisoner O'Brien's release, with minutes. 10 February, 1879 .....	8
17. Same to the Inspector General of Police, inquiring what had become of the child O'Brien had with her when arrested. 10 February, 1879 .....	8
18. The Principal Under Secretary to the Comptroller General of Prisons, authorising the liberation of Isabella O'Brien. 11 February, 1879 .....	9
19. Same to the Inspector General of Police, informing him of His Excellency's decision. 11 February, 1879. ....	9
20. The Inspector General of Police to the Under Secretary of Justice, &c., stating that the prisoner's child was an inmate of the Randwick Asylum, with minute. 25 February, 1879.....	9
21. The Under Secretary of Justice to the Comptroller General of Prisons, asking to be furnished with copy of report of Visiting Surgeon, missing from papers. 20 September, 1881 .....	9
22. The Comptroller General of Prisons to the Under Secretary of Justice, forwarding letter from the Visiting Surgeon respecting missing report. 22 September, 1881 .....	9
23. Same to same, forwarding letter from the Principal Gaoler, containing extracts, taken from the register at Darlinghurst Gaol, of missing report. 23 September, 1881.....	10

## RELEASE OF ISABELLA O'BRIEN FROM DARLINGHURST GAOL.

No. 1.

### Petition from Residents of Albury.

To His Excellency Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.B., Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That at the Supreme Court Assizes held at Wagga Wagga, on the 2nd April, 1872, Isabella O'Brien was found guilty of the murder of her illegitimate child.

That up to within a short time previously to the commission of the offence for which she was sentenced to death the prisoner had always resided in Albury, the period of her residence there extending over twenty years, it having been her birth-place, and her age now being about 22 years. And your petitioners, many of whom are very old residents in the district, speak as to their personal knowledge of the prisoner and her family.

That the prisoner and her sister lost their mother shortly after their birth; and up to the time of their departure from Albury, about a year or two since, they lived with their father, who had no settled occupation, and had neither the time nor inclination to devote the necessary amount of care and attention to the training and education of his children, and in consequence they grew up to womanhood without ever having had an opportunity of being impressed with those principles and feelings of rectitude and morality which alone can form a sufficient safeguard against the temptations to vice and to the commission of crime; and to the defects of early training and associations, and her almost total want of education, is to be attributed the present deplorable position of the prisoner.

That your petitioners, without the slightest degree excusing the crime committed by the prisoner, or cavilling at the finding of the jury, feel convinced that there are circumstances in her case which to some extent mitigate the enormity of her offence, and therefore hope that your Excellency will see fit to extend your clemency to this case, and mitigate the sentence of capital punishment.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(Here follow 96 signatures.)

His Excellency.—JOHN R., 18 April, 1872. The case will come in due course before the Executive Council.—A.S., 24/4/1872. The Clerk of the Executive Council.—H.H., B.C., 24 April, '72.

No. 2.

### Petition from Residents of Wagga Wagga.

To His Excellency the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight Companion of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of the Colony of New South Wales.

The humble petition of the undersigned residents of the town and district of Wagga Wagga,—

SHOWETH:—

That one Isabella O'Brien was tried on the second day of April instant at the Assize Court holden at Wagga Wagga, before His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett, for murdering her infant son, Daniel O'Brien, by drowning the said child in the river Murrumbidgee, in the month of October last, and was found guilty and sentenced to death.

That your petitioners have become aware that the said Isabella O'Brien is the child of very disreputable parents; that she has been brought up from infancy amidst scenes of vice and debauchery.

That she has received no religious instructions nor education of any kind, and appears hardly to know right from wrong.

That your petitioners are of opinion that Isabella O'Brien, from her ignorance and the degrading effect of her early associations, is incapable of realising the true character of the crime of which she has been convicted.

That your petitioners respectfully submit that with careful instruction and supervision the said Isabella O'Brien may be brought to feel the enormity of her crime and repent of her former sins.

That your petitioners respectfully submit that the above facts would amply justify your Excellency in extending to the said Isabella O'Brien the clemency of the Crown.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency may of your gracious mercy be pleased to commute the sentence of death passed upon the said Isabella O'Brien.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

(Here follow 177 signatures.)

To be considered in the Council with the Judge's report.—A.S., 3/5/72. The Clerk of the Executive Council.—H.H., B.C., 3 May, '72.

No. 3.

## No. 3.

## Petition from Residents of Albury.

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.

The petition of the undersigned residents of Albury and the district surrounding,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That at the Wagga Wagga Assizes held in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, Isabella O'Brien, then of Wagga Wagga, was found guilty of infanticide of her illegitimate child, and sentenced to death, which sentence was however commuted into imprisonment for life.

That at the time of the trial Isabella O'Brien was only of the age of twenty-one years, and having lost her mother at three years old was allowed to grow up in ignorance, and little or no care was ever bestowed upon her training or bringing up by her father.

That at the age of seventeen or eighteen the said Isabella O'Brien, being thus neglected, was seduced and led astray, and was enticed into the lowest company of a country town, and even into lower degradation, till shortly before her trial she had been consorting and cohabiting with the Chinese at their camps at Albury and Wagga.

That the said Isabella O'Brien has now been imprisoned for about five years.

Your petitioners would therefore humbly pray your Excellency that, in consideration of the term of imprisonment gone through, and of the youth of the said Isabella O'Brien at the time of the sentence, and the utter neglect of her bringing up, your Excellency would be pleased to grant a free pardon to the said Isabella O'Brien, or such shortening of the sentence of imprisonment as to your Excellency shall seem meet.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(Here follow 72 signatures.)

[Presented by Mr. Day, M.P.]

Minister of Justice, &c.—H.R., 20/4/75. The Comptroller General of Prisons, for usual particulars.—J.D., 22 April, /75. The Comptroller General of Prisons.—W.E.P., B.C., 23 April, /75. Returned with usual particulars. Being under a sentence commuted from death, the prisoner does not come within the ordinary regulations for remission.—H.McL., 6 May, /75. The Under Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction.—H.McL.

Particulars of conviction and prison history of Isabella O'Brien, a prisoner in Darlinghurst Gaol :—

Isabella O'Brien, born at Albury, N.S.W., 1851; convicted at Gaol Delivery, Wagga Wagga, 3rd April, 1872, of murder, and sentenced to death, by Judge Faucett. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. To be kept in Darlinghurst Gaol until further orders. Previous convictions, none known.

## Punishments.

Where.	When.	Offence.	Punishment.
Darlinghurst .....	11 Sept., 1873	Disorderly with others in cell, after muster .....	3 days cells.
" .....	20 Mar., 1874	Insolence to warder.....	24 hours cells.
" .....	9 July, 1874	Quarrelling and calling another prisoner opprobrious names.....	48 hours cells.
" .....	24 Feb., 1875	Fighting and creating disturbance with other prisoners .....	2 days cells.

Darlinghurst Gaol, — May, 1875.

J. C. READ,  
Principal Gaol.

Judge Faucett.—J.D., 11 May, /75. Judge Faucett.—12/5/75.

## No. 4.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to Mr. Justice Faucett.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 12 May, 1875.

I am directed to request the favour of your Honor's report upon the accompanying petition for mitigation of the sentence of death, commuted to imprisonment for life, passed by you upon the prisoner named in the margin.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

Isabella O'Brien,  
Darlinghurst  
Gaol.  
To be returned.

## No. 5.

Mr. Justice Faucett to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Supreme Court, 31 May, 1875.

I HAVE read the petition praying for a remission of the sentence passed on Isabella O'Brien. As stated in the petition, the prisoner was convicted of having murdered her illegitimate child, and was sentenced to death. That sentence was afterwards commuted.

From the evidence given at the trial I have every reason to believe that the statements made by the petitioners as to the former life of the prisoner are correct.

The prisoner was tried and convicted on the 2nd of April, 1872, not in 1870, as stated in the petition.

My report to His Excellency the Governor, sent in early in May, 1872, contains a full statement of the facts of the case. As I can add nothing to that report, I beg to refer to it. It is no doubt preserved in the office of the Executive Council.

P. FAUCETT.

Obtain

Obtain previous report.—J.D., 1/6/75. The Principal Under Secretary.—W.E.P., B.C., 2/6/75.

The Clerk of the Executive Council, for favour of the former papers, if permitted.—H.H., B.C., 8/6/75.  
Perhaps His Excellency may not object to the report referred to being forwarded to the Department of Justice for perusal, to be afterwards returned to Executive Council Office.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, 9/6/75. Approved.—H.R., 9/6/75.

Document forwarded,—to be returned. The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.—H.H., B.C., 10/6/75.

#### REPORT of Mr. Justice Faucett on the case of Isabella O'Brien, convicted of murder.

To His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

THE prisoner was tried before me at the late Assizes at Wagga Wagga for the murder of one Daniel O'Brien, and found guilty.

The deceased, Daniel O'Brien, was the younger of two illegitimate children of the prisoner, and was about two years of age, the elder being about four.

The prisoner and her sister had lived for some time at Albury with a person named James Simpson and his wife, who kept what they called a boarding-house, but which was in reality a dancing-house, and a place of bad repute. The Simpsons being obliged to leave Albury went to Wodonga, on the other side of the Murray, and opened a house there of the same kind. The prisoner and her sister lived with them there also. The Simpsons being also obliged to leave Wodonga, went to Wagga Wagga, and commenced the same kind of business there, and were soon after joined, as before, by the prisoner and her sister.

According to the evidence of the Simpsons the prisoner while at Wagga Wagga used to take in washing, and do whatever little work she could get from time to time, but found it very hard to support her two children, to whom, however, she was always attentive, keeping them clean and well-dressed.

After complaining frequently of being unable to support both the children, Simpson told her that the best thing she could do was to get a Chinaman to adopt the younger one, whose father it appears was a Chinaman. She said she would try, and went out several times for the purpose, as she said, of trying to get a Chinaman to adopt the child.

At last she told the Simpsons that she had arranged with a Chinaman to take the child, and the next morning she cleaned herself and dressed the child and took it away. She left the house about 10 o'clock in the morning, and returned about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon without the child. On her return she said that she had given the child to the wife of a Chinaman who had a garden about two miles up the river to adopt it.

It appeared also that on some occasions after this the prisoner used to go out, and Simpson "accused her" of going to see the child, and told her that if she went to see it the parties who had it would return it to her. She said she would not go any more.

A man named William Bruce stated that one day about 2 o'clock he saw a woman, resembling the prisoner, and whom he believed to be the prisoner, sitting on the brink of the river with a stick in her hand, and two children with her; one was near her, and the other she had at her foot by the hand. The man spoke to her about the danger of leaving the child so near the river, when she made some abrupt reply to the effect, as he understood it, that he should mind his own business. He cautioned her and passed on. From the description the man gave there could be little doubt that this was the prisoner with her two children, and the day he saw her was probably the day she took away the child,—the day it was drowned.

In about three weeks after this the child—there could be no doubt as to its identification—was found dead in the river. It was lying against the branch of a tree as if caught by the clothes when floating down the stream. The clothes were the same as the child wore when leaving the Simpsons' house.

After the body was found Simpson spoke to the prisoner about it, and said it was her little boy, to which she replied—"Oh, no. He is all right. He is where he has got plenty to eat and good clothes." She also said that she would take him in the morning to where he was. In the morning, however, she said that perhaps the people had gone away, and refused to go.

To the constable who arrested her the prisoner said that she had been sitting on the bank of the river and the child rolled into the river from her; that she tried to save him, but could not, and she then went home; that she did not throw him into the river to drown, but was going to a place to give him out.

A medical gentleman who was examined merely stated that the body when taken out of the river was very much decomposed, and presented no signs of injury.

An attempt was made by the prisoner's counsel, and with some success, to disparage the evidence of the Simpsons, but the most material part of their evidence was in fact supported by the prisoner's own statements to the constable.

The jury must have disbelieved the prisoner's statement that the child rolled or fell by accident into the river, and must have come to the conclusion that she intentionally drowned the child. They must have treated the story about taking the child to a Chinaman as a fabrication.

Upon the whole, looking at the prisoner's conduct throughout, I find it impossible to say that the verdict of the jury was not a proper one. At the same time I think it right to say that the evidence of the Simpsons showed that the prisoner had been always attentive to the children, and that the difficulty of supporting both was frequently preying on her mind.

PETER FAUCETT.

May 7th, 1872.

Laid before the Executive Council, 11th May, 1872. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for life with hard labour.—ALEX. C. BUDGE.

Returned 11th June, 1872.

#### No. 6.

#### Minute of Minister of Justice, &c.

I THINK under all the circumstances of this case it is impossible to recommend any remission of sentence at the present time.—J.D., 12/6/75. His Excellency the Governor.

Refused.—H.R., 14/6/75. The Principal Under Secretary, 16/6/75.

#### No. 7.

#### The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 16 June, 1875.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that the petition in favour of the prisoner named in the margin, at present serving a sentence of imprisonment for life (commuted from sentence of death), has been duly laid before His Excellency the Governor, but that there do not appear to be any grounds for authorising the remission of any portion of O'Brien's sentence.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 8.



## No. 8.

## The Principal Gaoler to The Comptroller General of Prisons.

To His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

The humble petition of Isabella O'Brien, now a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol, Darlinghurst,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your petitioner was tried before His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett, at the Wagga Wagga Gaol Delivery held on the 3rd day of April, 1872, upon a charge of murdering an infant child, was found guilty, and sentenced to death; that sentence, however, was commuted to imprisonment for life with hard labour.

That your petitioner has now served nearly six (6) years in Darlinghurst Gaol, and finds that her health is breaking down from the long and close confinement, and greatly fears that very soon her constitution may receive such injury as to cause her early death.

That your petitioner has a father, an old man fast declining in years, who is anxious to leave his home to her before he dies if hopes were held out to him of his daughter's release.

That your petitioner implores your merciful consideration, for the following facts, namely, that at the time of her crime she was deplorably ignorant, as she had all her life (up to that period) been brought up in the bush, was quite unable to read or write, and scarce knowing right from wrong, was far from being aware of the heinousness of her crime.

That your petitioner would not be a burden to any one, as she would have a home, and could earn a good living (provided her health was not destroyed) as a sempstress and machinist, she having diligently learnt that much during her long incarceration.

Your petitioner therefore prays your Excellency's merciful consideration upon her case, and that you may be pleased to hold out some hopes for an early release.

And your petitioner, &c.

ISABELLA O'BRIEN.

Forwarded to the Comptroller General of Prisons, by his permission, with usual particulars.—  
J. C. READ, Pl. Gaoler, 24/1/78.

PARTICULARS of conviction and prison history of Isabella O'Brien, a prisoner in Darlinghurst Gaol, petitioning for remission of sentence:—

Name of prisoner, Isabella O'Brien; born—where, Albury; when, 1851; convicted—where, Gaol Delivery, Wagga Wagga; when, 3rd April, 1872; offence, murder; sentence, death; Judge, Faucett; recommendation or remarks—sentence commuted to imprisonment for life with hard labour, in such gaol as His Excellency may from time to time direct.

## Punishments.

Where.	When.	Offence.	Punishment.
Darlinghurst	11 August, 1873.....	Disorderly in cell.....	3 days cells.
	20 March, 1874.....	Insolent to her warden .....	24 hours „
	9 July, „ .....	Quarrelling with other prisoners .....	48 „
	24 February, 1875.....	Fighting and creating a disturbance.....	2 days cells.
	13 May, 1876.....	Fighting .....	Discharged.
	11 November, „ .....	Making a disturbance in cell .....	3 days cells.
	3 January, 1877.....	Wilfully damaging a cap .....	3 „
	9 September, „ .....	Trafficking .....	7 „

General conduct in Gaol:—Since last punishment very good, and naturally not ill-disposed.

Darlinghurst Gaol, 21 January, 1878.

J. C. READ,  
Principal Gaoler.

Forwarded for consideration, with medical report.—H. McLEAN, C.G.P., 25/1/78. The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Isabella O'Brien has been frequently under my professional care during the last six months, and has in that time perceptibly declined in general health. She has lost weight, and is suffering from great debility. I am of opinion that long continued imprisonment would much diminish her chance of restoration to health, while I would confidently look for such a result from liberation.

Darlinghurst Gaol,  
23/1/78.

JAMES MACNISH,  
A. V. Surgeon.

Obtain Mr. Justice Faucett's report of May, 1872, from the Clerk of the Executive Council.—J.L., 9/2/78. Submitted for His Excellency's instructions hereon.—J.L., 29/4/78. Minister of Justice, &c.—H.R., 1/5/78. I would be glad to be favoured with further report from the Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol at Darlinghurst, whether there is any immediate or prospective danger to life in case this woman be retained in custody.—J.L., 19/5/78. The Comptroller General of Prisons.—W.E.P., B.C., 20/5/78. For the report of the Acting Visiting Surgeon.—H. McL. The Principal Gaoler, B.C., 22/5/78. Returned with further report on enclosed papers.—W. GORE BEVERLY, D.C.P. (in absence of C.G.P.) The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 23/5/78.

I am of opinion that the life of Isabella O'Brien would be endangered by prolonged incarceration.—J. MACNISH, A.V.S., Darlinghurst Gaol, 23/5/78.

I think Dr. Alleyne and another medical gentleman might be invited to consider and report upon this case.—J.L., 31st May, 1878. The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, B.C., 1/6/78.—W.E.P., Might be referred to the Medical Adviser to the Government and the Police Surgeon, Dr. Egan, 4/6/78.—M.R.A. Approved.—M.F., 7/6/78. Urgent.—The Medical Adviser to the Government.—M.R.A., B.C., 7/6/78. Inform Dr. Egan. Dr. Egan, 7/6/78.

## No. 9.

## The Principal Under Secretary to Dr. Egan, Police Surgeon.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 June, 1878.

Isabella O'Brien.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough to meet the Medical Adviser to the Government at such time as may be arranged to be convenient, for the purpose of reporting as to whether the life of the prisoner named in the margin, at present confined in Darlinghurst Gaol, would be endangered by prolonged incarceration.

I have, &amp;c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

## No. 10.

## Drs. Alleyne and Egan to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

17 June, 1878.

Isabella O'Brien.

In returning to you herewith the papers relating to the case of the prisoner named in the margin, we do ourselves the honor to report that we have seen and examined Isabella O'Brien, and have also conferred with Dr. Macnish and the Matron of the Gaol in respect of her case.

The prisoner does not now complain of ill-health, except that she says that her appetite is not very good; but she is fairly well nourished, and we can discover in her no evidence of disease, organic or otherwise. In reference to his two reports on this case, Dr. Macnish informed us that the present improved condition and healthy aspect of Isabella O'Brien is to be attributed to the hope entertained by her of a speedy release from gaol. We therefore recommend that, notwithstanding there is not at present any apparent reason to believe that her life is endangered by her incarceration, we may be allowed to see her again in the course of four or five months.

We have, &amp;c.,

H. G. ALLEYNE, M.D.

M. EGAN, L.R.C.S.E.

Minister of Justice, &c.—M.F., 19/6/78. The Under Secretary of Justice, &c. B.C., 19/6/78. —M.R.A. The Medical Adviser to the Government might be requested to report upon this case in the course of say four months.—J.L., 4/7/78. See margin of letter of 17th June, 1878, in reference to obtaining Medical Advisers' further report in course of four months, dated 4th July, 1878. The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, B.C., 6/7/78.—W.E.P. Resubmitted, 1/11/78. The Medical Advisers to the Government, for further report, B.C., 4/11/78.—M.R.A.

## No. 11.

## The Principal Gaoler to The Comptroller General of Prisons.

Darlinghurst Gaol, 8 November, 1878.

From prisoner Isabella O'Brien; life; murder.

*Subject*—Commutation of sentence.

PRISONER Isabella O'Brien most humbly begs the Comptroller General of Prisons to again allow her to petition His Excellency the Governor for a commutation of her sentence. She respectfully submits for his due consideration the following grounds upon which she desires to petition, viz. :—

That at the time of her offence (for which she has suffered so much) she was very young, and in a deplorable state of ignorance, inasmuch that she had never been to a school in her life, could neither read nor write, had no idea of society, its usages and customs, nor anything by which her life might have been guided aright. She was, in short, a wild bush girl, doing men's work to gain her bread.

Since her incarceration she has, alas! too late, learned at school, from her clergy, from association with a few well-conducted prisoners, what a horrible, dark, meaningless life she led in the bush.

That while living in this state of darkness an unprincipled man took advantage of her innocence and ignorance, and under the promise of a marriage (which of course was never kept) seduced and ruined her. The fruits of that sin, committed in ignorance, were the cause of her crime, although at the time she knew it not as a crime.

Burdened by a child, deserted by her seducer, no one to advise or instruct her, she, scarce knowing right from wrong, rid herself of her shame by a crime, in sheer ignorance of its being then a crime. The result of her sin has been to close her life for ever. For the one sin of her youth and ignorance she has now served over six years in prison, during which time the close confinement, unvarying scale of diet, the monotonous existence, is causing her to waste and pine away; she is losing her appetite, and feels a fearful and hopeless depression seizing her. She is fully aware that she is not in any immediate danger, or suffering any acute physical pain, but she fears that her constitution will soon break down under the imprisonment, and render her unfit to do anything in a few years.

The applicant therefore begs your sanction to petition.

ISABELLA O'BRIEN.

In forwarding O'Brien's application to the Comptroller General, I beg leave strongly to recommend it. I have every reason to believe her statement, which I have marked, and that her morals were corrupted through the bad example of her father. She was so ignorant and degraded when first received here that she was supposed to be silly or a fool. She has turned out to be very intelligent, and has acquired such a knowledge of the sewing machine that she could earn a good living at it. Her work has taken the prize at the Exhibitions. I mentioned her case to the Hon. the Minister of Justice, who seemed to take an interest in it, and I believe the Sisters of Charity would take her in hand. \*She seems to be breaking down very much, but the surgeon will not recommend her on that ground until she is quite an invalid.—J. C. READ, Principal Gaoler, 8/11/78.

I fully concur in the above.—F. M. CHALLIS, Matron. I fully concur with Mr. Read's kind feelings of charity in this matter.—Sister M. J. CHISHOLM.

PARTICULARS

## PARTICULARS of conviction and prison history of Isabella O'Brien, a prisoner in Darlinghurst Gaol.

Name; Isabella O'Brien; born—where, Albury; when, 1851; convicted—where, Wagga Wagga Gaol Delivery; when, 3rd April, 1872; offence, murder; sentence, death, commuted, &c.; Judge, Faucett.  
Previous convictions—none recorded.

## Punishments.

When.	Where.	Offence.	Punishment.
Darlinghurst Gaol.....	23 November, 1876.....	Making disturbance by singing and knocking in cell.	Three days cells.
	3 January, 1877.....	Wilfully damaging Government property, &c....	„ „
	10 September, „ .....	Trafficking and corresponding with male prisoners	Seven „

General conduct in gaol. (See above remarks, and the recommendation of one of the Sisters of Charity.)

J. C. READ,  
Principal Gaoler.

Darlinghurst Gaol, 8th November, 1878.

I would be glad of a report from the Visiting Surgeon as to the woman's present state of health, and the probable effect of further confinement. The Principal Gaoler, B.C., 18/11/78.—W.G.B. Herewith, 19/11/78.—J.C.R.

With reference to the annexed report on the case of prisoner Isabella O'Brien, I have only to remark that my former report in connection with the subject was based on the idea that I was neither expected nor required to take into consideration the causes that led to prisoner O'Brien's incarceration, nor any extenuating circumstances since, except from a medical point of view, that might be urged in mitigation of her sentence. On the grounds of humanity, and that she had suffered sufficient punishment, I should have willingly endorsed any recommendation to mercy; but I would desire to draw the attention of the Comptroller General to the fact that I was desired to report on the case purely in my medical capacity. I did so conscientiously and to the best of my ability, and viewing the subject in that light, I can only repeat that the prisoner is well nourished and quite free from any organic disease that would shorten her life. Of course it is not to be expected that persons in continual imprisonment can enjoy such robust health as those who are free; and the only difference perceptible since my last report is that she seems to be suffering from mental anxiety and depression, which may possibly at some time affect her physical health.—MATURICE J. O'CONNOR, Visiting Surgeon, Darlinghurst Gaol, November 19th, 1878.

Paragraph marked thus \* of my memo. of the 8th instant shows that I anticipated what the Surgeon's report would be if called for, and no doubt it is correct. My motive was to show that if Isabella O'Brien were released now she could earn a living; if detained until organic disease sets in, liberty will be of no use to her. She would be better in gaol in that case. Dr. Egan examined her this evening and cannot find any disease yet.—J.C.R., 19/11/78. She may petition; these papers to accompany. The Principal Gaoler, B.C., 21/11/78.—W.G.B.

## No. 12.

## Drs. Alleyne and Egan to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 25 November, 1878.

In reference to our report of the 17th June last, on the state of health of the prisoner named in the margin, and to the papers relating to it, which are herewith returned, we do ourselves the honor to inform you that we have again seen and examined Isabella O'Brien. She does not appear to be quite so robust as she was when we last reported on her case, but she does not complain of being ill, is still fairly well nourished, has the aspect of a woman in good health, and is without any symptoms of organic disease. We therefore do not think that her life is in any immediate danger on account of her imprisonment.

We have, &c.,

H. G. ALLEYNE.  
M. EGAN.

Minister of Justice, &c.—M.F., 10/12/78. The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., B.C., 10/12/78.—M.R.A.

## No. 13.

## The Principal Gaoler to The Comptroller General of Prisons.

To His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble petition of Isabella O'Brien, now a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol, Darlinghurst,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your petitioner was tried before His Honor Mr. Judge Faucett, at the Wagga Wagga Gaol Delivery, held on the 3rd day of April, 1872, upon a charge of infanticide, was found guilty and sentenced to death; that sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life with hard labour.

That your petitioner has now served over six and a half years in gaol, and believes her health is breaking down from the long and close confinement, the unvarying scale of diet, and monotonous life.

That your petitioner implores your Excellency to commute her sentence still further, and give her her liberty before her health gives way under the terrible anxiety and depression of spirits she now suffers from.

That your petitioner, in further support of her plea for mercy, would respectfully beg your Excellency to consider the following facts, viz.:—

That your petitioner at the time of her offence was very young and in a deplorable state of ignorance, inasmuch that she could not read nor write, never saw a school in her life, had no idea of society, its usages, customs, or anything by which her life might have been guided aright. In short, she was

was a wild bush girl, doing men's work to gain her living. Since her incarceration she has learnt at school, from her clergy and from a few well-conducted prisoners, what a horrible, dark, heathenish life she led in the bush. A ruffian, taking advantage of her ignorance, and by promises, seduced her. The fruits of that ignorance and sin caused her to do what she now (too late) knows to be a crime.

That your petitioner, if released, could earn a good living as a sempstress; that her father, now aged, has promised to leave his home to her, if hopes were held out of your petitioner's speedy release.

Your petitioner therefore prays your Excellency's most merciful consideration of her case, and that you may be pleased to hold out some hopes of her release.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will every pray, &c.,

ISABELLA O'BRIEN.

By permission of the Comptroller General, on 21st November.—J. C. READ, Pl. Gaoler, 25/11/78. Forwarded for the consideration of the Minister of Justice, in reference to the within correspondence. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 3/12/78.—H.M.L. His Excellency.—J.L., 10/12/78. The Minister of Justice.—H.R., 13/12/78. Judge Faucett, before whom the prisoner was tried in 1872, may perhaps be able to favour me with a report upon this petition, and the accompanying recommendations from the gaol authorities.—F.B.S., 14/1/79. His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett, B.C., 14th January, 1879.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 14.

His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

28 January, 1879.

I HAVE read the papers in this case, and I find that my reports, dated respectively the 7th of May, 1872, and the 31st of May, 1875, contain a full statement of the facts of the case as they came before me. To these reports I beg to refer.

There is no doubt the prisoner was very young when she committed the offence for which she was convicted. I have no doubt also that she had been terribly neglected by her father, and that she had been brought up—if it can be called bringing up—in a state of lamentable ignorance, and amongst abandoned people. I have further no doubt that she committed the offence because she felt herself unable to support her two children by washing and such other little work as she could get. According to the evidence given at the trial she used to attend to the children and keep them clean.

Beyond directing attention to Mr. Read's statements, which appear to be deserving of consideration, I do not think I can add anything to what I have already said.

P. FAUCETT.

No. 15.

Minute of Minister of Justice, &c.

I HAVE very carefully read the papers in this case, and although the crime for which this prisoner was convicted was undoubtedly a very serious one, it has been proved that at the time she committed the offence she was dreadfully ignorant and depraved, and that during her whole life she had been associated with persons of the lowest character. It will be seen from Mr. Read's report that when received at Darlinghurst, O'Brien was considered "silly, or a fool," and that now she is a very intelligent woman, and well able to get a respectable living for herself. She appears to be suffering from ill-health, although not quite an invalid, and if she is to be liberated she should be released before (from long imprisonment) she becomes incapable of obtaining a livelihood for herself. The prisoner has been in gaol since April 3rd, 1872, nearly seven years, and I think the time has come when she might be liberated, and therefore I recommend that she be released. His Excellency.

F.B.S., 8/2/79.

Approved, H.R., 10/2/79. U.S. Col. Sec. informed, 10/2/79. What has become of the child O'Brien had with her when arrested.—F.B.S., 10/2/79. Inquire, I.G. Police, 10/2/79.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 10 February, 1879.

Isabella O'Brien.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to forward, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the accompanying petition from the prisoner named in margin, praying for a mitigation of her sentence, and to state that the same having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to authorise the remission of the remainder of her sentence.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

Comptroller General of Prisons and Inspector General of Police informed, 11/2/79. Papers acted on and returned. The Under Secretary, Col. Sec's. Office, B.C., 11/2/79.—W.G.B. (in ab. of C.G.P.) The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., B.C., 12/2/79.—M.R.A. Put by.—F.B.S., 14/2/79.

No. 17.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to The Inspector General of Police.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 10 February, 1879.

Isabella O'Brien

Referring to the case of the prisoner named in the margin, who was sentenced to death in 1872, for drowning one of her illegitimate children, which sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life,—I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to request that you will have the goodness to ascertain and report for his information, at your earliest convenience, what has become of the child the prisoner had with her at the time of her arrest.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 18.

## No. 18.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Comptroller General of Prisons.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 February, 1879.

Referring to the petition of the prisoner named in the margin, praying for a mitigation of her sentence of death, commuted to hard labour for life,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorise the remission of the remainder of O'Brien's sentence.

You will therefore cause the prisoner to be liberated, provided no other cause exist for her detention.

I have, &c.,  
MAXWELL ALLAN.

## No. 19.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector General of Police.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 February, 1879.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorise the remission of the remainder of the sentence of death, commuted to hard labour for life, upon Isabella O'Brien, for murder, and that the necessary instructions have been given for carrying this decision into effect.

I have, &c.,  
MAXWELL ALLAN.

## No. 20.

The Inspector General of Police to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 25 February, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the child of the convict named in the margin, and to inform you, in reply, that the child is an inmate of the Destitute Children's Asylum at Randwick.

I have, &c.,  
EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector General of Police.

Read.—F.B.S., 28/2/79.

## No. 21.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to The Comptroller General of Prisons.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 September, 1881.

A return having been called for by Parliament of copies of all papers connected with the release from gaol of the prisoner named in the margin, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that the first medical report made by Dr. O'Connor, in O'Brien's case, is missing from the papers, and I am therefore to request that you will have the goodness to obtain from the Visiting Surgeon a copy of same; but if that cannot be supplied, he should be asked to state the circumstances (as far as he can) under which the former report was called for, and by whom, and about the date, &c., and any other particulars which may enable it to be traced, and, if possible, the purport of it.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 22.

The Comptroller General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir, Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller General's Office, Sydney, 22 September, 1881.

In reference to your letter of the 20th instant, asking for a copy of a report of the Visiting Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, in the case of Isabella O'Brien, I have the honor to forward herewith a communication which I have received from Dr. O'Connor on the subject.

I may add, as regards the concluding paragraph of the Visiting Surgeon's letter, that I have already furnished to you all the papers in the case.

I have, &c.,  
HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Comptroller General.

[Enclosure.]

Dr. O'Connor to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir, Darlinghurst Gaol, 22 September, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Department of Justice, 79/1842, addressed to yourself, returned herewith, requesting that I may furnish the desired information therein required, in regard to the prisoner Isabella O'Brien.

I regret that I have no copy of the report required by the Honorable the Minister for Justice which I first made on the case in question.

My impression is, a minute from yourself, on the application of Isabella O'Brien for leave to petition for mitigation of sentence on the ground of ill-health, required that I should state whether further incarceration was likely to endanger her health; and my report I believe was to the following effect:—"I have examined Isabella O'Brien, and find her to be in perfect bodily health, and do not consider that further incarceration is likely to have a more injurious effect upon her than it would upon any healthy individual confined in gaol."

This I give from recollection, and it may not be verbally correct, but substantially I am confident it is true, as will be proved by the production of my writing, if it ever be found.

This supplies, as far as I possibly can do, the missing report required.

I have before alluded to your first reference in this case, the date of which I presume will be found recorded in the correspondence book at the gaol, in which also Dr. Alleyne's report will be found.

I regret that my first report is missing, which I believe accompanied the application from Isabella O'Brien for permission to petition on the grounds of ill-health. I was always under the impression that a record of such papers was preserved in the gaol.

Under this impression I applied to Mr. Read (Governor of the Gaol) on the morning of the 7th instant, and produced your letter authorising me to see any papers connected with my department, but was refused access to them.

I have, &c.,

MAURICE J. O'CONNOR.

Forwarded.—J.C.R.

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No. 23.

The Comptroller General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Sir, Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Sydney, 23 September, 1881.

Referring to my letter of the 22nd instant, respecting case of Isabella O'Brien, I have the honor to forward herewith a communication which I have received from the Principal Gaoler, containing copy of a report of the Visiting Surgeon on the subject in question.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Comptroller General.

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[Enclosure.]

The Principal Gaoler to The Comptroller General of Prisons.

Sir,

Sydney Gaol, 23 September, 1881.

With reference to Dr. O'Connor's letter of the 22nd instant, with regard to the case of Isabella O'Brien, I have the honor to refer you to the following entries in our register of correspondence, which may probably assist in tracing the missing report:—

"Report of Visiting Surgeon required in case of Isabella O'Brien (life), as to present state of health and probable effect of further confinement.—H.M.L., 18th November, 1878."

"Prisoner is well nourished, and free from organic disease that would shorten her life; appears to be suffering from mental anxiety and depression, which may at some time affect her health.—M.J.O'C., Vg. S., 19 Novr., 1878."

"If O'Brien were let out now she could earn her living, but if kept till the surgeon considers her broken down, liberty would be of little use.—J.C.R., Pl. G., 19th Novr., 1878."

I have, &c.,

J. C. READ,  
Principal Gaoler.

[9d.]

1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUDGEE GAOL.

(CASE OF GEORGE BAYNHAM, A PRISONER IN, CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 October, 1881.

No. 1.

Telegram from Gaoler, at Mudgee, to Comptroller-General of Prisons.

27 September, 1881.

AUTHORISED by Visiting Justice to request you to send official to Mudgee Gaol to inflict corporal punishment on prisoner George Baynham, just sentenced by Messrs. W. D. Meares, A. H. Cox, and F. Cox, J.'s P., to receive fifteen lashes for repeated cases of insubordination.

Urgent. Directions given for an officer to proceed to Mudgee for the purpose. Submitted for the information and authorisation of the Minister of Justice. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C.—HAROLD MACLEAN, Comptroller-General, 28/9/81. Authorised.—J.G.L.I., 28 September, 1881. The Comptroller General of Prisons, B.C.—W.E.P., 28 September, 1881.

No. 2.

The Gaoler, Mudgee, to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

H.M. Gaol, Mudgee, 27 September, 1881.

I do myself the honor to inform you that I was compelled to place the prisoner named in the margin in irons at 4.5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for persisting in using obscene and insubordinate language and climbing up to the grating of his cell. He continued singing and shouting at intervals during the whole day. Some of the language is as follows:—\* \* \* \* \* This was referred to me, as the prisoner knew I was in the office, nearly opposite to where his cell is situated.

George Baynham. Six months' hard labour, Mudgee Gaol, for larceny.

At 4 o'clock I saw him at the grating of his cell, hanging on to the bars. He said to me "You \* I hope I'll meet you outside. I'll punch your \* head." I ordered him to get down, but he refused. It was then that I ordered him to be placed in irons, which were removed at 11 o'clock last night, when he was quiet.

I have, &c., J. DICK, Gaoler.

[Enclosure.]

PARTICULARS of Conviction and Prison History of George Baynham, a prisoner in Mudgee Gaol:—

Name of Prisoner ..... George Baynham.
Born... { Where ..... Victoria.
When ..... 1861.
Convicted { Where ..... Mudgee Petty Sessions.
When ..... 2 August, 1881.
Offence ..... Larceny.
Sentence ..... Six months, h.l., Mudgee Gaol.
Magistrate ..... W. D. Meares.

Previous Convictions:—Stranger in the District; but it is suspected from his demeanour that he has served sentences elsewhere.

PUNISHMENTS.

Table with 4 columns: Where, When, Offence, Punishment. Rows list various offenses like 'Disobedience of orders' and 'Insolence' with corresponding punishments like 'Four days cells' and 'To receive fifteen lashes on the bare back.'

General conduct in Gaol..... Very bad.

Mudgee Gaol, 27 September, 1881.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 3/10/81.—R.A.G. (for C.G.P.)

J. Dick, Gaoler.

## The Visiting Justice, Mudgee Gaol, to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Mudgee, 3 October, 1881.

IN attention to your telegram, I beg to state that there are not any papers actually connected with prisoner Baynham's case, as it is not usual here to take down the evidence in writing; the gaoler has however prepared a memo. of the facts as far as his memory serves, and his statement, which I believe to be substantially correct, is forwarded herewith.

Each charge against the prisoner was supported by two or three witnesses, and the gaoler's statement gives but a portion of their evidence.

The gaoler's letter to me of the 13th August with reference to the insubordination in the gaol, my remarks thereon, and the Comptroller General's reply are sent herewith.

W. D. MEARES, V.J.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons, Sydney, B.C., 3 Oct., 1881.

[Enclosure 1.]

Re Prisoner George Baynham.

H. M. Gaol, Mudgee, 1 October, 1881.

THE prisoner was admitted to this gaol on the 28th July last, on a charge of larceny, and remanded until 2nd August, when he was convicted and sentenced by the Bench of Magistrates at Mudgee to six months' hard labour, Mudgee Gaol.

On the 6th August last, four days after his conviction, this prisoner was locked up by warder Williamson for disobedience of orders with reference to some work he was ordered to do in the yard. When in his cell he began to sing, shout, and whistle; after a short time, finding that he was still conducting himself improperly, I went to his cell and asked him to be quiet; he replied "You \* don't you think you are going to bounce me"; he then continued singing and shouting to two other prisoners (Sweeney and Thompson) who were also locked up.

On the 8th August Baynham was brought before the Visiting Justice on the charge referred to and insolence and disrespect towards me, and after the evidence had been given on oath he was sentenced to four days cells for each offence.

On the 17th August this prisoner was again locked up by my order for riotous conduct in his cell after evening muster, which commenced about 6 o'clock. He joined other prisoners in singing, whistling, shouting, and hooting; this continued at intervals until 11 o'clock, and when prisoner Bolton was being removed from one cell to another at 7:30 o'clock that evening, prisoner Baynham shouted from his cell, "Don't go for the \* strike the \* wretch."

On the following morning, the 18th August, this prisoner was brought before the Visiting Justice on two charges, viz., riotous conduct and inciting a prisoner to assault the gaoler, and when the evidence was heard on oath was sentenced to seven days cells for each offence.

When undergoing that term of solitary confinement he conducted himself very badly by again singing, whistling, and shouting as loud as he could; and whenever he heard me opening the office door, which is situated nearly opposite to the cell where he was confined, he used to say—"Here comes Medicine Jack, quack, quack, quack."

On the following day he still continued with similar conduct. I went to his cell and told him to remain quiet; he replied—"Go and \* \* \* \* \* Medicine Jack. (This name is given to me because I compound the medicine.) I thought it useless to check him any more, but determined to have him brought up after serving the fourteen days solitary confinement.

On the 2nd ultimo he was charged with singing and using obscene language towards me before the Visiting Justice, and when the evidence was heard upon oath he was sentenced to a further term of seven days cells; and was then cautioned by the Visiting Justice that if he was again brought up he would be flogged.

On the 25th ultimo he commenced at about 6 o'clock p.m. to sing in his cell, and to shout to two other prisoners who were undergoing solitary confinement. His language was so loud that I heard it in the street as I was returning to the gaol about that hour. I told warder Quinn, who was then on duty, to tell the prisoner to remain quiet. I heard him say to the warder, "Go to hell; what right have you to speak to me? mind your own business." The warder then said, "The gaoler has sent me to you." The prisoner replied, "Go and tell the \* \* \* to \* himself." As I was going to the office I heard him say, "Here comes Medicine Jack the \* \* \* \* \* he is the colour of \* " At this several of the prisoners laughed aloud.

On the following morning, 26th ultimo, he was singing and shouting at short intervals off and on during the whole day. The tone was so loud that the Visiting Justice heard him outside the walls and so informed the senior warder. Amongst other language used while I was in the office, I heard him say during that day (the prisoner being aware that I was there), "The \* hang-dog wretch, the \* \* \* \* \* I hope I'll meet the \* \* \* outside; I'll punch his \* head."

At about 4 o'clock on that day he climbed up to the grating of his cell and shouted out, "Where are you Medicine Jack you \* \* \* " I was then in the office. I went out and saw him at the grating and ordered him down, but he refused and again abused me.

I then found it necessary (for the first time) to place him in irons, which were removed at 11 o'clock that night when he was quiet.

On the 27th ultimo this prisoner was brought up before the following Justices of the Peace, viz., W. D. Meares, Alex. H. Cox, and Francis Cox, Esqs., and charged with first singing and shouting in his cell and refusing to desist on the 25th ultimo; 2nd, disobedience of orders by singing and shouting in his cell on the 26th ultimo; and 3rd, with gross disrespect towards the gaoler.

After the evidence had been heard upon oath the Magistrates sentenced the prisoner to receive fifteen lashes on the bare back, which was carried out at 6:30 o'clock, a.m., on the 30th ultimo.

On the 18th August last, as five of the prisoners who were undergoing solitary confinement for insubordinate conduct, viz., Bolton, Walker, Thompson, Sweeney, and Baynham, seemed determined to continue disorderly, I deemed it my duty to make a special report of their conduct to the Visiting Justice, in which the names of the first three were mentioned; that report, with the Visiting Justice's remarks, was forwarded to the Comptroller General of Prisons. A reply was received on the 27th August from the last-mentioned officer, with the following minute, dated 26th August, viz.: "I have strongly urged the restoration of authority to use the gag, but without success. The General Order of 1st April, 1878, directs what other means may be used. The prisoners should be informed that if they persist in this gross insubordination it will be necessary to send an officer from Sydney to be placed at the disposal of the Magistrates for the infliction of corporal punishment."

I read this last paragraph to the prisoners immediately on its receipt. I afterwards heard prisoner Baynham say, "The \* can't have us flogged; that letter is his own make up; the Judge is the only one who can order flogging."

The paragraph which appeared in this day's *Mudgee Independent* newspaper (enclosed herewith) is partially untrue, for at the time the prisoner was flogged I had requested the matron to remain in the garden to ascertain if any person was in the street; she assures me that there was no one to be seen about the gaol, and nothing could be heard of the castigation.

Prisoner never said a word while corporal punishment was being inflicted, nor did he subsequently; on the contrary he appeared quite humble, for I spoke to him shortly after the occurrence, when he was in the hospital; he then told me that if he had known that he could have been flogged he would not have conducted himself as he did, and that he was satisfied with the punishment; since then he has been very orderly.

While the punishment was being inflicted two prisoners named Thompson and Bolton climbed up to the grating of the cell and used very insubordinate language; and about 15 minutes subsequently the first named prisoner used very loud language, abusing me, and then there were two persons in the street who must have heard him, and therefore were under the impression, having subsequently heard that a prisoner was flogged, that the words proceeded from Baynham.

There



There was no one present while the punishment was being inflicted except the surgeon, myself, seven warders, and the foreman, so that I am at a loss to conceive how it can be said that the "prisoner's back was a bleeding and quivering mass of flesh, some of the strokes cutting deep through the skin." The prisoner received but fifteen lashes, and his back did not present any such form as described, neither was a solution of brine used on his back as stated. The surgeon ordered some ointment which the prisoner received.

J. DICK,  
Gaoler.

[Enclosure to Gaoler's Report.]

Flogging in Mudgee Gaol.

THE first infliction of corporal punishment within the precincts of Mudgee Gaol took place at 6 o'clock on Friday morning, the recipient of the lash being George Baynham, aged twenty-four, and a prisoner under sentence of six months hard labour, for stealing a tumbler from Mr. Belcher's Hotel.

Since receipt of so heavy and unexpected a sentence Baynham's conduct has been far from good.

He refused several times to touch his hat to the gaoler, and expressed dissatisfaction with his food not long ago. The terms of solitary confinement on bread and water to which he was sentenced did not improve his temper; and it is said that he has been subjected to a good deal of solitary imprisonment and harsh treatment since his admission to the gaol.

Not long ago he and several other prisoners amused themselves by singing an extempore ballad, in which the gaoler was made the butt of their ridicule. On being remonstrated with they continued to use very profane language, and a consultation being held among the authorities, it was decided to "get one of them flogged to cool the rest."

An application was sent to the Comptroller of Prisons and to the Minister for Justice (Sir George Innes), asking them to give their consent to have the prisoner flogged for breach of prison discipline.

To this they readily assented; and on Thursday the Government flogger arrived in town. The triangles were erected in the gaol-yard, and at 6 a.m. on Friday, before the other prisoners were let out of their cells, Baynham was brought out, fastened hands and feet to the triangles with manacles, his back bared, and the brutal punishment commenced by the common flogger.

The ceremony was strictly private, the only spectators being the gaoler, the overseer, a couple of warders, and the gaol surgeon, Dr. Newton.

Fifteen strokes of a formidable "cat-o'-nine-tails" were administered by the flogger, and the man's back at the conclusion of the ceremony was a bleeding and quivering mass of flesh—some of the strokes cutting deep through the skin.

The strokes of the lash were distinctly heard by persons within a radius of 100 yards of the gaol, and the man's screams and oaths were something dreadful.

Mingled with the dull thud of the descending thongs were such cries as "— hangman, you're murdering me"; and many of the neighbours closed their ears to the revolting and sickening sounds. Several of the prisoners confined in their cells also joined in upbraiding the flogger, and the authorities state that the latter is to be kept in town, pending an application to have the several men submitted to similar punishment.

After the sickening spectacle was brought to a close, the bleeding and brutalized man, who had been the victim of an operation which will prey on his mind to the hour of his death, was removed to his cell, and his back dressed with a solution of brine, with a view to healing his wounds.

The flogger was then let out of the gaol by a back entrance, and slunk away to his lodgings, as if in the depth of his heart he was ashamed of his morning's work.

Thus ended the first flogging administered in Mudgee Gaol, and we hope its effect on refractory prisoners will be as salutary as those who recommend it expect.

[Enclosure 2.]

Memo. from The Visiting Justice to the Gaol, Mudgee, to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

THE three men named by the gaoler have been very badly behaved since their confinement in the gaol here.

They, with two others, are now undergoing solitary confinement for insubordination.

They kept the whole gaol in a state of excitement for several hours on Wednesday night by shouting and singing, and by using the most abominable language, and kept up the same kind of noise next day.

They do not appear to care for the cells, except in the cold weather; and the quantity of bread they are allowed keeps them from being hungry.

I do not think that they can be effectually controlled unless by the use of the gag.

I beg respectfully to bring the gaoler's letter under the notice of the Comptroller-General.

W. D. MBARES, V.J.,  
Mudgee, 22/8/81.

The Gaoler, Mudgee Gaol, to The Visiting Justice, Mudgee Gaol.

Sir,

H. M. Gaol, Mudgee, 18 August, 1881.

I do myself the honor to inform you that the conduct of the three prisoners named in the margin has been and still is very insubordinate, and their language is most obscene, and is plainly audible in the three streets adjacent to the gaol.

I fear that their example will lead other badly disposed prisoners to join them; if so it will be a very difficult matter to control them with the means at my disposal, as the officials are now powerless to restrain men whose conduct is so violent, for there are no dark cells in this gaol where prisoners so conducting themselves can be confined.

Similar cases could be effectually suppressed if, as formerly, the gag could be used, for after all there is nothing will deter prisoners sooner than their knowledge of such an instrument being allowed to be used, for during the nine years I was in charge of this gaol only one instance occurred when I found it necessary to use it, and then only for 5 minutes, when the prisoner desisted.

It is a remarkable fact that since the discontinuance of the use of the gag the number of prisoners who have been punished for breaches of the gaol regulations has more than doubled itself, although the daily average of prisoners has not increased.

The punishment on bread and water seems to have no desired effect. I think if the quantity of bread was reduced by half this would tend to make the punishment more effectual. The present allowance is 1½ lb. bread daily, on which a prisoner could exist for a long period.

I have, &c.,  
J. DICK,  
Gaoler.

I have strongly urged the restoration of authority to use the gag, but without success. The general order of 1st April, 1878, directs what other means may be used. The prisoners should be informed that if they persist in this gross insubordination it will be necessary to send an officer from Sydney to be placed at the disposal of the Magistrates for the infliction of corporal punishment.—H. McL., 26/8/81.

## No. 4.

## Minute of the Minister of Justice.

INFORM Comptroller-General that in all cases in which it is at all probable that corporal punishment may be awarded the evidence on oath should be reduced to writing, and it should appear by that writing that the accused had every opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses. Indeed I think this should be done in *all* cases of investigated charges against prisoners. In this case the man unquestionably deserved the punishment awarded. It is to be regretted, but I suppose cannot be helped, that newspapers should pervert facts for the purposes of sensational articles. I will bring these papers before the Cabinet.

J.G.L.I., 4/10/81.

Letter to Comptroller-General of Prisons in above terms on 6th October, 1881.

## No. 5.

## Minute of the Minister of Justice.

HAVING regard to the Gaoler's report, I think the newspaper paragraph entirely incorrect, and that the flogging was correctly administered. I should like to know the particular nature of the offence for which prisoner was convicted.

W.J.F., 19/10/81.

## No. 6.

## Telegram from Under Secretary of Justice to Police Magistrate, Mudgee.

*Re* George Baynham, larceny.

19 Oct., 1881.

PLEASE state at once what was the nature of the larceny for which this prisoner was undergoing sentence of six months at time of punishment for riotous conduct, &c.? Reply by telegraph.

## No. 7.

## Telegram from Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mudgee, to Under Secretary of Justice.

20 Oct., 1881.

YOUR telegram to Mr. Meares, *re* Baynham, handed to me, Mr. Meares being absent on duty. Baynham was convicted of stealing two tumblers.

## No. 8.

## Telegram from Gaoler, Mudgee, to Comptroller-General of Prisons.

19 October, 1881.

VISITING Justice absent from Mudgee.

1. A prisoner named George Baynham is in Mudgee gaol.
2. Was sentenced on 2nd August to six months hard labour for stealing a tumbler.
3. This prisoner received fifteen lashes in Mudgee gaol on 30th September last.
4. No application was made for flogging, but this prisoner was warned by Visiting Justice on 2nd ultimo, when being sentenced to a third term of solitary confinement, making a total of twenty-eight days, that if he was again charged with insubordination the Bench would sentence him to be flogged.
5. Flogging ordered by W. D. Meares, Alexander H. Cox, and Francis Cox, Esqs., J.'sP., under Gaol Act 4 Victoria, No. 29, section 13.
6. Prisoner's back was not a quivering mass of flesh; it appeared red only, and no blood visible.
7. No solution of brine was used after flogging, visiting surgeon ordered some cooling ointment, which was applied to prisoner's back by prisoner Cribb in gaoler's presence. Editor of *Mudgee Independent* newspaper imagination, as visiting surgeon, gaoler, foreman, senior warder, and four warders only were present. Prisoner Baynham never murmured when receiving corporal punishment, neither could blows be heard outside gaol walls.

1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**COONAMBLE GAOL.**

(LEG-IRONING OF PRISONERS IN—CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 October, 1881.*

*[Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 11, Votes No. 62, Wednesday, 19 October, 1881.]*

Telegram from the Acting Gaoler, Coonamble, to the Comptroller-General of Prisons, Sydney, dated October 6th, 1881.

Owing to the insecurity of the gaol premises at Coonamble, young active prisoners charged with felony, also prisoners thought to be dangerous characters or who made resistance when arrested by the police, and who would otherwise be very liable to escape, or if not to escape to be shot down, have had leg-irons put on before and after trial while taking exercise in the gaol yard, which is quite open and unprotected, for which purpose leg-irons similar to hand-cuffs are provided. Irons of this kind are used as much for the protection of the prisoner himself as otherwise. It is optional with prisoners to put these irons on, but if he go out for exercise he is required to put them on. Prisoners have not complained to me about any hardship in having to put these irons on. No prisoner has irons on in the cells, but only while at exercise outside.

Telegram from the Acting Gaoler, Coonamble, to the Comptroller-General of Prisons, Sydney, dated October 11th, 1881.

No, it is not the practice. All prisoners are not leg-ironed when taking exercise. The following were before and after committal :—Thomas Wrigley, sheep-stealing; Samuel Small, forging and uttering; John Ellis, stealing from the person; Edward Liennel, horse-stealing; James Montgomery, horse-stealing; James Short, horse-stealing; George Doyle, horse-stealing; George Clair, horse-stealing; William Thurston, assisting a prisoner to attempt escape; William Carey, sheep-stealing; Henry Potts, horse-stealing; John Rushton, cattle-stealing; Charles Tuckwell, horse-stealing; Tommy Wonney, horse-stealing. Links seven-eighths of an inch wide; the iron of which the links are made quarter of an inch in diameter; length of leg-irons, eighteen inches from leg to leg.

Coonamble Gaol, 8 October, 1881.

JAMES GOVERNS, Acting Gaoler, respectfully reports as directed concerning the placing of leg-irons upon certain prisoners at Coonamble Gaol, as follows :—

On the 20th May last one Thomas Wrigley was handed to me in custody on a charge of sheep-stealing, and when he was so handed over to me I was directed by the police authorities above me at Coonamble to place leg-irons upon the said Thomas Wrigley, and such irons were only placed upon him during the time that he was exercising in the gaol-yard,—the yard, consisting of about 3 acres, being totally insecure for the due custody of prisoners, being only enclosed by an ordinary fence 4 feet in height.

The prisoner, Thomas Wrigley, has on many occasions been charged with crime, and when he was arrested for the charge that he was lately placed in my custody for committing, he (Wrigley) according to the sworn testimony of Constable Cusack, the arresting constable, did violently resist such arrest by throwing the constable down and attempting to injure his privates.

The next case of placing leg-irons upon prisoners was the case of Samuel Small, charged with and convicted for forging and uttering a cheque at the last Quarter Sessions at Coonamble. The said Samuel Small after committal by the Bench of Magistrates at Coonamble had the leg-irons placed upon his legs whilst exercising in the gaol-yard before referred to, and it was not at all compulsory for prisoners to have irons placed upon them unless they required to exercise in the gaol-yard.

The Visiting Justice at Coonamble Gaol has seen the prisoners before referred to, when visiting the gaol at Coonamble, with the leg-irons on, and has never demurred or authorised me to discontinue the same with the said prisoners Wrigley and Small, but has acquiesced with same, and wrote a letter, dated the 5th March, 1879, to the Principal Under Secretary, stating that certain committed prisoners of bad repute were leg-ironed whilst exercising in the gaol-yard, and advising the necessity of such a proceeding to prevent escape, there being in the gaol at the time a prisoner named James Montgomery, who when afterwards liberated on bail and when re-arrested asked the arresting constable not to place upon him the hand-cuffs, and when the constable agreed to the request the prisoner attempted to escape, and, after being called upon to surrender refused so to do, was fired at and killed.

The prisoners Small and Wrigley never complained concerning their having leg-irons placed upon them.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons, Sydney.

JAMES GOVERS,  
Acting Gaoler.

Coonamble Police Station, 11 October, 1881.

SERGEANT BOYD respectfully begs to state in reference to the attached inquiry that owing to the insecurity of the gaol premises at Coonamble, young, active, and those thought to be dangerous characters and likely to escape have had leg-irons put on, some before and after committal, while taking exercise in gaol-yard, which is quite open and unprotected, it being a good sized paddock instead of a yard, and only enclosed by a paling fence about 3 feet high. Under these circumstances the sergeant considers it would not be safe to allow prisoners out without being leg-ironed, as on one occasion, when a prisoner named Edward Lennon was in Coonamble Gaol on a charge of horse-stealing, and while out in the yard with leg-irons on, told the warder Morris that only for the leg-irons being on he would soon clear out, and chance a shot from the warder's rifle.

The following are the names of prisoners who have been leg-ironed, namely:—

*Thomas Wrigley*, sheep-stealing, had leg-irons on from 27th May, 1881, to 9th July, 1881, both before and after committal. The Bench refused this prisoner bail after and before his committal. He has been acquitted, but he is still on bail on a similar charge, himself in £500 and two sureties in £150 each.

*Samuel Small*, forgery and uttering, had leg-irons on from 23rd May, 1881, to 11th October, 1881, both before and after committal. Bail was refused. He is now convicted, and got two years.

*John Ellis*, stealing from the person, had leg-irons on from 3rd August, 1881, to 11th October, 1881, both before and after committal. Bail not applied for. Has been convicted.

*Edward Lennon*, horse-stealing, had leg-irons on from 18th May, 1880, to 18th October, 1880, both before and after committal. Was convicted.

*James Montgomerie*, horse-stealing, had leg-irons on from 13th December, 1878, to 16th April, 1880, both before and after committal. At this prisoner's trial a material witness was absent, and the prisoner was admitted to bail, and while out on bail he was arrested on a charge of stealing a saddle, and on his way to Coonamble lock-up he, not being in hand-cuffs, obtained a stick with which he struck the constable a heavy blow, and then tried to escape. The constable recovering from the blow fired two shots at the prisoner which took effect and killed the prisoner on the spot.

*James Short*, horse-stealing, had leg-irons on from 18th May, 1880, to 18th October, 1880, both before and after committal. He was convicted, and since his conviction he got three years for forgery at Wellington.

*George Doyle*, horse-stealing, had leg-irons on from 26th March, 1879, to 19th April, 1879, both before and after committal. Was convicted.

*George Clare, alias White*, horse-stealing, had leg-irons on from 4th December, 1879, to 16th April, 1880, both before and after committal. Was convicted.

*William Thurston*, placing tools in cell to enable prisoner James Montgomerie above referred to to escape from Coonamble Gaol, had leg-irons on from 3rd March, 1879, to 19th April, 1879, both before and after committal. Was convicted.

*William Carey*, sheep-stealing, had leg-irons on from 27th May, 1879, to 21st June, 1879, both before and after committal. Was convicted.

*Henry Potts*, horse-stealing, had leg-irons on from 27th August, 1879, to 6th September, 1879. Remanded to Coonabarabran and convicted.

*John Rushton*, cattle-stealing, had leg-irons on from 7th April, 1879, to 15th April, 1879. Absconded from his bail.

*Charles Tuckwell*, horse-stealing, had leg-irons on from 10th December, 1880, to 6th April, 1881, after committal. Was convicted.

*Tommy Wonney* (aboriginal), horse-stealing, had leg-irons on from 20th June, 1881, to 11th October, 1881. Was convicted.

All the above-named prisoners are young, active, and the sergeant believes were dangerous to be allowed out in such a yard as the one referred to without leg-irons. When Thomas Wrigley was arrested he resisted the police and tried to injure the constable by catching him by the privates.

None of these prisoners had leg-irons on them in the cell. The leg-irons were put on them when going out for exercise, and on all occasions the leg-irons were taken off the prisoners before going into the cell.

The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst.

GEORGE BOYD,  
Sergeant.

1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PRISONS.

(REPORT FOR 1880.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

## The Comptroller General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller General's Office,  
Sydney, 17 May, 1881.

I have the honor to present my Report for 1880 upon the prisons of the Colony, accompanied by the customary statistical information in tabulated form, comprehending the number and locality of the prisons, their capacities of accommodation, and the distribution and classification of the prisoners, as well as full information relating to entries and discharges, the extent and results of industrial labor, hospital and educational operations, and relapse in crime. It will be seen that the number of prisons (including police gaols) in occupation during the year was 47, in which were confined, on the 31st day of December, 2,107 persons, as compared with 1,959 at the end of 1879, thus showing an increase of 148, while the population has advanced from 734,282 to 750,000, as by present Census Returns.

The re-convictions during the year have been—of the 1st class or graver offenders, for the first time, 20; second time, 3; and for the third or more, 3,—as compared with 28, 4, and 22, during the previous year; of the 2nd class, 186, 39, and 30, as compared with 115, 50, and 65; of the 3rd class, 113, 38, and 37, as compared with 29, 24, and 51; and of the drunkards and petty offenders, 935, 388, and 823, against 617, 819, and 1,165.

From the above figures it may be deduced that the prison treatment has been salutary in respect of the persons longest under its operations, as evidenced by the lesser number of re-convictions for the graver offences. The most noticeable increase is to be observed in offenders sentenced to imprisonment only (namely without "hard labor"), who are exempt from some of the more stringent conditions of penal discipline. Although the re-convictions of drunkards and petty offenders have not materially increased they are numerous. I cannot look for an abatement in this class of offences until, as before suggested by myself, some legislation be adopted, having the object of creating cumulative minimum penalties on repeated convictions.

I am again under the necessity of expressing regret that the extension of building accommodation, a slow process, has not kept pace with the increase of population and advance of crime, thus necessitating the undue crowding of prisoners, a condition in every sense destructive of the first principles of prison treatment, and further entailing much inconvenience and expense for the transfer of prisoners from place to place, for the purpose of providing the room actually needful.

Some progress has, however, been made in buildings and extensions during the year,—at Tamworth, being the new gaol (now completed and occupied), at Albury (not yet complete), and at Trial Bay. A degree of relief may be looked for when these buildings may be occupied, and the new prison at Goulburn, one of a first-class character (now in course of construction), may be completed.

The returns of prison labor show a result of £35,138 13s. 9d., of which £9,939 5s. 1d. is the value of labor for the internal purposes of the prisons. My last Report entered so fully into the difficulties of various kinds surrounding the development of prison labor that it scarcely appears to be necessary in this Report further to revert to the subject.

The order and discipline of the Prisons have been satisfactory, and the general conduct of the prisoners has been good; but there have been outbreaks of individuals, and small combinations, seriously interfering with the order and discipline of the establishments, which have been only finally repressed by reluctant recourse to the threat of, or actual resort to, corporal punishment. These outbreaks I attribute to the want of the means of repression of necessity prevailing in a young and widely disseminated prison system, taken in connexion with the unruly spirit noticeable in the younger prisoners of both sexes, unfortunately so numerous of late years supplying the places of the more mixed classes formerly coming under the operation of the law. These disorders usually have their commencement in audacious, and frequently

frequently most filthy, language, sometimes kept up day and night, audible throughout the smaller prisons, so that the well disposed prisoners suffer almost as much annoyance as the officers are subjected to embarrassment, and feelings of disgust. There is not an officer in charge of a prison who would not unhesitatingly express the conviction that the existence as formerly of the authority to use, apart from the actual use of, the gag, which I regard as the most immediate and humane means of repression, would in nine cases out of ten have obviated the occurrences which have led to long and severe cell, and sometimes corporal, punishments, and thus have been as merciful to the misguided prisoners themselves as relief to the officers from embarrassment and difficulty.

It is more pleasing to turn to the effects of discipline and industrial training, accompanied by the moral influences of the chaplains and others, as evidenced by the comparatively few re-convictions for the graver offences, leaving the fact, and of which instances are not infrequently heard of, that a material proportion of such offenders have amended their modes of life, and are merged in the general community.

The Prisoners Aid Society continue their operations, I am led to believe, with success, and have always the ready co-operation of this Department.

The general conduct and discipline of the staff have continued to be satisfactory, and its efficiency is alone hampered by the absence of provision for retiring worn out officers of long service, a subject of repeated representations by myself. I cannot refrain further from expressing my regret that the anomaly, fully explained in my last report, of the strikingly disproportionate remuneration of the higher officers and office staff still exists, and the hope that you may see your way to a rectification when the next Estimates may come under consideration.

The Matron Superintendent continues to pursue her most excellent management of the Reformatory for Girls at the specially well adapted premises at Shaftesbury. The success attending Mrs. King's course of training is obvious to any visitor. Both the building and grounds present a most creditable and pleasing appearance as a Government establishment. There were at the end of the year in the Reformatory only 9 girls; but the institution is now more widely known, and at the present time it contains 17 girls, so that its occupation up to its capacity is merely a matter of time. The subject of providing a Reformatory for boys having been taken up by yourself, it may be expected that the formation of such an establishment is not far distant.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Comptroller General.

(A.)

Gaol.	Accommodation.		Distribution on 31st December, 1880.			Entries and Discharges.				Classification on 31st December, 1880.				
	Separate.	Associated.	Male.	Female.	Total.	1879.		1880.		Trial.	Transit.	Sentence.	Lunatics.	Civil Process.
						E.	D.	E.	D.					
Sydney	348	650	547	230	777	9,205	9,232	9,623	9,520	12	1	750	...	2
Parramatta	78	258	240	...	240	501	484	514	528	2	...	238	...	...
Berrima	75	120	103	...	103	170	171	159	159	...	...	103	...	...
Maitland	110	182	157	27	184	833	854	887	846	15	1	159	1	...
Bathurst	38	123	125	27	152	469	443	504	460	3	...	147	...	...
Goulburn	34	102	130	14	144	408	359	491	461	2	1	144	...	1
Mudgee	24	72	36	3	39	123	122	134	126	4	...	34	...	...
Armidale	24	68	18	3	21	108	91	105	117	2	...	18	...	...
Young	12	80	40	7	47	231	191	221	245	2	...	45	...	...
Albury	12	36	27	1	28	142	142	143	138	12	...	15	...	...
Grafton	13	39	20	...	20	139	119	185	185	1	2	17	...	...
Deniliquin	16	80	49	11	60	338	343	361	355	1	...	59	...	...
Wagga Wagga	11	33	26	2	28	328	341	311	311	10	2	14	...	...
Yass	15	45	20	5	25	200	166	246	221	2	...	20	3	...
Rega	4	7	...	...	...	26	26	22	21	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke	12	36	7	1	8	78	77	129	132	3	...	5	...	...
Bingera	4	20	7	...	7	45	34	54	50	1	...	5	...	...
Braidwood	12	36	11	1	12	51	32	62	50	...	...	12	...	...
Campbelltown	12	16	3	...	3	143	143	173	177	1	...	2	...	...
Casino	3	6	7	...	7	13	11	22	20	2	...	4	...	...
Cooma	5	15	3	...	3	51	43	44	41	...	...	2	...	1
Coonabarabran	3	9	4	...	4	27	18	33	29	1	...	3	...	...
Coonamble	2	8	3	...	3	131	126	146	143	2	...	1	...	...
Dubbo	9	30	23	2	25	263	259	301	295	13	...	9	1	...
Forbes	4	12	10	3	13	78	79	99	94	6	...	6	...	...
Glen Innes	5	20	6	1	7	66	70	108	101	1	...	6	...	...
Grenfell	4	12	...	...	...	30	30	16	16	...	...	...	...	...
Gunnedah	4	18	4	...	4	202	193	137	133	...	...	4	...	...
Gundagai	4	20	6	...	6	110	91	108	102	1	...	5	...	...
Hay	12	50	9	1	10	173	175	154	158	4	...	5	...	1
Inverell	7	21	7	...	7	21	17	43	36	1	...	6	...	...
Murrurundi	4	8	8	...	8	62	68	51	50	3	...	4	...	...
Muswellbrook	4	10	...	...	...	28	27	44	44	...	...	...	...	...
Narrabri	3	9	1	...	1	117	118	161	160	...	...	1	...	...
Orange	5	18	14	7	21	193	199	194	184	7	...	13	...	...
Port Macquarie	10	80	3	1	4	35	35	30	26	2	...	1	...	...
Queanbeyan	6	24	2	...	2	56	55	44	22	...	...	2	...	...
Singleton	4	20	1	...	1	56	56	44	44	...	...	1	...	...
Tenterfield	3	15	3	...	3	40	38	44	40	2	...	1	...	...
Tamworth	5	15	18	2	20	413	420	422	415	4	...	14	...	...
Wellington	4	20	15	1	16	139	144	131	122	1	...	10	1	...
Walgett	2	6	4	...	4	71	71	47	43	3	...	1	...	...
Wentworth	3	9	3	...	3	61	60	63	69	...	...	3	...	...
Wilcannia	4	12	13	...	13	74	77	107	94	5	...	7	...	...
Windsor	12	86	11	...	11	165	100	139	153	1	...	9	1	...
Wollongong	12	36	3	6	9	117	105	128	123	1	...	8	...	...
Warialda	3	9	4	...	4	131	130	72	68	3	...	1	...	...
Totals	1,000	2,555	1,751	356	2,107	16,466	16,185	17,261	16,937	136	7	1,914	7	5

Gaol.	Employed.														Not employed.																											
	Carpenters and Assistants.	Painters.	Blacksmiths and Assistants.	Tinsmiths.	Masons.	Stone-cutters and Assistants.	Labourers.	Working outside.	Brushmakers.	Matmakers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Upholsterers.	Bookbinders.	Writers.	Water Gang.	Bathmen.	Sweepers and Cleaners.	Cooks' Assistants.	Washing.	School Assistants.	Hospital Attendants.	Barbers.	Lunatic Keepers.	Messengers.	Picking Oakum.	Needlework.	Servants.	Otherwise employed.	Total employed.	In Hospital.	In Cells.	Under Separate treatment.	Medical treatment.	Exempt from Work.	Delegated.	Incapables.	Received too late to be set to work.	Total not employed.			
Sydney	9	4	12	3	4	11	50	...	6	101	23	15	1	5	2	8	3	57	12	22	5	9	3	6	4	106	30	14	...	535	21	11	6	10	16	1	25	40	31	161		
Parramatta	14	1	9	2	3	13	63	...	...	...	14	21	...	3	4	6	1	23	7	5	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	5	5	208	4	...	18	2	1	1	...	4	...	33	33	
Berrima	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	12	20	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maitland	4	3	2	1	...	13	83	10	...	...	4	2	...	4	1	5	...	17	5	4	1	1	1	2	3	...	13	5	2	136	3	...	4	4	1	8	4	1	20			
Bathurst	3	1	1	1	3	...	41	10	...	...	8	5	...	1	5	...	...	5	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	17	...	4	17	130	11	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	17		
Goulburn	2	2	2	3	...	18	8	8	...	...	6	3	...	3	1	5	1	18	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	11	9	1	16	126	4	2	...	...	...	7	1	1	3	...	18	
Grafton	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	11		
Young	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	2	4	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	11			
Albury	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4			
Armidale	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	8			
Deniliquin	1	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	8	...	5	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	25	54	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4			
Mudgee	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	2	1	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	29	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7			
TOTALS	35	14	28	11	10	55	221	48	6	103	74	67	4	22	14	50	8	150	47	37	12	21	13	10	11	196	54	35	79	1436	46	19	24	20	46	5	32	67	67	325		

(B.)  
VALUE OF LABOR.

Gaol.	Value of Labor.	Cost of Material.	Nett Value.	Work for Prison included in first column.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sydney .....	19,419 1 6	8,058 9 4	11,360 12 2	3,782 18 0
Parramatta .....	7,038 1 1	2,549 19 7	4,488 1 6	2,012 9 10
Berrima .....	2,191 4 2	1,750 13 10	440 10 4	568 11 1
Maitland .....	3,898 3 9	831 13 3	3,066 10 6	973 17 4
Bathurst .....	2,563 3 10	310 10 8	2,252 13 2	637 9 0
Goulburn .....	2,214 7 5	302 14 9	1,911 12 8	1,055 4 0
Mudgee .....	811 5 6	165 2 8	646 2 10	262 10 10
Young .....	458 10 9	44 14 9	413 16 0	297 16 0
Armidale .....	709 4 4	89 14 10	619 9 6	348 9 0
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>£ 39,803 2 4</b>	<b>14,103 13 8</b>	<b>25,199 8 8</b>	<b>9,989 5 1</b>

(C.)  
HOSPITAL RETURN, 1880.

Gaol.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated out of Hospital.	Deaths.
Sydney .....	951	5,163	12
Parramatta .....	126	900	2
Berrima .....	28	570	1
Maitland .....	41	1,355	1
Bathurst .....	128	1,094	2
Goulburn .....	91	476	4
Albury .....	.....	98	.....
Armidale .....	3	58	.....
Deniliquin .....	32	112	.....
Grafton .....	.....	77	.....
Mudgee .....	21	65	1
Yass .....	5	1	5
Young .....	14	347	.....
Wagga Wagga .....	.....	188	1
Police Gaols .....	.....	.....	7
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>10,494</b>	<b>36</b>

(D.)  
EDUCATION, 1880.

Particulars.	Gaol.	Number of Prisoners.		Read, Write, and Cypher.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Commencing.	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number now attending School and those who have passed through during the year. ....	Sydney .....	155	...	118	...	5	...	20	...	12	...
	Parramatta .....	121	...	29	...	34	...	33	...	25	...
	Berrima .....	95	...	46	...	37	...	7	...	5	...
	Maitland .....	108	13	17	...	27	4	21	5	43	4
	Bathurst .....	88	...	39	...	26	...	8	...	15	...
	Goulburn .....	14	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	1	...
	<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>4</b>
Number of above uneducated, showing progress made. ....	Sydney .....	75	...	59	...	2	...	6	...	8	...
	Parramatta .....	25	...	3	...	7	...	8	...	7	...
	Berrima .....	14	...	2	...	8	...	2	...	2	...
	Maitland .....	43	4	3	...	14	1	18	2	8	1
	Bathurst .....	46	...	30	...	10	...	6	...	...	...
	Goulburn .....	10	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
	<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>

(E.)  
RECONVICTIONS.

1st Class. Five years and upwards.			2nd Class. Less than five years.			3rd Class. Imprisonment only.			Drunkards' and petty offences (omitted from foregoing).		
2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.
20	3	3	186	39	30	113	38	37	935	388	823
20	3	3	186	39	30	113	38	37	935	388	823



1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PRISONS ACT OF 1874.

(REGULATION UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 37 Vic. No. 14, sec. 9.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14th November, 1881.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following clause being substituted for clause 1 of Regulation No. 79 of the Gaol Regulations, viz. :—

### SCALE.

(1.) Sentences not exceeding five years, a service of five-sixths.

Sentences beyond five, but not exceeding ten years, a service of four-fifths.

Sentences of more than ten years, a service of three-fourths of the term. But this Regulation shall not be applied to sentences commuted from capital convictions. Prisoners under such sentences shall not, however, be debarred from having the circumstances of their case taken into consideration.

W. J. FOSTER.



1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CROWN-STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed 23 August, 1881.**[Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 2, Votes No. 29, Tuesday, 23 August, 1881.]*

## 2. MR. McELHONE to ask THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) Is it a fact that Mr. Rooney, Head Master in the Crown-street Superior School, has received notice to hold himself in readiness to be removed to another School; if so, on what grounds?
- (2.) Has any charge been made against the Mistress, Mrs. Bardwell, of insubordination, ill-treatment of other Teachers, of disobeying the instructions of the Inspectors, of breach of instructions to Principal Teachers, of February, 1879, and improper management of the Girls Department?
- (3.) Is he aware that the Inspector of Nuisances received a letter complaining of the state of the girls' closets, and was any report of obscene language written on various parts of the girls' closets?
- (4.) Is it not a fact that obscene writing of the most filthy and foul nature was written all over the girls' closets, in female writing?
- (5.) Was an inquiry held into these charges; if so, how long did it last, and what was the nature of the report on the charges made?
- (6.) Did Mr. John Davies, M.L.A., attend this inquiry; if so, in what capacity; and is it usual for Members of Parliament to take part in departmental inquiries; if not, on what ground was Mr. John Davies, M.L.A., allowed to attend the inquiry?

## REPLY.

- (1.) The following letter was written to Mr. Rooney, who holds the position of Teacher in temporary charge of Crown-street School:—

Memorandum to J. P. Rooney, Esq., Public School, Crown-street.

No. 81-6,757.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 9 August, 1881.

Your recent complaints against Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of Girls Department.

THE Minister has had under notice the report submitted by myself and Mr. Inspector Morris on the inquiry into the complaints preferred by you against Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Girls Department of the above school.

Sir John Robertson is of opinion that the complaint as to the management of the girls department relates to matters with which it is the especial province of the Inspector to deal, and in which your interference was wholly uncalled for; and that the remaining complaints are of such a nature as would, under ordinary circumstances, be settled by the Inspector, inasmuch as they refer to matters of school and departmental discipline. As the latter, in themselves, are comparatively unimportant, and as they have not been substantiated, Sir John considers that you must be held responsible for the waste of time and derangement of school business—extending to many schools—occasioned by the inquiry you were the means of originating. In view of these facts he has decided to remove you to another school, and has instructed me to caution you with respect to your future conduct. I have also to convey to you an expression of his disapproval of the indelicacy of your apparently unnecessary allusion, in a communication to Mrs. Bardwell, to filth in the water-closet of the girls school.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

- (2.) Yes; and with the addition of breach of Regulations.
- (3.) I am informed that Mr. Rooney reported that the Inspector of Nuisances had received a letter complaining of the state of the girls' closets, and that obscene language was written there.
- (4.) I learn from Mr. Chief Inspector Johnson, who lately conducted an inquiry at the Crown-street School, that obscene writing was reported as having been found in portions of the water-closets, but Mr. Johnson is not satisfied that it was in the handwriting of a female.
- (5.) Yes; and it lasted twelve days. The report will be laid upon the Table of the Assembly.
- (6.) I understand that he did; as I understand it, in the capacity of a friend of the accused. It is not usual for Members of Parliament to take part in departmental inquiries as such, but I do not know of a case where a lady has been refused the presence of a friend.



1881.

—  
**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

—  
**EDUCATION.**

(CROWN-STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL—CHARGES AGAINST MRS. BARDWELL.)

—  
*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 September, 1881.*  
 —

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18th August, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all evidence taken at the Inquiry into the management  
 “ of the Crown-street Superior Public School; and also copies of charges  
 “ made against the Mistress, Mrs. Bardwell, before Inspectors Johnson  
 “ and Morris.
- “ (2.) Also copies of all minutes, reports, &c., thereon; and also any  
 “ charges of whatsoever nature or character made against Mrs. Bardwell.
- “ (3.) Also copies of instructions to Principal Teachers issued on the 29th  
 “ February, 1879; also Mrs. Bardwell’s replies, &c., to the charges, more  
 “ especially correct copies of her replies, with the exact way she has spelled  
 “ different words.
- “ (4.) Also copies of all evidence, minutes, &c., taken at the inquiry held  
 “ by the Council of Education on the occasion of her dismissal as a  
 “ Teacher by the Council of Education.”

(Mr. McElhone.)

## EDUCATION.

(1.)

## Crown-street Public School.

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Minute by Minister of Public Instruction. 19 August, 1881 .....	2
2. Minute by Under Secretary of Public Instruction. 22 August, 1881 .....	3
1. Mrs. Bardwell to Minister of Public Instruction. 26 May, 1881 .....	5
2. Minute by Minister of Public Instruction .....	6
3. Chief Inspector to Inspector Morris. 28 May, 1881 .....	6
4. Do. to Mrs. Bardwell. 28 May, 1881 .....	6
5. Do. to Mr. J. P. Rooney. 28 May, 1881 .....	6
6. Do. to Mrs. Bardwell. 31 May, 1881 .....	6
7. Mrs. Bardwell to Minister, 11 June, 1881; also Minute by Minister of Public Instruction .....	7
8. Report by Messrs. Johnson and Morris on inquiry into charges preferred by Mr. Rooney against Mrs. Bardwell .....	7
8a. Minute by Minister of Public Instruction .....	9
9. Report by Messrs. Johnson and Morris on inquiry into charges preferred by Mrs. Bardwell against Mr. Rooney. 29 June, 1881 .....	10
10. Mrs. Bardwell to Minister of Public Instruction. 5 July, 1881 .....	11
11. Minutes of evidence taken in an inquiry into charges preferred by Mr. Rooney against Mrs. Bardwell .....	12
12. Minutes of evidence of inquiry into charges preferred by Mrs. Bardwell against Mr. Rooney .....	26
13. Miss M. Booth to Mr. Rooney. 24 May, 1881 .....	29
14. Mr. Rooney to Miss Booth. 4 June, 1881 .....	30
15. Miss M. Booth to Mr. Rooney. 6 June, 1881 .....	30
16. Memo. from Chief Inspector to Mr. Rooney. 29 April, 1881 .....	30
17. Do. do. to Miss Bates. 7 May, 1881 .....	30
18. Mr. Rooney to Chief Inspector, 14 May, 1881; also memoranda of Inspector and District Inspector .....	30
19. Mr. Rooney to Mr. Inspector Morris, 7th May, 1881 .....	32
20. Miss Bates to Mr. Inspector Morris, 11 May, 1881; also memoranda from Inspector and Mrs. Bardwell .....	32
21. Mr. Rooney to Mr. Inspector Dwyer, 21 February, 1881, together with memoranda from Mr. Inspector Dwyer (2), District Inspector (2), and Chief Inspector, and Minute by Minister of Public Instruction .....	33
22. Chief Inspector to Mr. Rooney. 18 May, 1881 .....	33
23. Do. District Inspector. 18 May, 1881 .....	33
24. Mr. Rooney to Chief Inspector. 15 June, 1881 .....	33
25. Mr. Rooney to Mrs. Bardwell. 2 May, 1881 .....	34
26. Do. do. 31 January, 1881 .....	34
27. Do. do. .....	34
28. Do. do. 31 January, 1881 .....	34
29. Mrs. Solomon to Mr. Rooney. 28 January, 1881 .....	34
30. Mr. Rooney to Mrs. Bardwell. 3 February, 1881 .....	34
31. Mrs. Bardwell to Mr. Rooney. 1 February, 1881 .....	35
32. Mr. Rooney to Mrs. Bardwell. 18 January, 1881 .....	35
33. Do. do. 12 May, 1881 .....	35
34. Do. do. 11 May, 1881; also Mrs. Bardwell's Memo. thereon. 12 May, 1881 .....	35
35. Mr. Rooney to Mr. Inspector Morris. 16 May, 1881 .....	35
36. Do. do. 17 May, 1881, together with Appendices A, B, C, D, E, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, and Memoranda from Teachers (7); also Appendices U, Z, Y, .....	36
37. Mr. Rooney's statement on Mrs. Bardwell's charges against him. 21 June, 1881. Also Chief Inspector's Memo. thereon. 2 July, 1881 .....	41
38. Mr. Rooney to Mr. Inspector Dwyer. 1 February, 1881 .....	42
39. Mrs. Bardwell to Messrs. Johnson and Morris, together with Chief Inspector's memo. thereon. 2 July, 1881 .....	42
40. Mrs. Bardwell's further statement respecting her charges against Mr. Rooney. 21 June, 1881 .....	45

## No. 1.

## Minute by the Minister of Public Instruction.

19th August, 1881.

I AM desirous that all information should be furnished necessary to make the case of Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Crown-street Public School, intelligible, even though some of it may not come strictly under the resolution of the Legislative Assembly. To that end I should like the following points made clear, as well as any other of similar importance that may occur to the Under Secretary:—

1. When did Mrs. Bardwell first come into the service of the Council of Education, and under what circumstances?
2. What offices has Mrs. Bardwell held, and what were the dates of her appointments, and under what recommendations did she obtain them?
3. What training did Mrs. Bardwell receive under the Council of Education, and what had she previously elsewhere?
4. The papers relating to that lady's removal from office in the Training School appear to be defective. There is no report or opinion by the officers who conducted the inquiry held at the time. This should be supplied.
5. Was there any precedent for the action of Mrs. Bardwell in asking for reconsideration of the Assistant Examiner's recommendation on the subject of her examination?
6. What were the circumstances relating to the placing and the subsequent removal of Misses Bates and McLimont from the Crown-street School?
7. What other complaint—if any—had been brought against Mrs. Bardwell by Mr. Rooney prior to the 14th May last, the date of the charges investigated by Mr. Johnson?
8. What was the number of teachers summoned respectively by Mrs. Bardwell and Mr. Rooney? How long were they detained from their respective schools? What inconvenience arose therefrom, and what in the opinion of Mr. Johnson, the Chief Inspector (who conducted the inquiry), was the necessity for calling them in each case?
9. Place also with the papers those relating to the clapping of hands.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 2.

## No. 2.

## Minute by Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

With reference to the minute of Sir John Robertson, dated 19th August, 1881, I beg to submit the following statements:—

1. Mrs. Bardwell entered the service of the Council of Education on 17th April, 1878. The circumstances which led to her appointment are shown in the following paper:—

Minute for the consideration of the Council of Education.

*Training School:* Question of appointing a female Assistant Teacher.

The need of additional assistance to the teaching staff of the Training School has been frequently brought under my notice of late. Both the Training Master and his Assistant, but particularly the former, have suffered severely from the pressure of their duties, and the overwork resulting therefrom has injuriously affected their health; in fact, the labour of oral teaching, of preparing by private study for the lessons of the following day, and of revising the numerous exercises of fifty or sixty students, is greater than can be properly performed by two persons without risk. The last-mentioned duty alone occupies a very large amount of time, and demands close and continuous attention.

Any assistant that may be appointed should be a lady. This is virtually admitted by the Training Master, inasmuch as he has recommended that the Head Mistress of the Model School should be present on certain occasions; and the reason which suggested that arrangement is an argument of equal weight in support of the proposal to secure the attendance of a lady during the whole of the time the students are under instruction.

Although the conduct of the students has been singularly free from graver improprieties, there have been some slight breaches of decorum, and some want of attention to the usages of society, which are to be deprecated among persons who are themselves required to be examples worthy of imitation by the rising generation. Further, the manners of some of the female students are occasionally marked by an absence of refinement that must prove inimical to their future success. These are matters which it is out of the power of the present staff to rectify, and which cannot be dealt with by any but a lady teacher.

The appointment of a female assistant who has had the education and training of a lady, who possesses the necessary attainments, and who is capable of exerting a refining influence upon the female students, seems to me the only means by which the defects before mentioned can be remedied. The instruction in French, if confided to such an assistant, could, with benefit to the students, be considerably extended; and the revision of lectures given by the Masters as reproduced by the students, together with correction of exercises and some oral teaching, would fill up the time of such a teacher.

Having regard to the necessity which will hereafter arise for the appointment of a lady to superintend the female department when the new buildings for the projected Training School are erected and occupied, it appears desirable that the appointment now recommended should be looked upon as a preparatory step to that end. The experience gained, pending the admission of students into residence in the Training School, would be of great value, and would be likely to prevent the risk of mistake to which persons appointed for the first time to positions of trust and responsibility are liable.

For these reasons I submit that a lady assistant should be appointed to the staff of the Training School.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Minute by the Council of Education.

25th March, 1878.

The Council agreed to appoint a female assistant teacher to the Training School, with salary at the rate of £250 per annum; and further resolved that the appointment be offered to Mrs. S. M. Bardwell, formerly a student therein.

(See also reply to question 3.)

2. Mrs. Bardwell has held the following offices:—

Assistant teacher in Training School; date of appointment, 17th April, 1878.

Mistress of Girls' Department, Redfern Public School, 1st November, 1879.

Mistress of Girls' Department, Crown-street Public School, 15th May, 1880.

The appointment to the Training School—the first—was made by the Council of Education, based upon her superior qualifications, and the fact that she had personal knowledge of the requirements of the office.

The appointment to the Redfern School—the second—was made by the Council of Education, in accordance with the rule then in force, which provided that appointments should be given to teachers in the order of their classifications and seniority. On the recommendation of the Assistant Examiner, Mr. Forbes, Mrs. Bardwell had been placed in Class I. B, and Mr. Inspector Bridges, then acting as Assistant Examiner, had reported that "Mrs. Bardwell manifests excellent governing power, and teaches with great tact and energy."

There was at the time no other female teacher in the Service who had obtained a first class certificate by examination.

It was part of my duty, as Secretary of the Council of Education, to submit the names of teachers for appointment in accordance with the rule before referred to, and when the vacancy occurred in the Crown-street School, to which Mrs. Bardwell was subsequently appointed, it necessarily devolved upon me to suggest a mode of filling the office. The Council of Education, on the report of the Inspector, and after very full consideration of the matter, had resolved not to appoint to the new Crown-street School the lady who had previously been employed in the temporary school. The reason which led to

to Mrs. Bardwell's appointment to the Redfern School was of equal force as applied to the Crown-street School, and I had no alternative but to recommend—as I did—her appointment in the following Minute:—

Crown-street.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, May 7, 1880.

A Mistress is required for the Girls' Department of this school, which will be one of the first importance, and will be eligible for appointment as a Superior Public School under the 9th section of the Act. It will consequently require a highly qualified teacher.

The female teachers holding first-class certificates are:—

Mrs. Allingham  
Mrs. Bardwell  
Miss Higgins  
Mrs. Friend  
Miss McDonough  
Mrs. McTaggart  
Miss Ryan.

Of these Mrs. Bardwell has passed the best examination. In fact her attainments are altogether of a superior order, and on this ground I recommend her appointment.

The Inspector of the district recommends the appointment of Miss Galbraith, a Second Class Teacher who, moreover, does not possess the attainments requisite for instructing advanced pupils in a school of this description.

W.W.

Approved.—JOHN R.

3. The training of Mrs. Bardwell under the Council of Education was received during four months' attendance as a student at the Training School, from which she was forced to retire by failing health, and consequent inability to bear the mental strain occasioned by the work of that institution. I was informed on good authority in 1875, that her education was principally received in Paris and at Bonn. In Paris, she was instructed in French, German, Italian, vocal and instrumental music, some of the physical sciences, and general literature, and attended lectures at the College de France, and Sorbonne. At Bonn, she was for two years under the tuition of professors, and received instruction in music from some of the most eminent masters in Germany. Garcia had previously been her teacher in music. Certain of her practical experience in teaching was gained during two years in a ladies' school at South Yarra, Melbourne. She was also a governess in a leading family in Melbourne, and for some time in the family of T. Rutledge, Esq., Molonglo. She also conducted a private school at Woollahra for about two years.

4. The officers who conducted the inquiry which resulted in Mrs. Bardwell's removal from the Training School were not called upon to furnish a report or opinion, and none was ever made by them. The minutes of evidence, together with a report by Mr. J. C. Fisher on the students of the Training School, and some additional letters which had been sent to the President of the Council direct, were, I believe, submitted to the various members, and a decision was arrived at doubtless from a consideration of those documents. These additional papers were not seen by me, and were not recorded in the office register; but I have understood that they included, among others, a letter from the Training Master (Mr. Wright), a memorial from certain students in the Training School, and letters on their own account from Misses Rushforth and Fitzpatrick (students). I have no reason to suppose that Mrs. Bardwell had an opportunity of rebutting the allegations contained in these letters, and I am not aware whether they are now in existence.

5. It has happened on several occasions that teachers dissatisfied with the classifications awarded them have asked for reconsideration. A case in point, seeing that it relates to an examination for a first-class certificate, was that of Mr. J. Cusack, to whom that grade was at first refused, but who, after appeal to the Council, ultimately received it. When Mrs. Bardwell made a similar request, the case was referred, in the absence of the Chief Examiner, to the Chief Inspector, who reported as follows:—

“I have examined these papers; they are of high merit, and afford evidence that the writer is a lady of large attainments and of considerable mental culture. I have no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, they fully entitle Mrs. Bardwell to be placed, as regards literary acquirements, in Class I.A.”

On this report I.A. was granted on 1st October, 1880.

6. For many years it was one of my special duties to place in suitable positions in the Sydney schools, where their practical training in school management could be continued, students from the Training School who were awaiting appointment. In pursuance of this arrangement, which in the month of January last had not been superseded by any other, I gave directions to the Misses Stewart and M'Climont as to their attendance in the Girls' Department of the Crown-street School. Miss Stewart was subsequently replaced by Miss Bates. These ladies accordingly attended at that school until the month of May when, their services being required elsewhere, they were directed by the Chief Inspector to leave. This direction was not brought under my notice, and when Mrs. Bardwell called at the office to represent the inconvenience likely to be caused by the sudden removal of these young ladies—she had been unable to see the Chief Inspector, who was engaged at the time—I considered myself entitled to authorize delay until inquiry could be made into the circumstances of the case, and I directed accordingly. Miss Bates remained; Miss M'Limont left, notwithstanding my direction. When, after consultation with the Chief Inspector, it was found that an absolute necessity existed for their services in other schools, Miss Bates was instructed to proceed. I found subsequently that Miss M'Limont had been directed by Mr. Rooney to adopt the course she followed, and I therefore considered that she could not be held responsible.

7. No other complaints by Mr. Rooney had been recorded against Mrs. Bardwell in connection with the Crown-street School. On or about 5th February last, however, Mr. Rooney verbally complained to me about that lady, and requested my advice as to how he should act; I advised him to do exactly what his duty pointed out; but, in so acting, to adopt a conciliatory manner, to avoid harshness, and to give full consideration to all the circumstances. Among these I referred to the belief in Mrs. Bardwell's mind that Mr. Wright, the training master, was her inveterate enemy, and that he had influenced teachers to be disrespectful to her and disobedient to her injunctions. Mr. Rooney admitted, in general terms, that he had been under some such influence, but expressed his intention to avoid allowing himself to fall into that error in future. I hoped from his manner and expressions that an amicable arrangement of their differences would ensue.



8. The Chief Inspector has given me the following information in reply to these questions:—

1. "Mr. Rooney summoned 29 teachers as witnesses, and Mrs. Bardwell 13, making a total of 42.
2. Out of these 42 witnesses, 6 were detained from their respective schools for about 2 days, 4 for 1 day, 6 for half a day, and the remainder for periods ranging from a quarter of an hour to an hour and a-half.
3. The inconvenience that arose from the withdrawal of teachers was that a number of schools had to be conducted with insufficient teaching staffs. With the exception of Mr. Cameron and Miss Moir, I think Mr. Rooney and Mrs. Bardwell had reasonable ground for believing that the witnesses called by them could give material evidence."

9. The papers follow those connected with the Crown-street case.

W. WILKINS,  
Under Secretary.

4th August, 1881.

COPIES of all Evidence taken at the Inquiry into the Management of the Crown-street Superior Public School; and also copies of Charges made against the Mistress, Mrs. Bardwell, before Inspectors Johnson and Morris. Also copies of all Minutes, Reports, &c., thereon; and also any Charges, of whatsoever nature or character, made against Mrs. Bardwell.

No. 1.

Mrs. Bardwell to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Public School, Crown-street, 26 May, 1881.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of memorandum received from Mr. Inspector Morris, giving a list of charges preferred against me by Mr. Rooney, the Head Master of this school, and directing me to attend an inquiry into the same on Saturday next.

2. In reference to this matter I beg to request that a copy of the Head Master's charges in detail be supplied me, the statement of them furnished by the Inspector being couched in such general terms that it is impossible to answer them except by an equally general denial of their truth.

3. As an inquiry is to be held into these accusations, I further request that the following charges which I now prefer against the Head Master be investigated at the same time.

4. In the first place, my authority as Head of the Department has been endangered, and my capacity for managing the school disturbed by the conduct of the Head Master, who, by discourtesy to me, by inuendo and disparagement of me to teachers under my direction, has striven to induce a feeling of discontent in their minds, and to lead them to acts of disobedience and disrespect towards me.

5. Further, by allowing such conduct to continue and to take place in his presence, without reprimand to the teacher offending, or report to the Inspector, although requested by me to report it, and by recommending most highly a pupil-teacher guilty of such conduct, he has endeavoured to inflict a greater injury.

6. The Head Master has by a similar course of conduct endeavoured to destroy my reputation as a teacher, to prevent the school from attaining a high character for efficiency, and to thwart my endeavours to maintain its harmony and discipline.

7. On one occasion, when some correspondence passed between us on this subject, and when he entreated me, with tears, to be forgiven for his persecutions of me, he acknowledged he was prompted by a desire to please another officer in the service, hostile to me, and respecting whom young teachers have been given to understand that by acting cordially and faithfully with me they will lose the good will of that officer, who, it is said, possesses the power and opportunity of having classifications awarded; while they will secure his powerful influence if they treat me with disrespect and fail to carry out my wishes.

8. The Head Master has violated the regulations by refusing to suspend girls guilty of theft, by receiving and inquiring into written complaints against me from a refractory pupil-teacher, by prompting parents to discontent of the school discipline, and by interfering with the teaching and management of my department, contrary to the printed instructions to principal teachers.

9. In justice to myself I must respectfully request that the inquiry be deferred till Wednesday, the 1st June proximo, and that the Chief Inspector, E. Johnson, Esq., may be appointed to investigate the charges. This I ask, because Mr. Rooney has told me "There are three Inspectors prepared to be against you," and I have reasons to fear that his representations have created in their minds a prejudice against me.

10. I also beg to be apprised of the hour at which the inquiry will take place, and whether I shall be allowed to call witnesses.

11. As a last request, I beg that a gentleman may be permitted on my behalf to attend the inquiry and render me such assistance as I may need; for it will be obvious that a lady must be placed at a serious disadvantage in having to cross-examine witnesses and otherwise arrange for the defence when gentlemen are opposed to her.

I have, &c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

*Copy of Mr. Inspector Morris's letter.*

Mrs. Bardwell,—The following charges have been preferred against you by the Head Master of Crown-street Superior Public School:—

- I. Violating the regulations.
- II. Not attending to instructions.
- III. Instigating subordinate teachers to disobey the Chief Inspector and the Head Master
- IV. Absenting yourself from duty.
- V. General bad management of the girls' department.

I purpose holding an inquiry at Crown-street School next Saturday at 9.30.

Will you please attend at that hour.

R. N. MORRIS,  
Inspector.

21/5/81.

No. 2.

## No. 2.

## Minute by Minister of Public Instruction.

THE request of Mrs. Bardwell, for delay until 1st June, to be complied with.

In view of the mode of exhibition by Mr. Morris of the charges against Mrs. Bardwell, I cannot but arrive at the conclusion that a decision of his alone could scarcely be satisfactory. Mr. Johnson should himself join in the inquiry as Chief.

As to a gentleman being present in the interest of Mrs. Bardwell, under the special circumstances it may be allowed.

Mr. Morris and Mr. Rooney to be informed of my decision on the whole matter.—JOHN R.

## No. 3.

## Memorandum to Inspector Morris.

*Crown-street: Mr. J. P. Rooney's charges against Mrs. Bardwell.*

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 May, 1881.

IN accordance with Mrs. Bardwell's request, the Minister has postponed the holding of the inquiry into this case till 1st June proximo, has directed that I should be associated with you in the matter, and has agreed to allow a gentleman to be present at the inquiry in Mrs. Bardwell's interest.

Mrs. Bardwell has preferred certain charges against Mr. Rooney, a copy of which is enclosed for your information. They will be investigated as soon as the other case has been closed.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

## No. 4.

## The Chief Inspector to Mrs. Bardwell.

Memorandum from Chief Inspector to Mrs. S. Bardwell, Teacher of the Superior Public Girls' School at Crown-street.

*Your letter of 26th instant, as to Mr. J. P. Rooney's complaints, and preferring charges against him.*

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 May, 1881.

IN accordance with your request, the Minister has postponed, till the 1st June proximo, the holding of the inquiry into Mr. Rooney's complaints against you. He has also been pleased to accede to your further request that a gentleman may be present at the inquiry in your interest.

I shall be associated with Mr. Inspector Morris in investigating Mr. Rooney's charges, a copy of which is enclosed for your information. Your complaints against Mr. Rooney will be inquired into as soon as the case in which you are defendant has been closed.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

## No. 5.

## The Chief Inspector to Mr. J. P. Rooney.

Memorandum from Chief Inspector to Mr. J. P. Rooney, Teacher of the Superior Public School at Crown-street.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 May, 1881.

*Your charges against Mrs. Bardwell.*

IN accordance with Mrs. Bardwell's request, the Minister has postponed the holding of the inquiry into your charges until 1st June proximo, has directed that I shall be associated with Mr. Inspector Morris in holding the inquiry, and has agreed that a gentleman in Mrs. Bardwell's interest may be present thereat.

Mrs. Bardwell has preferred certain charges against you, a copy of which is enclosed for your information. They will be investigated as soon as the other case has been closed.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

## No. 6.

## The Chief Inspector to Mrs. Bardwell.

Memorandum from Chief Inspector to Mrs. S. M. Bardwell, Teacher of the Superior Public Girls' School at Crown-street.

[Urgent.]

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 31 May, 1881.

*Your letter of yesterday's date.*

HEREWITH are furnished, as requested by you, copies of the memoranda referred to in Mr. J. P. Rooney's letter of 14th instant, complaining of your conduct.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

No. 7.

## No. 7.

## Mrs. Bardwell to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

"Nandamanu House," Ocean-street, Woollahra, 11 June, 1881.

I have the honor to request that directions may be given the Chief Inspector to bring to a speedy termination the inquiry into charges preferred against me by Mr. Rooney.

It is now eleven days since the inquiry began, and my health has been seriously affected by its unnecessary protraction, by the strain upon my nerves, and by seeing my witnesses overawed by the great number of teachers whom Mr. Rooney has had summoned from various schools in Sydney and suburbs, and even from Newcastle district. These teachers, while waiting on Mr. Rooney, play at rounders and skipping-ropes; and when the question was asked in the Court how could they be spared from their duties, and what might be the expense to the State of keeping them so long in idleness, Mr. Rooney's reply was, as near as possible, as follows:—"The expense is nothing to the State, and it matters not what it may be to Mrs. Bardwell."

I have been compelled to engage a solicitor to assist me in my defence, and I am, thereby, put to an expense greatly beyond my means. There is every probability that the inquiry will cost me more than a hundred pounds, and whatever may be the result as between myself and my accuser, one of its effects will be pecuniary ruin to me.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

*Minute by Minister of Public Instruction.*

I feel sure that the Chief Inspector will not allow unnecessary delay to take place. The expense and loss of time to the Service, irrespective of that of Mr. Rooney and the illness of Mrs. Bardwell, should prevent that occurring. Eleven days would seem long enough to elucidate a far more complicated matter than the quarrel between two teachers can be.—JOHN R.

## No. 8.

## Report by Messrs. Johnson and Morris.

*Report on inquiry into charges preferred by Mr. J. Rooney, Head Master of Crown-street Superior Public School, against Mrs. S. M. Bardwell, Head Mistress of the same.*

IN accordance with the Minister's instructions we held an inquiry into the charges preferred by Mr. J. Rooney, Head Master of Crown-street Superior Public School, against Mrs. S. M. Bardwell, Head Mistress of the same, on 1st June and following days.

The minutes of evidence taken in the case are forwarded herewith.

During the inquiry Mrs. Bardwell had the assistance of Mr. Heydon, solicitor; Mr. Rooney was made aware that he could avail himself of similar aid, but declined to take advantage of the privilege.

The Honorable John Davis, M.P., was present at various times during the inquiry.

The charges preferred against Mrs. Bardwell were as follows:—

- I. Violating the Regulations.
- II. Not attending to Instructions.
- III. Instigating subordinate teachers to disobey Head Master.
- IV. Absenting herself from duty.
- V. Her general bad management of Girls' Department.

CHARGE I.—*Violating the Regulations.*

In support of this charge it was alleged,—

1. That Mrs. Bardwell had admitted pupils in excess of the number allowed to be enrolled.
2. That she had refused to sign her time when leaving school during school hours.
3. That she had neglected to record entries in the Punishment Book.
4. That she had neglected to keep the Admission Register posted up.

Of these allegations, 1 and 2 refer to matters falling under the Head Master's jurisdiction; 3 and 4 do not, but come more properly within the cognizance of the Inspector.

The evidence adduced in support of allegations 1 and 2 tends to prove that Mrs. Bardwell did admit certain pupils, but that at the times of their admission there was ample room for them. The evidence also proves that Mrs. Bardwell absented herself from school at various times; but that on all such occasions, except one, she acquainted the Head Master beforehand with her intended absence. The evidence fails to prove that Mrs. Bardwell, when leaving school during school hours, refused to sign her time in the Time Book; it simply establishes the fact that she neglected to sign her time on those occasions, but that she did this at one period with the express sanction of the Head Master.

Mr. Rooney in charging Mrs. Bardwell with violating the regulations goes too far. It is not proved that she violated any regulation. At most she was guilty of certain irregularities which it was Mr. Rooney's duty to set right at the time they occurred.

We are therefore of opinion that Mr. Rooney has failed to sustain charge I.

CHARGE II.—*Not attending to Instructions.*

In support of this charge it was alleged,—

1. That on one occasion Mrs. Bardwell had neglected to furnish certain necessary information on the back of a memorandum addressed to her by Mr. Rooney.
2. That she had employed two pupils, who had passed the examination prescribed for the office of pupil teacher, to teach classes.

The first allegation was inquired into and dealt with early in the year by Mr. Inspector Dwyer; it was hardly fair, therefore, in Mr. Rooney to bring it forward a second time. The second allegation, although admitted

admitted as correct by Mrs. Bardwell, refers to a matter not properly falling under Mr. Rooney's jurisdiction. But if both allegations were founded on recent breaches of school discipline that fairly came within Mr. Rooney's cognizance, they would not in themselves constitute sufficient grounds whereon to base a general charge of "not attending to instructions."

We are of opinion, therefore, that Mr. Rooney has failed to sustain charge II.

CHARGE III.—*Instigating Subordinate Teachers to disobey Head Master.*

This charge is founded on an incident that occurred on 2nd May last. It would appear that about that time two lady teachers, who filled the position of supernumeraries in the department under the charge of Mrs. Bardwell, received instructions from the Chief Inspector to proceed to other schools, where their services were urgently required. Mr. Rooney was, in accordance with the usual practice, also informed of the removal of these teachers. It does not appear, however, that he communicated this information to Mrs. Bardwell, although it is tolerably clear from the evidence of Misses McLimont and Bates that she was made aware that these ladies had been transferred from her department to other schools. Mrs. Bardwell, acting on a promise, alleged to have been given her by the Under Secretary, to the effect that these two teachers should not be withdrawn from her school until they received their country appointments, declined to let them go until she had seen the Under Secretary. Hence Mr. Rooney's present charge.

Although the evidence tends to show that Mrs. Bardwell's action prevented Misses Bates and McLimont from carrying out for a time the Chief Inspector's instructions, it fails to prove that she instigated them to disobey the Head Master. Mrs. Bardwell probably acted indiscreetly in the matter; but, then, Mr. Rooney failed in his duty in not acquainting her with the purport of the communication received by him from the Chief Inspector.

We are of opinion that the facts elicited by the evidence fail to establish charge III.

CHARGE IV.—*Absenting herself from duty.*

This charge has reference to Mrs. Bardwell's absence from duty on 4th May last. It would appear that she was absent from duty through illness on that date, but that she subsequently explained her absence to the satisfaction of the Inspector. She did not, however, formally apply for leave through Mr. Rooney. Hence the present charge.

We consider the charge a frivolous one, and that it should not have been brought forward on the present occasion.

CHARGE V.—*Her general bad management of the Girls' Department.*

In support of this charge it was attempted to be shown:—

1. That Mrs. Bardwell's general treatment of the teachers under her was harsh and unladylike.
2. That the pupils of her department behaved in a rude and disorderly manner in the playground.
3. That the girls' outhouses were not properly supervised.
4. That Mrs. Bardwell was in the habit of referring to the Examiners, Inspectors, and other officers of the department in disparaging terms when conversing with her subordinates.

The evidence adduced at the inquiry merely establishes the following points:—

1. That Mrs. Bardwell has not been successful in gaining the sympathy and cordial co-operation of the teachers associated with her in the work of instruction, she having had differences with ten or more of them, including the heads of the Boys' and Infants' Departments, since her appointment to her present office in May, 1880.
2. That the arrangements in force for the proper supervision of the playground were defective, and that the rude and disorderly conduct of the girls at play-time, complained of by several of the witnesses, arose from this cause.
3. That she has spoken in unbecoming terms of Mr. Rooney and another officer.

We are of opinion, however, that the evidence fails to prove the main charge—that the general management of the Girls' Department is bad.

Upon a review of the whole of the evidence given in the case, it does not appear to us that Mr. Rooney has succeeded in fully establishing any of his charges against Mrs. Bardwell. Enough, however, is disclosed in the evidence to show that the relations subsisting for some time past between Mrs. Bardwell and Mr. Rooney are not such as should exist between the heads of one of the largest and most important Public Schools of the Colony, but are eminently calculated to impair its efficiency and usefulness and lower it in public estimation. We consider both teachers to blame. Mrs. Bardwell has been unnecessarily suspicious of the loyalty of the teachers associated with her in the work of her department, and this has led to a good deal of unpleasantness and to accusations against her of being harsh and unladylike. Mr. Rooney, on the other hand, does not appear to have afforded her as much sympathy and support as the circumstances of her position fairly entitled her to. Both have been too eager to make much of small differences that should have been quietly and amicably settled between themselves, and both have been guilty of the folly—Mr. Rooney especially—of making their petty quarrels the ground of an investigation that has tended to demoralize one of our leading Public Schools and to interfere for a time with the work of more than one branch of the department.

We therefore recommend,—

1. That Mr. Rooney and Mrs. Bardwell be removed from their present positions and placed in charge of departments in different schools.
2. That they be admonished as to their future conduct in the Service.

E. JOHNSON,  
R. N. MORRIS.

Sydney, 28th June, 1880.

No. 8A.

## Minute by Minister of Public Instruction.

HAVING considered this report, &c., I desire to say that it appears to me that the complaint as to the management of the Superior Girls' School, Crown-street, relates to matters with which it is the especial province of the Inspector to deal, and in which interference of the acting Head Master was wholly uncalled for. That complaint, therefore, not being properly before me, and everything appertaining to it, should be excluded from the record of the proceedings. The remaining complaints are of such a nature as would, under ordinary circumstances, be settled by the Inspector, inasmuch as they refer to matters of school and departmental discipline. Seeing that they are comparatively unimportant in themselves, and that, in the judgment of the Chief Inspector and his Assistant, they have not been substantiated, the acting Head Master must be held responsible for the waste of time and derangement of school business—extending to many schools—occasioned by the inquiry he was the means of originating. In view of these facts, I am of opinion that Mr. Rooney should be removed to another school, and be cautioned as to his future conduct, and as to the apparent unnecessary indelicacy of his allusion, in a communication to Mrs. Bardwell, to filth on the seats of the water-closet of the girls—unnecessary, as I understand that the proper care and cleansing of the water-closet was entrusted to a woman hired and paid by him, and under his control.

Mrs. Bardwell is to be exonerated from blame on account of these complaints, and as it appears she desires to be removed to such a position, the first vacancy in a Superior School for Girls in Sydney may be offered to her.

JOHN R.

## The Chief Inspector to Mr. J. P. Rooney.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 9 August, 1881.

Memorandum to J. P. Rooney, Esq., Public School, Crown-street.

*Your recent complaints against Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of Girls' Department.*

THE Minister has had under notice the report submitted by myself and Mr. Inspector Morris upon the inquiry into the complaints preferred by you against Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Girls' Department of the above school.

Sir John Robertson is of opinion that the complaint as to the management of the Girls' Department relates to matters with which it is the especial province of the Inspector to deal, and in which your interference was wholly uncalled for; and that the remaining complaints are of such a nature as would, under ordinary circumstances, be settled by the Inspector, inasmuch as they refer to matters of school and departmental discipline. As the latter in themselves are comparatively unimportant, and as they have not been substantiated, Sir John considers that you must be held responsible for the waste of time and derangement of school business—extending to many schools—occasioned by the inquiry you were the means of originating. In view of these facts, he has decided to remove you to another school; and has instructed me to caution you with respect to your future conduct. I have also to convey to you an expression of his disapproval of the indelicacy of your apparently unnecessary allusion in a communication to Mrs. Bardwell, to filth in the water-closet of the Girls' School.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

## The Chief Inspector to Mrs. Bardwell.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 9 August, 1881.

Memorandum to Mrs. Bardwell, Girls' Department, Public School, Crown-street.

*Mr. J. P. Rooney's complaints against you.*

HAVING had under consideration the report submitted by myself and Mr. Inspector Morris upon the inquiry into the complaints preferred by Mr. J. P. Rooney against you as Mistress of the Girls' Department of the above school, Sir John Robertson is of opinion that you should be exonerated from blame on account of these complaints.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

## The Chief Inspector to District Inspector M'Creddie.

Crown-street: Inquiry into charges preferred by Head Master against Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of Girls' Department. Report furnished by Inspector Morris and myself.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 11 August, 1881.

HEREWITH is forwarded for your information a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. J. P. Rooney, conveying to him the decision arrived at by the Minister in the matter of his charges against Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Girls' Department of the above school.

Mrs. Bardwell has been informed that Sir John Robertson is of opinion that she should be exonerated from blame on account of these complaints.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

## No. 9.

## Report by Messrs. Johnson and Morris.

*Report on Inquiry into charges preferred by Mrs. S. M. Bardwell, Head Mistress of Crown-street Superior Public School, against Mr. J. P. Rooney, Head Master of the same.*

At the close of the inquiry into the charges preferred by Mr. Rooney against Mrs. Bardwell, an investigation was held into certain charges preferred by Mrs. Bardwell against Mr. Rooney. These charges are as follows:—

- I. That Mrs. Bardwell's authority as head of a department has been endangered, and her capacity for managing the school disturbed by the conduct of the Head Master.
- II. That the Head Master failed to reprimand or report a pupil teacher guilty of misconduct towards the Head Mistress, but recommended such pupil teacher highly.
- III. That he had endeavoured to destroy the Head Mistress' reputation as a teacher, to prevent her school from obtaining a high character for efficiency, and to thwart her efforts to maintain its harmony and discipline.
- IV. That he had acknowledged to Mrs. Bardwell that he was prompted to persecute her by a desire to please another officer in the service.
- V. That he had received and inquired into written complaints from a refractory pupil teacher, had prompted parents to discontent, and interfered with the teaching and management of the Girls' Department.

Before entering on the inquiry, Mr. Rooney objected to Mrs. Bardwell being allowed the services of a lawyer to prosecute him. The Court, after due consideration, decided not to prohibit Mrs. Bardwell from continuing to have the services of Mr. Heydon. Thereupon Mr. Rooney put in a protest, marked A.

Mr. Rooney next objected to the vagueness of the charges. The Court overruled the objection on the ground that it was made too late.

**CHARGE I.**—*That Mrs. Bardwell's authority as Head of a Department has been endangered, and her capacity for managing the school disturbed by the conduct of the Head Master.*

This charge was made to rest on the following allegations:—

1. That Mr. Rooney had on two occasions taken visitors into the Girls' Department without introducing them to the Head Mistress.
2. That on one occasion he had withdrawn a pupil from the school.
3. That on another occasion he remarked to Mrs. Bardwell that the school records of the department should be at his hand when he wanted them.
4. That at another time he told her to give up her class to the First Assistant, as it was her duty to wait on him and the public.

With respect to allegation 1, it would appear that Mr. Rooney did on one occasion take visitors into the girls' school without introducing them to the head mistress, but his explanation of the circumstances is that one of these visitors, Mr. Plunkett, was a former assistant in the school and known to Mrs. Bardwell, and that he (Mr. Rooney) left the visitors in Mr. Plunkett's charge. The incident of withdrawing a pupil from the school (allegation 2) is fully explained by the pupil herself, Miss Solomon, in her evidence (page 10, of Minutes of Evidence), and by the correspondence marked T and V, put in by Mr. Rooney. Mr. Rooney's remark respecting the proper place for the school records (allegation 3) was made in connection with the previous incident. He endeavours to justify the use of the observation on the ground that the Punishment Book was not in its proper place, and Mrs. Bardwell would not get it for him. In our opinion, however, he was not warranted in addressing the head of a department in such terms in the presence of one of the subordinates, much less was he justified in adopting the style of language towards her described in allegation 4.

But, granting that all four allegations are true, they do not constitute grounds whereon to base a charge of the character of that preferred against the head master by Mrs. Bardwell.

We are of opinion, therefore, that charge I is not sustained.

**CHARGE II.**—*Failing to reprimand or report a pupil-teacher guilty of misconduct towards the Head Mistress, but recommending such pupil-teacher highly.*

Two witnesses were called in support of this charge. Their evidence, while not sufficiently conclusive to sustain the charge as a whole, favours the presumption that Mr. Rooney failed to do his duty in the matter. It was not shown that Mr. Rooney went out of his way to recommend the pupil-teacher; nevertheless, it was made clear that he neglected to report her misconduct to the proper officer.

**CHARGE III.**—*Has endeavoured to destroy Head Mistress' reputation as a teacher, to prevent the school from attaining a high character for efficiency, and to thwart the efforts to maintain its harmony and discipline.*

In support of this charge, four witnesses were called. Their evidence, however, conclusively proves that Mr. Rooney has done nothing to disparage Mrs. Bardwell, to prevent her school from attaining a high character for efficiency, or to thwart her efforts to maintain its harmony and discipline.

In our opinion the charge is unfounded.

**CHARGE IV.**—*Mr. Rooney acknowledged to Mrs. Bardwell that he was prompted to persecute her by a desire to please another officer in the Service.*

The proof of this charge rests entirely on the evidence of the two Misses Sullivan. Both maintain in their evidence that Mr. Rooney stated to one sister, in the hearing of the other, that "he was determined not to be other people's tool any longer." Mr. Rooney, in his written statement accompanying this report, does not deny having used some such words as those imputed to him, but he endeavours to show that, taken in connection with other words used at the same time, an unfair construction has been put on them. His explanation is a very plausible one, but has this one serious weakness—that it makes him sanction the commission of an irregularity which he had formerly and rightly condemned.

The evidence is, in our opinion, not sufficiently conclusive to fully establish the charge.

CHARGE

CHARGE V.—*Head Master has received and inquired into written complaints from a refractory pupil-teacher, has prompted parents to discontent, and interfered with the teaching and management of the girls' department.*

The evidence adduced fails to substantiate this charge.

Reviewing the whole of the case, it would appear that while the evidence fails wholly to sustain charges 1, 3, and 5, it establishes in part charge 2, and raises a presumption of the truth of charge 4.

Upon a careful consideration of this case, in conjunction with the one already reported on by us, we would repeat our recommendations, namely :—

1. That Mr. Rooney and Mrs. Bardwell be removed from their present positions, and placed in charge of departments in different schools.
2. That they be admonished as to their future conduct in the Service.

Sydney, 29 June, 1881.

E. JOHNSON.  
R. N. MORRIS.

## No. 10.

### Mrs. Bardwell to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Nandamanu House, Ocean-street, Woollahra, 5 July, 1881.

In reference to the inquiry which has lately taken place at the Crown-street Public School, regarding myself, I have the honor to request permission to lay before you a few observations upon the merits of the case, as distinguished from what may be considered its legal aspect. And I am emboldened to prefer this request on the ground that the practice usual in the Government Service when charges are preferred against an officer, was not followed on this occasion, and that no opportunity was afforded me of offering explanation, or of making statements in self-justification prior to the holding of the inquiry. Had the usual and reasonable course been pursued, the Inspector charged with the inquiry would have learned somewhat of both sides of the case, and would not have fallen into the mistake of acting on an *ex parte* statement, while, at the same time, he could have determined whether some of the charges were properly before him, or whether they were not, in fact, such as it was not competent for my accuser to prefer. It is even possible that he might have come to the conclusion that there was no necessity for an inquiry at all.

2. I am unable to disconnect this first act of injustice from the subsequent proceedings. Before I was even aware that charges existed, they had been lodged, the time for inquiry fixed, the witnesses summoned, and their respective parts assigned to each. Such an arrangement, admirably adapted to compass the ruin of an opponent, was not at all calculated to elicit the honest truth, or to vindicate the discipline of the school, which, it was assumed, I had violated. The credit of devising this scheme must undoubtedly be awarded to Mr. Rooney and his adviser, my persistent enemy; but it seems impossible to acquit others of complicity therein. On what ground, for instance, was the youngest and least experienced Inspector in the Service selected to conduct the inquiry, unless it be the fact that he is the intimate friend and, it is even alleged, the pupil of Mr. Rooney? Further, so great was the eagerness to surprise and crush me, that not only was the obvious consideration to which I was entitled overlooked, but the ordinary courtesies of official procedure omitted. The Inspector was induced to summon to the inquiry teachers who were not under his jurisdiction, and also to withdraw students from the Training School under the Examiner's supervision, without the consent or knowledge of that officer. Again, complaints made by me, anterior to Mr. Rooney's, and requiring prompt action on the part of the Inspector, were held over, and even now have not been inquired into and reported upon. In short, the earlier proceedings are intelligible only on the supposition that my condemnation was a foregone conclusion. The animus displayed by Mr. Rooney throughout the inquiry corroborates this view.

3. In the next place, I beg to point out that such of the charges as had not already been dealt with, were either frivolous, or inadmissible on the ground that my accuser had no standing in relation to them. In his desire to prove me guilty, Mr. Rooney had gone back to events which had occurred four, five, and even nine months before; he revived matters already inquired into and disposed of by competent authority, and he had restated errors long ago corrected as soon as pointed out. While these facts evince his animus towards me, they are unimportant as compared with the serious injustice of some others among his proceedings. For example, by constituting himself the complainant on behalf of a number of assistant teachers, whom, in the performance of my duty, I had been compelled to reprove, and who, for the most part, had months since left the school, he is enabled to produce them as witnesses, and by this trick, shallow and transparent as it is, he, though having no right to appear as a party in the case, is enabled to bring charges, while the real complainants, if such they wished to be, come forward as witnesses in what is virtually their own cause. I submit that such a proceeding is wholly unprecedented in the Government Service, that in a court of law it could find no place, and that under such circumstances this part of the case against me should not have been heard.

4. Again, in charging me with incapacity, Mr. Rooney stepped out of his proper place and assumed that of an Inspector. Moreover, he brought forward as witnesses young and inexperienced assistants and pupil teachers who could have no certain means of forming a judgment, even if they possessed the necessary knowledge, and who, moreover, were to some extent interested parties. If my superiors had any reason to doubt my competency, the obvious, easy, and regular course would be to hold an inspection of the school, the result of which would have decided the question beyond dispute. In that event I could have no ground for regarding myself as hardly used; but the course taken seems to partake strongly of the nature of a denial of justice, such as could happen in no other branch of the Public Service. Should, for example, a surveyor be accused of incompetency, the proofs of his want of ability would not be obtained from young cadets learning the business of surveying or from his chainmen. The district surveyor or the Surveyor General himself would inquire into the matter, and decide in virtue of his superior professional knowledge and position. To judge of professional fitness on the evidence of tyros in that profession could probably occur only in connection with teaching; the absurdity would be too palpable in any other business whatever. Having regard to these facts, I feel that the charges which call in question my capacity for managing a school should not have been entertained, or that if received at all they should simply have been referred to the Inspector.

5. There is one other point upon which I desire to offer a remark—if, in a court of law, where witnesses are on their oath, importance is attached to their demeanour as an indication of the reliability or otherwise of their evidence, much more is it necessary to take their appearance and conduct into account when they make statements under no restraints except such as their own consciences impose. Tried by this test it will be found that the young teachers who were arrayed against me exhibited such feeling as proved them to be most unreliable witnesses. The exaggerated, and even ludicrous marks of respect accorded to Mr. Rooney, and the covert insolence displayed towards myself,—the evident belief in their minds that his was the winning, mine the losing side; and the consciousness of sure and powerful support if their evidence was damaging to me, while as a stranger to the charmed circle of teachers who could command such influence, I was certain to be condemned—were all significant tokens of the extent to which they were expected to testify in his favour and to my disparagement. Add to these conclusions the facts proved against Mr. Rooney, that he had openly encouraged young teachers to resist my authority and disregard my directions in order that the wishes of my former enemy, Mr. Wright, might be carried out, and the prospects of obtaining evidence on my behalf are reduced almost to zero. Reviewing all these circumstances I trust I shall not be deemed unreasonable if I request that the evidence taken upon the charge of general bad management be expunged from the record of the inquiry, and the charge itself be held to be improperly laid.

I have, &c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

No. 11.

Minutes of Evidence taken in an Inquiry into Charges preferred by Mr. J. Rooney, Head Master of Crown-street Public School, against Mrs. S. M. Bardwell, Head Mistress of the same.

CHARGE I.—*Violating the Regulations.*

(a) *Admitting pupils in excess of the number allowed to be enrolled.*

To this charge Mrs. Bardwell through her solicitor (Mr. Heydon) pleaded not guilty.

*Mr. Rooney* deposed as follows: In support of this complaint I beg to hand in a letter marked X, dated 29th June, 1880, signed by J. M'Creddie, District Inspector, in which the number of pupils to be admitted to the Girls' Department is limited to 400; in January last Mrs. Bardwell refused to admit two girls named M'Donnell; since then she has admitted twenty pupils; on 2nd May, ascertaining that she had admitted some girls (11), I sent her my memo. marked A. calling attention to the irregularity; notwithstanding this, she admitted three on the 3rd May and five on the 9th May.

*Examined by Mr. Heydon:* I became Head Master on 23rd August, 1880; I was aware of the existence of the order in question when I took charge; I do not know whether I have discretion to set aside that order; there was never more than 400 girls enrolled in any one week during last quarter; I never gave Mrs. Bardwell permission to exceed that number in any one week; her answer to my inquiry on the morning of 2nd May was verbally, that she had received instructions of a different character from the office.

Since 20th May I have received intimation that the number of pupils attending the Girls' Department may exceed 400.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

Miss Mary Sullivan, about 33 years, 1st assistant in the Girls' Department.

For the March quarter there was an aggregate enrolment of 501 and an average attendance of 356. The school affords accommodation for 500 children. There was accommodation for that number on 2nd May. Mr. Rooney was aware of the fact.

*To Mr. Rooney:* There was fine weather during the March quarter. The number of girls enrolled during any week has, to my knowledge, exceeded 400. It has never exceeded 405.

MARY SULLIVAN.

(b) *Refusing to sign her time when leaving school during school hours.*

*Mr. Rooney* deposed as follows: I have the school time-book in my hands; I find on looking into it that Mrs. Bardwell absented herself from school duties on 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st December last; on 19th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 27th January; on 1st, 2nd February; I did not continue to mark her time after the last date, because at that time I had made out a report against Mrs. Bardwell, which I did not send in.

*To Mr. Heydon:* I have not told Mrs. Bardwell that she need not mark her time when leaving school during school hours; on every occasion except one she has left the school premises with my knowledge, and on that occasion I was aware she visited the Public Instruction Office.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

Miss Eliza Hall, 27 years, 2nd assistant, called by Mr. Rooney.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have known Mrs. Bardwell to be absent from school during school hours; I have known her to be absent on more than one day in a week; I do not know how often Mrs. Bardwell was absent during the Anniversary week; as a rule, she is away for an hour and a-quarter on occasions of her absence.

ELIZA C. HALL.

Miss Sarah Thomson, 17 years, pupil-teacher, called by Mr. Rooney.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have known Mrs. Bardwell to be away from school during school hours; she was frequently away before Christmas, but not since; she was usually absent for an hour and a-quarter at a time; she has been away as much as three hours at a time.

*To Mr. Heydon:* Her lengthened absence occurred within the last fortnight; Mr. Rooney has not spoken to me about the matter before; I have had a misunderstanding with Mrs. Bardwell; Mr. Rooney has never had any conversation with me about Mrs. Bardwell.

SARAH H. THOMSON.



(c) *Mrs. Bardwell neglects to record entries in Punishment Book.*  
I admit the truthfulness of this complaint.

S. M. BARDWELL

(d) *Her neglect to keep Admission Register posted up.*  
Ruled by Court to be inadmissible.

CHARGE II.—*Not attending to instructions.*

*Mr. Rooney* deposed : (a) On the 19th January last I requested Mrs. Bardwell to state on a memorandum, addressed to her by me, the arrangements made for the performance of pupil teacher Thomson's duties during the absence of the latter ; Mrs. Bardwell returned my memorandum without the required statement.

*To Mr. Heydon* : Mrs. Bardwell did not inform me verbally of any arrangement made for the performance of her duties ; I reported Miss Thomson's absence ; I used my own discretion as to the time at which I reported Mrs. Bardwell. The matter was reported to Mr. Inspector Dwyer on 19th January last.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

(b) *Employing girls—pupils—as Teachers.*

I admit having employed Constance Taylor and Lily Lamond, pupils, who had passed the examination prescribed for applicants for the office of pupil teacher, to teach classes.

S. M. BARDWELL

*Mr. Rooney to Mr. Heydon* : I have not employed a boy to teach ; Mrs. Bardwell informed me that one of these girls, Constance Taylor, had passed for the office of pupil teacher.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

CHARGE III.—*Instigating subordinate Teachers to disobey Head Master.*

*Mr. Rooney* deposed as follows : I was informed in a memo. from the Chief Inspector, dated 30th April, that Misses Bates and M'Limont had been removed from Crown-street School to teach elsewhere ; these ladies had also received a similar intimation ; on 2nd May they informed me that Mrs. Bardwell had ordered them to remain at Crown-street ; Miss M'Limont asked me for advice, and I recommended her to obey the Chief Inspector's instructions and go to Redfern School ; soon after Mrs. Bardwell, in a most violent manner, attacked me in the presence of my school, saying, "Did you say you would report Miss M'Limont ?" I replied, "No ; but the Head Master of the Redfern School will most probably report her for non-attendance, and I will report her for disobedience." Mrs. Bardwell said, "I will go down at once and report you, and compel Miss M'Limont to be a witness against you ;" she left the premises, and after some time returned and exhibited to these teachers a note which, she said, was given to her by Mr. Wilkins, and which stated they might remain ; this note, or the purport of it, was not made known to me by Mrs. Bardwell ; Miss M'Limont, addressing Mrs. Bardwell, said, "I think my proper course is to go to Redfern ;" Mrs. Bardwell replied, "Why are you wavering ; do you dare to defy the Under Secretary and myself and obey that man downstairs in preference." Miss M'Limont then asked Mrs. Bardwell to go down to see the Under Secretary and the Chief Inspector ; Mrs. Bardwell refused ; they informed me after school that they (Misses Bates and M'Limont) were in terror of Mrs. Bardwell, who said she would get them into trouble if they left ; Mrs. Bardwell allowed her temper to display itself against Miss M'Limont in front of the assembled pupils ; on the next morning Miss Bates saw Mr. Wilkins, who, after being informed of the matter, advised her to return to Crown-street and he would see it would be all right ; Mrs. Bardwell told her that her going to Mr. Wilkins was the worst day's work she had ever done ; on the 10th, about 12:30 p.m., on Mrs. Bardwell's return to the school (she had been away), she sent for Miss Bates and told her to go away, saying, "Never let me see your face in this school again."

*To Mr. Heydon* : I was not present when the young ladies told Mrs. Bardwell of the letters they had received ; she was not present when they told me on 2nd May that she had ordered them to remain at Crown-street ; she was not present when Miss M'Limont asked me for advice ; I was not present when she exhibited a note said to be from Mr. Wilkins, nor when Miss M'Limont said she thought she ought to go to Redfern, nor when Mrs. Bardwell replied, nor when Miss M'Limont asked to go and see the Under Secretary and the Chief Inspector, nor when Mrs. Bardwell ordered them not to leave the school ; I was not present when Mrs. Bardwell's temper displayed itself, nor when she told Miss Bates that her going to Mr. Wilkins was the worst day's work she ever did ; I did not show the official letter received from the Chief Inspector to Mrs. Bardwell, but I instructed Misses Bates and M'Limont to inform Mrs. Bardwell of their removal ; I did not specifically tell them to show their letters ; in ten minutes after that I told Mrs. Bardwell that I should probably get into trouble if I neglected to point out to them their duty in the circumstances ; if Mrs. Bardwell was in doubt about her duty in the matter she should have gone to the proper authority for instructions, namely, the Inspector, under whose supervision the school is.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

Mary M'Limont, 19 years, Assistant Teacher, Redfern Public School.

*To Mr. Rooney* : I received a letter from the Chief Inspector, instructing me to go to Redfern ; I showed Mrs. Bardwell the letter ; when I came to you to ask advice you said "go at once and obey the Chief Inspector's instructions" ; Mrs. Bardwell had previously told me not to go ; when I informed her that you had advised me to go she said if I disobeyed her I should get into trouble ; Mrs. Bardwell came back from the office, and showed me a note signed by Mr. Wilkins, saying that I and Miss Bates might remain till further notice ; I still thought I ought to go to Redfern ; she saw me wavering, and then said to me "Do you still dare to disobey Mr. Wilkins and myself, and obey that man downstairs" ; I then asked Mrs. Bardwell if I might go to the office ; she refused to let me go ; she displayed bad temper towards me in the presence of the girls assembled on the playground ; she closed her fist in my face, and said that

Mr.

Mr. Rooney had denied telling me to go to Redfern ; Mr. Wilkins telegraphed to Mr. Watts, Head Master of Redfern School, to direct me to attend at his office alone ; Mr. Wilkins asked me why I had disobeyed his instructions ? Why I had boasted that I had defied him, and had right on my side ? He directed me to reply in writing ; he has not communicated with me on the matter since.

*To Mr. Heydon :* Mr. Wilkins fully endorsed the note received by Mrs. Bardwell ; I believe Mrs. Bardwell read the letter from the Chief Inspector ; I am not engaged to Mr. Rooney's son ; I only know Mr. Rooney ; I do not know his family.

MARY M'LIMONT.

Miss Mary Anne Bates, 21 years, Assistant, St. Leonards Public School.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I disobeyed the Chief Inspector's instructions to proceed to St. Leonards because Mrs. Bardwell told me to remain at Crown-street till she went to the office ; I disobeyed your directions also at the same time ; I was induced to do this from what Mrs. Bardwell said ; on the next morning, I went over to the office to see Mr. Wilkins ; he told me to return to Crown-street ; he said he thought Mrs. Bardwell would be angry with me for coming to see him after she had already shown me his note to her ; when I returned from the office, Mrs. Bardwell said it was the worst day's work I had ever done, and I would get into trouble for it ; she scolded me before the girls ; she spoke spitefully of Miss M'Limont ; I told her Miss M'Limont had not stated she would go to Redfern school in defiance of Mr. Wilkins ; I remained at Crown-street after that till 10th May ; Mrs. Bardwell said if I remained she would see Mr. Wilkins about getting for me the same salary as I was to receive at St. Leonards ; Mrs. Bardwell directed me on 10th May to leave Crown-street, and never to show my face again in the school.

*To Mr. Heydon :* Mrs. Bardwell had, I believe, applied for an increase of salary for me prior to the occurrence of any unpleasant proceedings at the school ; when I received my instructions to leave Crown-street, Mrs. Bardwell said that Mr. Wilkins had promised her that I and Miss M'Limont should remain with her till we got our country appointments ; she had previously told me that I was not to go.

M. A. BATES.

(b) *Absenting herself from duty.*

*Mr. Rooney* deposed as follows : On the 4th instant, Mrs. Bardwell was absent from duty ; she did not apply through me to have that absence sanctioned ; she must have been aware of the irregularity, because she had been informed that similar action was an irregularity by a previous Inspector.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

CHARGE IV.—*General bad Management of the Girls' Department.*

Miss Alice Holmes, about 30 years, Work-mistress, Leichhardt Public School.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I was sewing-mistress at Crown-street Public School ; I have complained to you of Mrs. Bardwell's harsh treatment of me, more than once ; she has spoken to me before the girls in loud tones three or four times ; I am naturally nervous, and her treatment of me made me feel it ; I have come to the boys' school and requested you to ask Mrs. Bardwell why she treated me so ; I did on one occasion tell you that Mrs. Bardwell had made me so ill that I should have to go home ; her conduct to me was harsh now and then ; I believe the girls of the school were aware of the harsh treatment of me ; I have never seen Mrs. Bardwell stamp her feet at any one ; I left Crown-street because of ill-health, and because I was not treated in a friendly way by Mrs. Bardwell ; I decline to say whether pupils of the school have spoken to me about Mrs. Bardwell's harsh treatment of me.

*To Mr. Heydon :* I do not recollect any of the dates of the "three or four times" ; the teachers were present ; on all occasions, Mrs. Bardwell's harsh treatment of me arose from my receiving girls in the work-room, contrary to her instructions ; I left Crown-street on 17th December last.

*To Mr. Rooney :* The girls never went into the work-room on the occasions referred to with my consent ; I told Mrs. Bardwell so ; she always spoke to me before the girls, not privately.

ALICE HOLMES.

*Mr. Rooney to Mr. Heydon :* I did not report Mrs. Bardwell before (officially), because I used my discretion, but I spoke to the Under Secretary about it, and Miss Holmes going away ended the matter ; Miss Holmes first complained to me about three days after I took charge of the school, in August last ; I told Miss Holmes that Mrs. Bardwell was right in not allowing the girls to go into the work-room, and I refused to report Mrs. Bardwell ; I told Miss Holmes and Mrs. Bardwell that Miss Holmes would have to obey the rules of the school ; I told Miss Holmes it was foolish of her to cry, and she should obey the rules ; I said also, "If you receive harsh treatment you have your remedy" ; Miss Holmes denied having disobeyed Mrs. Bardwell.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

Mrs. Harriotte Duff, about 40 years, teacher of French in Training School.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I taught French at Crown-street Girls', up to Christmas last ; I have been insulted by Mrs. Bardwell in the school ; she said to me on one occasion without provocation, "Go away, woman, and don't interfere with my business" ; this was said in reply to a simple request that she would be good enough to look at a letter from the late Council of Education, authorising me to teach French ; I said, "I have not interfered with your business" ; she replied, "You have, you conspired with Mr. Wright to turn me out of the Training School" ; I continued to teach French in the school after that ; I taught through the kindness of the head master, Mr. M'Cormack, in the boys' class-room, and I changed the time of the lesson to half-past 8 a.m. ; I had previously given the lesson from 10 to 11 a.m.

*To Mr. Heydon :* I changed the time to satisfy Mrs. Bardwell ; I had previously altered the hour to 4 p.m., but I found this did not work as Mrs. Bardwell would not let me have the pupils ; she dismissed the girls at the lines, but it was optional for them to attend. I was not a member of the teaching staff of the school ; my class was a private one ; the change of time for the teaching of my class was a beneficial one.

HARRIOTTE DUFF.

*Mr. Rooney to Mr. Heydon :* The matter of which Mrs. Duff has complained occurred before my time.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

Mr.

Mr. J. C. Fisher, about 50 years, Singing Master :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I taught vocal music in Crown-street School up to end of November last. I have not taught in the girls' department since first week in December. I discontinued teaching because I was insulted by Mrs. Bardwell before the girls. I tendered her an apology for an unintentional offence, but she declined to accept it. I have complained to you about Mrs. Bardwell's treatment. I came down to the boys' school to complain; my offence against Mrs. Bardwell was that I took charge of my classes before she considered they had passed out of her hands. I apologized for my inadvertence. She declined to receive my apology; I informed Mr. Wilkins of the circumstance.

*To Mr. Heydon :* Mrs. Bardwell had on a previous occasion complained of my interference with the discipline of the school.

J. CHURCHILL FISHER.

*Mr. Rooney to Mr. Heydon :* I am not aware that any complaints had been made by parents in reference to the singing class. I can remember none. I have never seen the letters handed to me by you and marked "Y." I tried to make peace between Mrs. Bardwell and Mr. Fisher, but I reported Mr. Fisher's absence from duty on the next singing day. I did not report the quarrel between Mrs. Bardwell and Mr. Fisher for Mrs. Bardwell's sake.

*Mr. Rooney to Mr. Heydon :* I have never seen Mr. Fisher the worse for liquor; I have heard he was inclined to take liquor; I have stated as much to Mrs. Bardwell.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

Miss Emily Ruth Chaffer, 20 years, Candidate in Training :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I was a pupil-teacher in the Crown-street Girls' School up to Christmas last; Mrs. Bardwell has spoken to me crossly several times; I have appeared before my class crying, in consequence of what Mrs. Bardwell has said to me; she has scolded me before pupils of the school frequently; she was mostly always cross to me; I have attended the pupil-teachers' class crying; in my opinion I had done nothing to justify her harsh treatment of me; The frequent scolding I got interfered with the proper discharge of my duties; I became so nervous that I was unable to teach; I was not so nervous before; I have been nervous since, and attribute it to the treatment I received from Mrs. Bardwell.

*To Mr. Heydon :* Mrs. Bardwell charged me with sneering and making grimaces at her; she has also scolded my class; she has kept the class in for no reason known to me; when she accused me of sneering at her, I denied it or said nothing; I was so nervous I did not know what to say; I have had no talk with Mr. Rooney about this case.

EMILY RUTH CHAFFER.

*Mr. Rooney to Mr. Heydon :* I have never drawn Mrs. Bardwell's attention to the fact of Misses Chaffer and Laird making faces at her; I have seen something like a sneer on Miss Chaffer's face on one occasion, but I satisfied myself that it was merely a nervous affection; I mentioned the matter to Mr. Wilkins; he told me to send Miss Laird to him, and he would advise her.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

Sarah Thomson, 17 years, Pupil-teacher, Crown-street School :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I have been harshly treated by Mrs. Bardwell. The harsh treatment commenced in February last; Mrs. Bardwell scolded me before my class; it has been continued since February; the scolding made me feel ill and nervous; I have come down to the pupil-teachers' class crying; I have been unwilling to tell you what I was crying for; another pupil-teacher told you the cause; Mrs. Bardwell always spoke to me in a very imperious way; I have never seen Mrs. Bardwell shut her hand in Miss M'Lymont face; I have seen other teachers crying from the same cause as my own.

*To Mr. Heydon :* When she has scolded me she has charged me with not doing what she told me to do; she has said I wished to defy her authority; she has charged me with being unable to manage my class, with not doing my duty; she never complained of any particular thing; she once complained to me on account of my standing girls on the floor of the schoolroom against her orders; I had forgotten her order; she has charged me with sneering and making faces at her; she has done so twice; I do not know why she should make this charge; I have never made faces at her; I have never spoken to parents about Mrs. Bardwell.

SARAH THOMSON.

Mary Laird, 18 years, Candidate in Training :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I was a pupil-teacher in Crown-street Girls' School until Christmas last; I was harshly treated by Mrs. Bardwell; her harshness consisted in speaking to me before the children in cross tones; I was so treated pretty often; the other teachers witnessed her treatment of me; on one occasion she examined my class and at the close of her examination she turned to me and told me I had not taught the class anything; I was glad to leave Crown-street School on account of Mrs. Bardwell.

*To Mr. Heydon :* Mrs. Bardwell has never charged me with making faces at her; Mr. Rooney told me that she had charged me to him with sneering and making faces at her.

MARY W. LAIRD.

Miss Mary Ann Cahill, 20 years, Assistant, Surry Hills Public School :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I have witnessed harsh treatment of teachers in the Crown-street Girls' School, in which school I taught until February last; I have seen Misses Holmes and Hall crying; I have seen Miss Chaffer crying; Misses Holmes and Chaffer told me they were not happy owing to Mrs. Bardwell's harsh treatment; the pupils were aware of these disagreements between Mrs. Bardwell and the other lady teachers; they have attempted to speak to me about them, but I have stopped them.

*To Mr. Heydon :* I have witnessed Mrs. Bardwell behave harshly to Miss Holmes; it was because some girls were at the workroom door, but Miss Holmes had not seen them; Miss Holmes had repeatedly on former occasions prohibited the girls from coming to the workroom; Mrs. Bardwell asked Miss Holmes why she allowed the girls at the door; Miss Holmes replied that she had frequently told them not to come there.

*To Mr. Rooney :* Mrs. Bardwell was the proper person to order these girls away.

MARY JANE CAHILL.

Mary

Mary Booth, Boys Assistant Teacher, Wallsend Public School :—

*To Mr. Rooney* :—I was a supernumerary teacher in the Crown-street Public Girls' School from July to September, 1880; during a part of the time I had nothing to complain of, but during another part of the time I received what I consider to be ill-treatment; I received this ill-treatment from Mrs. Bardwell; I am not aware that I gave her any cause to ill-treat me; even if I had infringed any rules I should have still considered the treatment I received harsh and unladylike; I believe it was noticed by the other teachers; I have known other teachers to be similarly treated by Mrs. Bardwell; Miss Holmes, Miss Chaffer, and Miss Laird were so treated; the girls of the school were also aware of her ill-treatment of me and other teachers; I know this from the fact that they have spoken to me about it; the girls spoke to me on the matter as sympathisers with the teachers; Mrs. Bardwell stamped her feet at the teachers, and spoke to them in a harsh and unladylike way; during the time I was at the school the heads of the girls' and infants' departments did not work smoothly together; Mrs. MacTaggart complained of the roughness of the girls on the playground, and of the noise made by them in going up and down stairs; Mrs. Bardwell was very angry because Mrs. MacTaggart sent these complaints to her; Mrs. Bardwell got all her subordinates to write documents bearing on the matter of Mrs. MacTaggart's complaint; there was a good deal of talk about the signing; on the following morning Miss Holmes was crying about it, and repented that she had written anything; Mrs. Bardwell said in my hearing that she would go through hell-fire before she would be put upon; she was very angry when she said this; before I left, Mrs. Bardwell asked me if I was a Roman Catholic. I said "No." She replied that "she had thought differently and had treated me accordingly." The school was a very unpleasant place for teachers during my time in it.

*To Mr. Heydon* : Mrs. Bardwell blamed me once or twice for neglect of duty; she never blamed me for anything else; I don't know who brought the messages from Mrs. MacTaggart to Mrs. Bardwell; in my answers to Mrs. Bardwell's written questions I stated that I had not noticed any disorder among the girls on the play-ground, nor heard any noise caused by them in going up and down stairs; I was stationed on the stairs with other teachers to see that the girls went up and down in an orderly way; I was stationed there by Mrs. Bardwell; I saw no roughness in the school-ground while I was at the school; I thought it would have been better had the girls run about more; I think Miss Hall, Miss Holmes, and Miss Chandler were within hearing when Mrs. Bardwell used the strong language repeated by me; the whole school was in at the time; I was about to go away when Mrs. Bardwell used the words; she was standing in front of the gallery; she was as close to the children as she was to me; the circumstance happened a day or two before I signed the document; I never spoke to Mr. Rooney about the matter before I wrote my communication to him, signed 6th June instant, but the teachers talked about the words used by Mrs. Bardwell at the time they were uttered; I don't think anyone reported the matter; I didn't; I heard first about this inquiry from Mr. Rooney on 24th May; he wrote to me; I have not the letter with me, I think I burnt it; nothing passed between me and Mr. Rooney on my arrival at the school this morning about the letter; no one met me at the steamer; I have not heard from Mr. Rooney in any form except in the letter about this case; I came to the school at 10:30 a.m., and have been waiting since with the other young ladies; we did not talk about the case; I believe some of the teachers and the pupils must have heard Mrs. Bardwell's strong language.

*To Mr. Rooney* : Mrs. MacTaggart's complaint had reference to what took place when I and other teachers were on the stairs, and to what took place when we were not on the stairs; there was no material difference between the first and second letters addressed to me by you; I treated the first letter as an official one, and answered it accordingly.

MARY BOOTH.

[At this stage of the inquiry Miss Hall was sent for to give evidence as to the words—strong language—alleged to have been used by Mrs. Bardwell. Mr. Rooney objected, but was overruled by the Court.]

*Eliza Hall to Mr. Heydon* : I never heard Mrs. Bardwell say she would go through hell-fire rather than be put upon; I have never heard the teachers or any teacher allege that Mrs. Bardwell used such language; I heard the matter for the first time yesterday from Miss Sullivan and Miss Lee; Mrs. Bardwell has not spoken to me about the matter; when Mrs. Bardwell returned after her illness she said she would rather have died than come back to her troubles; this was before Mr. Rooney took charge of the school.

ELIZA C. HALL.

Kate Buckley, 21 years, Assistant Teacher, Crown-street Girls' :—

*To Mr. Rooney* : I have been teaching in Crown-street School for a period of 17 months; to my mind the school has not, during the past twelve months, been a pleasant place to some of the teachers; Misses Chandler, Holmes, Cabill, Laird, Chaffer, Booth, Lee and Thompson have mentioned to me that they were harshly treated by Mrs. Bardwell; I have heard Mrs. Bardwell speak to teachers in angry tones, but did not know what it was about; I have heard her speak harshly to Miss Holmes about some girls; I have never heard Miss Holmes speak in loud or harsh tones; most of the teachers and pupils cared a deal for Miss Holmes; Mrs. Bardwell has asked me if Misses Bates and M'Limont were advised by me to go to Redfern School; none was present when Mrs. Bardwell asked me; Mrs. Bardwell said she would try and have their salaries stopped for disobeying her and the order from Mr. Wilkins; she asked me whether I had heard that man (meaning Mr. Rooney) speaking to her in an insulting manner; I said, in reply to her question, that I did not hear you; I have never heard you insult Mrs. Bardwell or any one else; Mrs. Bardwell has asked me lately—last week—whether I could answer questions respecting her treatment of teachers; she asked me my opinion; I told her that I had been very well treated, but that some had complained to me of ill-treatment by her; I have not seen Miss Thompson neglect her duties; Miss Lee is the last teacher in the Girls' Department to whom Mrs. Bardwell has changed her manner; I have heard Mrs. Bardwell speak disrespectfully of you more than once, styling you "that man;" her tone and manner were disrespectful to you. I have applied for promotion from Crown-street. You advised me to go to the Chief Inspector; Mrs. Bardwell told me to go to Mr. Wilkins; I went to him; he told me to write a private letter to him; I wrote it, and posted it to him myself; I have received no answer to it; I have also written an official letter to Mr. Wilkins—about a fortnight since; I received a reply to the letter, telling me to apply through the proper channel.

To

*To Mr. Heydon*: When I spoke to Mr. Rooney about getting an increase of salary, he advised me to see the Chief Inspector; he did not point out to me that others who had quarrelled with Mrs. Bardwell had got on, but that I, because I was quiet, had not got on; Mr. Rooney's last conversation with me was about a cheque; he speaks to me nearly every evening when I go to sign my time; on Friday last he asked me whether there were any more scenes in the school; I understood him to refer to disturbances between Mrs. Bardwell and the other teachers; I was sent to Mr. Rooney with Miss Sullivan with a complaint against Miss Lee; I was sent to hear what Mr. Rooney had to say.

[NOTE.—The Court declined to take any more evidence on this point, as the questions had reference to what was alleged to have taken place on Friday last, 3rd June.]

I don't know the reason why Miss Holmes was treated improperly by Mrs. Bardwell; Miss Holmes did not tell me; the other young ladies found fault with did not say why Mrs. Bardwell found fault with them; I have only heard Mrs. Bardwell speak in angry tones to Misses Thomson, Laird, and Chaffer; Mrs. Bardwell said to them that she had heard they had laughed at her; she heard that Miss Thomson had made grimaces at her; Miss Thomson denied it, the others said nothing; Miss Holmes has a brother-in-law, who is an inspector; Mrs. Bardwell was kind to the other teachers referred to before she changed her manner; I do not know why Mrs. Bardwell changed her manner to them; she is still kind to me, Miss Sullivan, and the sewing mistresses; when Mrs. Bardwell complained of Mr. Rooney's manner to me, I understood her to refer to something that had recently taken place; she never spoke of Mr. Rooney as "that man" under any other circumstances; she never spoke rudely of him on any other occasions.

*To Mr. Rooney*: If the girls went to Miss Holmes to the workroom they would be disobeying Mrs. Bardwell; Miss Holmes did not encourage the girls to come to her; it was the girls' fault and not Miss Holmes'.

KATE BUCKLEY.

(b) Complaints of Infants' School Mistress of girls' rudeness, &c.

Mrs. E. MacTaggart, Headmistress of Infants Department, to Mr. Rooney:—

*To Mr. Rooney*: The memo. dated 17 Feb. 1881, marked Z, handed by you to me, is in my handwriting; I have complained of girls rushing rudely past me in the hall.

*To Mr. Heydon*: I have had occasion to complain of the girls' rudeness in other places besides the hall—on the ground, on the divisions, at the tap; I consider that there has been no proper supervision over the girls in the hall or on the playground; I have had to complain of the girls blocking up the doorway.

*To Mr. Rooney*: Mrs. Bardwell has not been on speaking terms with me since September last.

E. MACTAGGART.

Helen Fox, 22 years, First Assistant, Crown-street Infants':—

*To Mr. Rooney*: I have seen the girls tearing down stairs into the hall; I have seen one ride down the banisters; when I usually see these girls is on wet days; they are then disorderly; they behave very disorderly on the playground; I have seen a teacher—Miss Thomson—chase girls from the taps to get them on their lines after the bell was rung; I do not consider the demeanour of the girls as good as it is in other schools I have been in, namely,—Redfern, Fort-street, West Maitland, and Morpeth.

*To Mr. Heydon*: I don't know on what terms Mrs. Bardwell and Mrs. MacTaggart are; Mrs. MacTaggart says she bears no enmity against Mrs. Bardwell; I have not had any talk with Mr. Rooney about this case; I saw no teacher present when the young lady was riding on the banister; Mrs. Bardwell was not present when the disorder referred to took place.

*To Mr. Rooney*: I think Mrs. MacTaggart performs playground duty; Mrs. Bardwell does not do duty on the playground; she usually comes on the playground in the morning about 9:20; the girls fall in about 9:25; Mrs. Bardwell does no duty; she goes into the school; Miss Thomson and Miss Lee have generally charge of the girls' playground; they are pupil teachers.

*To Mr. Heydon*: I have not seen Miss Sullivan on duty in the playground; I have seen Miss Buckley in the lavatory but not in the playground doing duty; I am on the playground from a few minutes after nine in the morning till school goes in; from 10:45 to 11 a.m., from 12:30 to 1:15 p.m., and from 1:45 to 2 p.m.

HELEN E. FOX.

Mr. F. W. King, about 45, Third Assistant, Crown-street, Boys':—

*To Mr. Rooney*: I have complained to you respecting the conduct of pupils of the girls' school; the elder girls congregated at the wicket gate and at the corner of Denham-lane, and blocked up the way, so that I could not march the boys out of the ground; this happened frequently, but I only complained to you about it once; you requested the girls twice to go away, but they did not go away.

*To Mr. Heydon*: The boys and girls march home through the same gate; there are three gates on the ground altogether through which the pupils enter and leave the school premises.

FREDK. W. KING.

Mr. W. W. Cameron, about 48 years, teacher of Coogee Public School:—

*To Mr. Rooney*: I am teacher of the Coogee Public School; I had an opportunity of forming an opinion of Mrs. Bardwell's temper, but only on one occasion. [As this witness' evidence had reference to an incident that occurred before Mrs. Bardwell joined the Public School service, the court decided not to receive it.]

Miss Margaret Miller, 19 years, Second Assistant, Crown-street, Infants':—

*To Mr. Rooney*: I have had opportunities of observing the conduct of the girls in the playground; I had complained to Mrs. MacTaggart about their conduct; I have done this repeatedly; I have complained of their rude conduct in the play-ground; they are very insolent to me both big girls and little girls; my complaints have not improved their conduct; I do not consider the supervision of the girls' play-ground sufficient; there are not more than two pupil-teachers there; I have been very much concerned about the safety of the infants under my charge owing to the way in which the girls race about the ground; I have remonstrated with the girls offending but they have behaved in an insolent manner, and have even encouraged

encouraged the infants to disobey me; the behaviour of the girls compares very unfavourably with that of the girls attending the schools I have been in, namely,—Mudgee and Fort-street; I consider the infants' play-ground is well supervised; the great difficulty experienced in carrying out the supervision lies in the girls' conduct; they set a bad example.

*To Mr. Heydon:* I have been at Crown-street nearly twelve months; I have noticed the disorder complained of more or less since I have been here; I came here last July; I am aware that Mrs. Bardwell and Mrs. MacTaggart do not speak; I became aware of the fact about three months ago.

MARGARET MILLER.

Mary Burke, 20 years, Third Assistant, Crown-street Infant School.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have opportunities of seeing the girls in the play-ground; my duties have been interfered with by the girls; I have had to stop my lessons in the shed owing to the noise they made, and have been obliged to change the play hour for my class; the disorder I have complained of has gone on for the last five or six months; the girls have rushed through the lines, knocking the infants down, and have screamed, and they have been insolent to me when I have spoken to them about their conduct; I am of opinion that the girls are very disorderly indeed, the conduct of the girls would compare very unfavourably with that of the girls attending other schools in which I have taught; I have seen the girls sitting in the basins in the lavatory; I have seen big girls doing this.

*To Mr. Heydon:* I have never seen Mrs. Bardwell in the play-ground, and therefore have not seen the girls misbehave in her presence; I have seen Mrs. Bardwell walk through the play-ground in the morning on her arrival at school; I have never seen Mrs. Bardwell on the play-ground in the dinner hour. I am on the play-ground all the time except twenty minutes; I do not know on what terms Mrs. Bardwell and Mrs. MacTaggart are; I have been at the school eleven months; I know Mrs. MacTaggart has reported to Mr. Rooney the conduct of the girls after we have complained to her; she has done this at least once; I have heard Mrs. MacTaggart say Mrs. Bardwell has done nothing to hurt her, and that she entertains no ill-will to her.

*To Mr. Rooney:* Mrs. Bardwell arrives at school at 9-20 a.m.; I am on duty at 5 or 10 minutes past 9 a.m. in the playground; Mrs. MacTaggart has the general supervision of the infants in the play-ground.

MARY BURKE.

Jemima Halley, 26 years, Mistress of Surry Hills South, Infants' Department.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I filled the position of First Assistant in the Crown-street Infants' from the opening of the school to the end of 1880; I had opportunities of judging the behaviour of the girls when on the play-ground and when passing through the hall; I have experienced difficulty in managing the infants owing to the girls breaking through the lines; I complained to Mrs. MacTaggart, and it did not occur again; subsequently Mrs. Bardwell had occasion to speak to me about my complaint to Mrs. MacTaggart; she did not speak to me in a kind way, and we have not spoken to one another since; I said, "Good morning, Mrs. Bardwell," the next morning when I met her, but she did not speak, and I concluded she did not wish to speak to me any more; I was not aware that I had done anything to annoy her; towards the latter part of my stay at the school Mrs. Bardwell and Mrs. MacTaggart were not on friendly terms; I thought the girls of the school were very wild as compared with the girls of the other schools I had been in; they were very wild under Miss Clarke too; just before I left the school, towards the end of last year, I thought I observed an improvement.

*To Mr. Heydon:* I think Mrs. Bardwell and Mrs. MacTaggart were not on good terms when the former was angry with me; she had previously been friendly with me; I now attribute Mrs. Bardwell's irritability towards me on the occasion, partly to her being annoyed at my reporting the girls, and partly to her being agitated by an unfriendly conversation that same afternoon between herself and Mrs. MacTaggart.

JEMIMA HALLEY.

Annie Browne, 20 years, pupil-teacher, Crown-street, Infants'.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have taught in Crown-street Infants' School during the past twelve months; the performance of my play-ground duty has been occasionally interfered with by the girls; the girls have rushed through the divisions under my charge in the halls, causing disorder; they have dragged the infants from the lines to take them home; the girls would not wait for the infants to form in divisions, but have dragged them away; I complained of the girls' conduct to Mrs. MacTaggart; the girls play very roughly; I think there should be an older teacher on the play-ground with the two pupil teachers who at present do duty there; I have not seen either Mrs. Bardwell or Miss Sullivan doing duty on the play-ground; the girls play roughly in the sheds; I have complained to the girls of their conduct, but they have taken no notice of me; the opinion of the Infants' School teachers is, that the girls are very disorderly.

*To Mr. Heydon:* I do not know what Mrs. MacTaggart's feelings are to Mrs. Bardwell; I have not seen them speaking together; I have heard from the teachers of the Infants' School that they were not on speaking terms.

ANNIE BROWNE.

[NOTE.—At this point of the inquiry Mr. Rooney took exception to the Hon. John Davies conferring with Mrs. Bardwell's solicitor, and objected to his being allowed to be present at the inquiry any longer. Mr. Davies explained that he had merely suggested to Mr. Heydon the propriety of asking the witness, then undergoing examination, a certain question with a view of affording her an opportunity of qualifying a statement she had made, which statement he of his own knowledge knew to be untrue, and a slander on the conduct of the elder girls attending the school. Mr. Rooney replied, persisting in his objection, and stating that he based it on the ground already advanced by him, and on the further ground that Mr. Davies was not an indifferent or neutral spectator of the proceedings of the inquiry inasmuch as he (Mr. Rooney) had this morning been made aware that Mr. Davies had preferred certain complaints against him in writing to the Minister of Public Instruction, bearing upon the differences between himself and Mrs. Bardwell. The Court having listened attentively to the arguments advanced on both sides, sustained Mr. Rooney in his objection, pending and appeal on the part of Mr. Davies to Sir John Robertson. It should be mentioned that up till now Mr. Davies has been present at the inquiry with the full concurrence and at the expressed desire of Mr. Rooney, on the condition that he was not to give evidence.]

CROWN-STREET.—Minister's authority for the presence of Mr. John Davies, M.P., at inquiry into charges of Head Master against Head Mistress—and countercharges.

John Davies, Esq., C.M.G., to The Minister for Public Instruction.

Dear Sir John,

Bourke-street, 6/81.

I have been present every day during the inquiry that is now being held at Crown-street Public School, with reference to certain charges preferred by the Head Master against the Head Mistress; this evening he objects to my being present at any other meeting of the inquiry, unless I have commission from the Minister. As I desire to be present as a spectator and as one of the parents whose children are under the tuition of the Head Mistress, will you kindly grant me permission to be present, in the interest of common fairness to the lady against whom the charges are preferred.

Yours truly,  
JOHN DAVIES.

The Chief Inspector will please permit Mr. Davies, M.P., to be present during the inquiry alluded to herein.—JOHN R.

Maria Rush, 19 years, pupil-teacher, Crown-street, Infants'.

*To Mr. Rooney*: I have been a pupil teacher in my present school eighteen months; I have had opportunities of observing the conduct of the pupils of the Girls' Department; I have noticed their conduct from the verandah and the hall where my duties lie; I complained once to Mrs. MacTaggart of their conduct; I complained of the roughness of the girls, and the way they spoke to me; they spoke rudely to me; some of the girls ran through the hall roughly; the general demeanour of the girls is rude; I have not much to do with the girls; I have seen the girls, both big and little, sitting in the basins in the lavatory; I have seen infants toppled over in the play-ground by the girls; it was done through carelessness; the disorder among the girls in the play-ground arises in my opinion from their not being sufficient teachers on duty here.

*To Mr. Heydon*: I have not been talking with anybody on the deficiency of teachers engaged in play-ground supervision; the infants' school teachers have at times remarked among themselves on the disorder of the girls; I was not aware that Mrs. Bardwell and Mrs. MacTaggart were on unfriendly terms; I have noticed the disorder more or less since I have been here.

*To Mr. Rooney*: The order was not so bad in the early part of my time; Miss Clark, was, I believe, head mistress of the girl's department then.

MARIA RUSH.

Sophia Noble, 18 years, pupil-teacher, Crown-street, Infants'.

*To Mr. Rooney*: I have been a pupil-teacher in the infant school since July, 1880; I have had opportunities of observing the conduct of the girls when on the play-ground; I have had occasion to complain of their conduct very frequently; they push open in the window of the room in which I am teaching; I have complained to Mr. Fox and spoken to the girls offending; I have seen girls, the big ones, sitting in the basins in the lavatory; I consider the demeanour of the girls to be exceedingly rough and rude; they take no notice of the teachers of the infants' school; Mrs. MacTaggart is the only one they seem to mind; I have seen Miss Thomson and Miss Lee most frequently doing play-ground duty; they are pupil-teachers; I have not seen Mrs. Bardwell doing play-ground duty.

*To Mr. Heydon*: I am not aware how Mrs. Bardwell and Mrs. MacTaggart stand to each other; I heard Mrs. MacTaggart say for the first time, this week, that she entertained no ill-will towards Mrs. Bardwell; I think there were at least two others besides me present when this was said.

SOPHIA NOBLE.

Miss Alma Gilberthorpe, 17 years, pupil-teacher, Crown-street Infants'.

*To Mr. Rooney*: I have been a pupil-teacher in my present school eleven months; I have had opportunities of observing the conduct of the pupils of the girls' school; I have observed from my door, which leads to the hall; I have seen the girls jump down stairs four steps at a time and make such a noise that I have been obliged to stop my lesson; this occurred chiefly at 3.45, and at "kept in" lines—after half-past 12, and after 4 p.m.; I have seen girls loitering about the hall and rushing through the hall during school hours; I have complained to Mrs. MacTaggart about their conduct; the girls have repeatedly opened the door of my room and come in without knocking; their manner was very rude; I have seen groups of big girls holding conversation in the playground during school hours; I have seen girls in the lavatory sitting in the basins; I consider the general demeanour of the girls to be very rude; I have not seen Mrs. Bardwell do play-ground duty; Miss Thomson and Miss Lee do most of the play-ground duty—Miss Thomson especially.

*To Mr. Heydon*: I was not aware of what I should be asked before coming here; I am not aware on what terms Mrs. MacTaggart and Mrs. Bardwell are; I have noticed they do not speak to each other.

ALMA GILBERTHORPE.

Mrs. MacTaggart, Head Mistress of the Infants' Department, recalled by Mr. Rooney.

*To Mr. Rooney*: I have had no quarrel with Mrs. Bardwell; some time before Christmas last I had occasion to bring under Mrs. Bardwell's notice the misconduct of some of the girls; she received my remarks in an unfriendly spirit; on the following morning I gave her the usual salutation when meeting her, but she did not return it; that is the whole of what has been termed a quarrel; we have not spoken to each other since.

*To Mr. Heydon*: My present feeling to Mrs. Bardwell is perfectly kind; I don't know why I should feel otherwise; when I have observed anything wrong among the girls I have spoken to the teachers in charge; I have sent a message through one of her teachers to Mrs. Bardwell; I saw Mr.

Zlotkowski

Zlotkowski on Saturday last; he told me that he believed his daughter was to be witness in this affair; I said I regretted extremely that the school girls were drawn into it; I sent no message of any kind to Mrs. Zlotkowski.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have heard that girls went round with a petition to get Mr. Rooney excluded from the girls' school; if that were the case, I consider it would be a disgraceful affair.

E. MACTAGGART.

Emma Salier, 16 years, pupil-teacher, Crown-street, Infants'.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have observed the conduct of the girls on the playground; I have complained of their conduct to Mrs. MacTaggart, for coming rudely through the cap room, which is the room I teach in; they came in at irregular times; the girls have very rarely been rude to me; I have noticed them run through the divisions in charge of Miss Robertson, and answer her rudely when she took exception to their conduct; I have seen girls sitting in the basins in the lavatory; I have not seen Mrs. Bardwell do playground duty; Miss Thomson and Miss Lee, pupil teachers, do most of the play-ground duty.

*To Mr. Heydon:* I have been at the school since 15th July last year; I observed the rude conduct of the girls during the whole of Miss Robertson's time; I don't think Mrs. Bardwell and Mrs. Mac Taggart are on friendly terms; I heard this from the teachers; I think everybody knows this; I think the discipline was better in the time of Miss Clark than it is now; I think if there were more teachers on duty in the play-ground, the disorder would be less.

EMMA C. SALIER.

Miss Sara Thomson, pupil-teacher, Girls' School:—

*To Mr. Johnson:* I am not in a position to say whether Mrs. Bardwell or Miss Sullivan does duty on the play-ground.

SARA H. THOMSON.

Emma Lee, pupil-teacher, Girls' School:—

*To Mr. Johnson:* Miss Sullivan's duty lasts usually from 20 minutes or a quarter to 2 till 2 p.m.; I have never seen Mrs. Bardwell regularly on duty; Miss Buckley does duty from 10 past 1 to 2 p.m.

EMMA LEE.

Alma Gilberthorpe, pupil-teacher, Crown-street (Infants):—

*To Mr. Johnson:* I leave the play-ground at 1:15 and come on again at a quarter to 2; as a regular thing the teachers out of the girls' school doing duty at quarter to 2 are Miss Buckley, Miss Lee, and Miss Thomson, and no one else; I never see Miss Sullivan or Mrs. Bardwell at that side of the play-ground.

ALMA GILBERTHORPE.

Emma Salier, pupil-teacher, Infants' School:—

*To Mr. Johnson:* I do duty on the play-ground from 1:15 to 1:45 p.m.; Miss Thomson and Miss Lee do duty among the girls at the same time; I never see Miss Sullivan on the play-ground, except when the girls are on the lines; I never see Mrs. Bardwell on the play-ground; it is not possible for either to be doing duty on the play-ground without my seeing her; I am not able to see that part of the front of the ground where the steps are.

EMMA C. SALIER.

Mr. James Hooworth, 25 years, First Assistant Fort-street Boys'.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I filled the position of First Assistant in Crown-street Boys' School from August, 1880, to April, 1881; I taught my class in the top room upstairs; part of the room was partitioned off, and occupied by some of the girls; I have experienced difficulty in carrying on my duties as a teacher in the room owing to the noise made by the girls in portion of the room partitioned off; both you and myself have been obliged to suspend teaching owing to the noise made by the girls; I have known you to go to the girls' room in order to get them to be quiet; the noise that mostly interfered with me proceeded from the fifth-class girls, under Miss Sullivan, singing; I have heard the girls romping in the room; neither you nor I have ever left the class without supervision; I should be surprised to hear that you were charged with leaving the class without supervision; I should be surprised to hear such a charge was made against you; no one was allowed to teach in the school besides the recognised teachers, except boys preparing for the office of pupil-teacher, and they never taught unless the teacher was also present; I remember the last morning I was here; on that occasion, to the best of my belief, I saw you and Mrs. Bardwell speaking to each other; I judged there was something unpleasant going on between you; I saw the boys take particular notice of it; I was too far away to hear anything said; I saw Mrs. Bardwell subsequently; she seemed agitated; I observed nothing in your conduct to cause her agitation.

*To Mr. Heydon:* I know two boys named Belmore Thomas and Charles Blumer; neither of those boys has, to my knowledge, had charge of a class without the teacher of the class being present.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I never knew that Belmore Thomas was an applicant pupil-teacher; he never, to my knowledge, gave a trial lesson to a class; nothing ever occurred to lead me to think the boys caused annoyance to the girls.

*To Mr. Heydon:* The boys Armstrong, Sims, Mercor, Dwyer, and Stanley were never, to my belief, in sole charge of a class.

JAS. W. E. HOOWORTH.

[At the opening of the Court this morning Mr. Rooney stated that, acting on advice, he begged to withdraw his objection to Mr. J. Davies being present at the inquiry. He added that his reason for objecting before was that Mr. Davies did not, when asking the Minister to permit him to continue at the inquiry, place his objections before the Minister.]



(c) As to alleged mismanagement of outhouses.

Mr. F. W. King, 39 years, Third Assistant:—

*To Mr. Rooney:* One morning in May you called me out to go with you to the girls out-houses; I went with you; we found all the out-houses covered with writing of a most indecent character, done apparently by the girls.

FREDK. W. KING.

*Mr. Rooney to the Court:* I brought the state of things witnessed by myself, Mr. King, and the Inspector of Nuisances, under the notice of Mrs. Bardwell in my memo., dated 11th May, and marked H. Her reply is on the back of that memo.; I complain of that reply; it is not what I should have received from the Head Mistress; I take exception to the accuracy of the statement contained in it.

*Mr. Rooney to Mr. Heydon:* Mrs. Bardwell never complained to me before of the character of my communications to her; I have never made any remark to Mrs. Bardwell or made reference to any subject to which she could reasonably take exception; on one occasion when a certain female pupil teacher was absent from duty through illness I told Mrs. Bardwell that the girl was suffering from loss of blood; I may have used the word "over floodings;" I desire to state that I found it necessary to make it clear to Mrs. Bardwell that the girl was really ill, because she accused the girl of scheming.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

(a) Disparaging Examiners, Inspectors, and other officials.

Emma Lee, 18 years, pupil-teacher in Crown-street, Girls.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have heard you spoken of disrespectfully by Mrs. Bardwell; in referring to you she has spoken of you as "that man" and "that fellow"; she has said to me that had I not been well trained at home, I might be influenced by you to be insubordinate to her; she said Mr. Wright was not fit for his position; and that she did not know how you got yours; she has continually told me that if we offended Mr. Wilkins we would lose our positions; and she led us to believe that he had everything to do with teachers; she told the girls to tell their parents and friends that there was plenty of room in the school for new pupils, but that you would not let them come there; Mrs. Bardwell spoke to me about the investigation; she asked me what evidence I was going to give; I replied, "What I might be asked to say"; Mrs. Bardwell tried to influence me in the evidence I was going to give.

*To Mr. Heydon:* I have heard from one or two pupil-teachers that my classification as a teacher in passing from the Training School would be influenced by the nature of my relations with Mrs. Bardwell; they did not give any reasons; I took no notice of it—I mentioned it to Mrs. Bardwell; I received my appointment as pupil-teacher in January last; I had previously filled a similar position in Canterbury; I told Mrs. Bardwell that on Saturday last some pupil-teachers told me that if I spoke of her as if I cared for her, it may affect my classification; on that occasion I mentioned Mr. Wright's name to her; I have spoken to my parents about this case; I have not spoken to Mr. Rooney about the case.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I never heard Mr. Wright say that he had a bad feeling to Mrs. Bardwell; she gave me to understand that she entertained an enmity to him.

*To Mr. Heydon:* In the evidence I was going to give Mrs. Bardwell and I differed about the object lessons; it is only in this point that she attempted to influence me in giving my evidence.

EMMA LEE.

*Mrs. E. MacTaggart* recalled at her own request: In thinking over the evidence given by me when last before the court, I used the word "disgraceful" in speaking of an occurrence alleged to have taken place in the Girls' School; I think that word is too strong, and I desire to recall it; I have no positive knowledge of what transpired in the Girls' School on the occasion referred to, and I desire therefore, to express no opinion on the matter.

E. MACTAGGART.

Kate Buckley, 21 years, Supernumerary in Girls' School:—

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have not heard Mrs. Bardwell talk about the Examiners or the Inspectors; I have heard her speak of you as "that man;" Mrs. Bardwell has spoken to me about this case; she said she knew I would not say anything against her; she asked me if I had spoken against her to Miss Bates or Miss M'Limont; she said she knew I would not speak against her if I could; I have never known you to insult Mrs. Bardwell.

*To Mr. Heydon:* When Mrs. Bardwell called Mr. Rooney "that man" it was simply under the circumstances already mentioned by me in my former evidence.

KATE BUCKLEY.

Mary M'Limont, 19 years, Assistant, Redfern Public School.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have heard Mrs. Bardwell speak of Examiners, Inspectors, and Training Master. She has not spoken respectfully of some of them. The conversations about these officers were held in school. She very rarely spoke of you, except as "that man." She told me that letters had been received at the Education Office, asking how such a man as you had been appointed. She said Mr. Wright could not give a geography lesson without looking at his notes. She has never spoken to me disrespectfully of the Inspectors.

MARY M'LIMONT.

Mary Anne Bates, 21 years, Assistant, St. Leonards.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have heard Mrs. Bardwell say, "I will let Mr. Rooney see whether he is going to domineer over me or not." That is all I have heard.

M. A. BATES.

Sara Thomson, 17 years, pupil-teacher, Crown-street Girls' School.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have heard Mrs. Bardwell speak disparagingly of Mr. Wright. I have heard her speak disparagingly of you.

SARA H. THOMSON.

Altona

Altona Bohrsmann, 13 years, pupil of Girls' School.

*To Mr. Rooney* : I am a pupil of the fifth class in the Girls' School. Once I saw Mrs. Bardwell turn her back to you when you came into the Girls' School. The girls have said to me, that Mrs. Bardwell treats you very badly in the way she goes on.

*To Mr. Heydon* : I have not seen Mr. Rooney bring visitors into the Girls' School and not introduce them to Mrs. Bardwell. I don't know why Mr. Rooney has called me as a witness.

ALTONA BOHRSMANN.

Mary Jane Cahill, 20 years, Assistant-teacher, Surry Hills Public School

*To Mr. Rooney* : I have heard Mrs. Bardwell speak disparagingly of the Training Master and Examiners. This was in school.

MARY JANE CAHILL.

Gilbert Filshie, 15 years, pupil-teacher, Crown-street Boys' School.

*To Mr. Rooney* : I remember going with you into the Girls' School. I don't think Mrs. Bardwell acted towards you on that occasion as she ought to have acted. You gave her no occasion to lead her to act so.

*To Mr. Heydon* : She turned round and looked at him before giving him the book. He couldn't see the book. He didn't know where it was.

GILBERT FILSHIE.

Florence Usher, 15 years, pupil in Crown-street Girls' School.

*To Mr. Rooney* : I have seen Mrs. Bardwell treat you disrespectfully before the Girls' School. When you gave her a letter she turned her back on you.

*To Mr. Heydon* : She opened the letter when she turned away, Mrs. Bardwell is very severe with the cane. She never gave me the cane. I don't know how Mr. Rooney knew I could give evidence in this case.

FLORENCE USHER.

Frederick Kiser, 14 years, pupil of Crown-street Boys' School.

*To Mr. Rooney* : I remember being "on lines" the morning Mr. Hooworth went away. I saw her hold out her closed hand, and talking to you in a very excited way. I saw nothing in your conduct to lead her to act in that way. Most of the boys noticed her.

*To Mr. Heydon* : Mr. Rooney did not appear frightened, he was calm and quite cool ; I don't know on what terms Mr. Rooney and Mrs. Bardwell are ; Mr. Rooney has asked the boys "who remembered the circumstance?" This was about a fortnight ago.

FRED KAISER.

Allan McLean, 11 years, pupil in Crown-street Boys' School.

*To Mr. Rooney* : I remember the morning before the one Mr. Hooworth left school ; Mrs. Bardwell came up to you in a very excited state ; she wanted to argue ; you said that was no place to argue ; she said she would report you ; she closed her hand.

ALLAN McLEAN.

Archibald Forsyth, 16 years, pupil of the Boys' School.

*To Mr. Rooney* : I remember the morning before Mr. Hooworth left ; I saw Mrs. Bardwell in front of the lines on that morning ; she looked to be in a temper ; she put out her hands ; I saw no cause given to her for her action ; she spoke to you in a high tone of voice.

*To Mr. Heydon* : She looked angry when she came up ; Mr. Rooney spoke about this to the class from a week to a fortnight ago ; he asked us who saw her in front of the lines.

ARCHIE FORSYTH.

Mr J. Rooney, Head Master, Crown-street Boys' School.

*To Mr. Johnson* : I did not discover all the defects charged against Mrs. Bardwell at once ; my complaints against her extend over seven months ; her faults have been accumulating for that period ; I did not complain sooner because each act in itself was not worth complaining of ; the teachers who have complained to me from time to time of cruel treatment from Mrs. Bardwell would not put their complaints in writing ; as they would not do this I took no other action ; I did not complain when the case of Miss Thomson occurred ; I complained simply because I could not live in the school with Mrs. Bardwell ; her defiance of my authority in regard to the employment of unauthorized persons as teachers was the point when I decided to lodge a formal complaint against her ; I then thought it advisable to bring forward everything I knew against her ; I found it impracticable to deal with Mrs. Bardwell on account of her impracticability of temper ; I did write a complaint against her in February last, but I did not send it in ; I thought it better to have a consultation with Mrs. Bardwell ; we met, and decided to endeavour to work amicably together for the future.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

I object to undergo cross-examination by Mr. Heydon, unless I am permitted to make a statement of the case from the beginning ; this I have not done yet, and I am advised not to allow myself to be cross-examined, unless I am allowed to make such statement.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

[Point reserved.]

Mr. Heydon then called Mr. Rooney as a witness. Mr. Rooney declined to act as a witness. [Point reserved.] Mr. Heydon then declined to go on with the case further ; he declined to call any other witness but Mr. Rooney. Thereupon the Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

On the re-opening of the Court at 2 p.m. it was intimated to Mr. Heydon that he could not again cross-examine Mr. Rooney from the beginning, nor call him as a witness. This decision was based on the ground that Mr. Heydon had already cross-examined Mr. Rooney at considerable length in reference to each of the charges I to IV, and that it would be both irregular and unfair to cross-examine Mr. Rooney on these charges a second time. With regard to charge V, Mr. Rooney had made no verbal explanation in addition to the original written complaint, and he was not therefore in the opinion of the Court, amenable to cross-examination. Mr. Heydon protested against this decision, but agreed to go on with the case.

Ada Welch, 16 years, ex-pupil of the Girls' School.

*To Mr. Heydon :* I left school on December, 31st 1880; I was here during the whole time Mrs. Bardwell was here; Miss Holmes spoke to me about coming upstairs, and said Mrs. Bardwell had prohibited girls from coming upstairs; I was never present when Mrs. Bardwell scolded Miss Holmes; I never saw any disorder on the girls' playground to need any remark; I do not consider the order to be worse than in Miss Clarke's time; I never saw anything in Mrs. Bardwell's conduct to lead me to think she was harsh and unladylike; Mr. Rooney has brought visitors into the school and not introduced them to Mrs. Bardwell; Mr. Fisher took upon himself to take the supervision of the school out of Mrs. Bardwell's hands; on leaving, he said he would not take a class in the school again until Mrs. Bardwell had learnt how to behave herself; Mrs. Bardwell was not rude to Mr. Fisher; Mr. Fisher was half intoxicated, I believe, on that occasion; I smelt the drink on him.

*To Mr. Rooney :* Mrs. Bardwell has spoken to me on this case; she asked me if I had heard statements about her; she talked to me about the "Fisher" incident; I was in the front seat of the singing class when it occurred.

ADA WELCH.

Martha Davies, 15 years, pupil, Crown-street Girls' School.

*To Mr. Heydon :* I have seen Mr. Rooney in the Girls' School. His bearing has not been gentlemanly in all things; on one occasion Mr. Rooney took a gentleman passed Mrs. Bardwell and introduced him to Miss Sullivan; he has passed Mrs. Bardwell on other occasions, and gone to Miss Sullivan; I never heard of Mrs. Bardwell shaking her fist in any young lady's face; Miss Holmes broke the rules, and would have the girls to come to her; I think Miss Holmes endeavoured to give the girls to understand that Mrs. Bardwell was cruel in the matter; I have seen Miss Thomson and Miss Chaffer make grimaces at Mrs. Bardwell; I have seen Miss Thomson do it once, and Miss Chaffer do it when orders were given to the girls, or when she was spoken to; I remember the case of Mr. Fisher; I think he was the worse for liquor; he took the school out of Mrs. Bardwell's hands; he said he would not come to the school again until Mrs. Bardwell learnt to behave herself; I consider Mrs. Bardwell's treatment of the teachers under her to be ladylike; I have seen Mrs. Bardwell reprimand Miss Thomson; I think Miss Thomson had broken the rule; either Miss Sullivan or Mrs. Bardwell is on the playground from 11 to 11.15 a.m.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I think it ungentlemanly in you not to say "Good morning" to Mrs. Bardwell. I have never heard my father or mother speak about school matters at home.

M. DAVIES.

Elizabeth Stedman, 12 years, Pupil of Girls' School.

*To Mr. Heydon :* I think Miss Holmes was partly to blame when Mrs. Bardwell spoke to her about having girls on the floor; I have heard Miss Holmes tell the girls not to come to her; when Mrs. Bardwell spoke to Miss Thomson she would make a face at her; she did it repeatedly; I heard Mrs. Bardwell say to Mrs. Duff, please not to come into the school again, as you are conspiring with Mr. Wright; I did not hear her style her "woman"; I remember Mr. Fisher's case; he took the reins out of Mrs. Bardwell's hands; Mr. Rooney has behaved very ungentlemanly to Mrs. Bardwell; I think his tone was harsh towards Mrs. Bardwell; Mrs. Bardwell's demeanour to the other teachers under her was not harsh; either Mrs. Bardwell or Miss Sullivan is always on the ground; they come on the ground at half-past 1 p.m.

E. STEDMAN.

Eva Wethered, 13 years, pupil of the Girls' School.

*To Mr. Heydon :* I recollect when Miss M. Limont left for Redfern; Mrs. Bardwell did not shake her fist in her face; Mrs. Bardwell speaks to her teachers firmly but not harshly; I see either Mrs. Bardwell or Miss Sullivan on the ground at 1 o'clock every day; either one or the other is on the ground for half-an-hour at a time.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I have seen Miss Sullivan and Mrs. Bardwell take dinner together; the lower fourth class went up the stairs before Miss M'Limont left the premises; I belong to it.

*To Mr. Heydon :* When my class went upstairs Mrs. Bardwell and Miss M'Limont were not in conversation.

EVA WETHERED.

Miss Lizzie Davies, 15 years, pupil of the Girls' School.

*To Mr. Rooney :* Mrs. Bardwell ordered that girls should not go into the belfry, and Miss Holmes still permitted them to come to her there; she used to kiss them; she encouraged them to come; I saw Miss Thomson on one occasion sneer at Mrs. Bardwell; I consider a sneer to be a grimace; I saw Miss Chaffer make a grimace on two occasions at Mrs. Bardwell; I believe I should have heard of Mrs. Bardwell closing her hand in Miss M'Limont's face if it had occurred; I do not believe it occurred; Mrs. Bardwell's manner to the teachers under her was determined but not unladylike; I have never seen her harsh to any teacher; I remember the case of Mr. Fisher; he took the charge of the school out of her hands; some words passed between him and Mrs. Bardwell; he wished her good-day, and said he would not teach a class in her school till she had learnt how to behave; Mr. Fisher was under the influence of drink when he entered the school; I remember Mrs. Duff's case; she handed a letter to Mrs. Bardwell; Mrs. Bardwell declined to receive it; they had some words; I did not hear what was said; Miss Sullivan always came on to the play-ground at 1.15 p.m.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I have had a conversation with Mrs. Bardwell on this case; I have been with girls in the belfry-room within the last five days; this occurred in the morning, and at 11 o'clock we were doing slate-work in the belfry; the girls were rude to us about this case, and Mrs. Bardwell gave her permission; she did not talk with us about the case; Mr. Heydon did once talk to us about the case in the belfry; we were parts of five days in the belfry.

E. DAVIES.

Miriam Marks, 12 years, pupil of Girls' School.

*To Mr. Heydon :* I remember the morning Miss M'Limont left; I saw Mrs. Bardwell shake her finger in front of her, but not in Miss M'Limont's face.

MIRIAM MARKS.

Edith

Edith Brown, 10 years, pupil of Girls' School.

*To Mr. Heyden:* I remember the morning Miss M'Limont left; Mrs. Bardwell shook her finger in front of her, but not in Miss M'Limont's face.

*To Mr. Rooney:* Eva Wethered this morning spoke to me and said that Mrs. Bardwell did not shake her fist in Miss M'Limont's face.

EDITH M. BROWNE.

Mary Sullivan, 30 years, First Assistant, Crown-street Girls' School

*To Mr. Heyden:* I have been in this school eight months; I have taught in four other schools; I was not here at the beginning of the differences between Mrs. Bardwell and Miss Holmes; Miss Holmes broke the rules on three occasions; Mrs. Bardwell spoke to the girls and not to Miss Holmes: she talked at Miss Holmes through the girls; she was not unnecessarily harsh; when girls were employed to teach it was always in cases of emergency; Mrs. Bardwell's demeanour to the teachers under her was considerate when they did not break the rules nor were insolent, but was determined when they did either; the teachers take play-ground duty at the allotted times; my general practice is to be on the play-ground for all the time except half-an-hour; Mrs. Bardwell does play-ground duty at no regular time; she is nearly always on the play-ground from 1.30 to 2 p.m.; when leaving school the girls had to wait for infants and not infants for girls; I remember Mr. Rooney saying to me, "You need not trouble further about the time-book, as I am determined not to be any longer the tool of other people;" this was early in February last; on the previous evening Mrs. Bardwell told me that Mr. Rooney had mentioned to her that he had been induced to make things annoying to her under pressure from Mr. Wright; this was told me immediately after an interview she had with Mr. Rooney at his request.

*To Mr. Rooney:* You advised me when I first came to the school to try and work smoothly with Mrs. Bardwell; I once remarked to you that it was very singular Mrs. Bardwell suspected everybody; I have been frequently at Mrs. Bardwell's house; I have asked certain girls about the case; I have allowed girls to leave their class and go into the belfry since the case began; they said they were to give evidence; they were so fidgety, expecting to be called that I thought it best to put them in the belfry; I don't know whether Mrs. Bardwell or Mrs. MacLaggart complained first about the practice respecting girls calling for their infant brothers and sisters to take them home; you never gave me permission to sign the time-book for Mrs. Bardwell when she left school during school-time.

*To Mr. Heyden:* Mr. Rooney once said to me, "You will never get a position; you are too useful here."

MARY SULLIVAN.

Jane Smith, 39 years, Sewing Mistress, Pyrmont Public School.

*To Mr. Heyden:* I left the Crown-street School in June last; I was three weeks with Mrs. Bardwell; she was kind and courteous to me; she was never otherwise to anyone else.

*To Mr. Rooney:* During the three weeks I was at the school, Mrs. Bardwell was absent about ten days.

JANE SMITH.

Mary Rock, 30 years, Sewing Mistress, Redfern Public School.

*To Mr. Heyden:* I worked in the same school with Mrs. Bardwell for seven months; we worked smoothly together during the whole time, except on one solitary occasion—we had a coolness.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I went to Mrs. Bardwell's house by invitation last Tuesday; I was not on visiting terms before; I met Miss Sullivan there; we talked about the investigation; I told Mrs. Bardwell that if I was to be in the investigation I would have preferred to be summoned in the ordinary way.

MARY ROCK.

Julia Sullivan, 23 years, Assistant Sewing Mistress, Crown-street School.

*To Mr. Heyden:* I have been here nearly four months; Mrs. Bardwell's treatment of me has been everything that I could wish for.

JULIA SULLIVAN.

Emma Moir, 14 years, pupil-teacher, Waverley Public School.

I left Crown-street School six weeks ago; I was a pupil there during the whole of Mrs. Bardwell's time; I never saw Mrs. Bardwell treat any teacher unkindly; I was never there when anything took place between Miss Thomson, Miss Chaffer, and Miss Laird; Miss Thomson, Miss Lee, Miss M'Limont, and Miss Bates did the play-ground duty; I have seen Miss Buckley do play-ground every day I was at school too; I have seen Miss Sullivan on the play-ground, but not regularly; I have never seen Mrs. Bardwell doing duty on the ground; I have never seen her going about seeing that other teachers did their duty.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have said good and bad things of Mrs. Bardwell to Miss Hooper.

EMMA MOIR.

Florence Marks, 10 years pupil in the Girls' School.

*To Mr. Heyden:* I have been here a pupil since the school was opened in the present building; Miss Holmes enticed the girls to come to her; she broke the order given by Mrs. Bardwell; I have seen Miss Chaffer and Miss Thomson sneer at Mrs. Bardwell; when Mrs. Bardwell gave an order, they would turn their heads as if they could give it better; when Mrs. Bardwell gave an order to the teachers, she was firm and would have it obeyed.

FLORENCE MARKS.

Kate Buckley, 21 years, supernumerary Crown-street, Girls':—

*To Mr. Heyden:* I have been at this school seventeen months; Mrs. Bardwell has treated me very kindly; play-ground duty is done as follows, from 12.30 to 1.30; Miss M'Limont and Miss Bates do duty from 1.10 to 1.40; Miss Buckley and Miss Thomson do duty from 1.40 to 2 p.m., all teachers except those who did duty in school.

*To Mr. Rooney:* Mrs. Bardwell does not do any regular play-ground duty.

KATE BUCKLEY.

Mary

Mary Sullivan, recalled:—

*To Mr. Heydon* : I complained to Mr. Rooney, by direction of Mrs. Bardwell, about the way in which the woman cleaned the girls' department; the out-houses were not specially referred to; I understood at the time that Mr. Rooney had authority over the woman.

*To Mr. Rooney* : I always paid the girls' share of the cleaning to you; I did not think anything about the out-houses when I delivered Mrs. Bardwell's message to you; the writing in the closets had not entered into my mind; I spoke to you about the matter about the beginning of May.

*To Mr. Heydon* : When I spoke of the department to Mr. Rooney I meant the whole of the premises, including out-buildings; the teachers adhered faithfully to the time-table; I do duty in the front regularly.

MARY SULLIVAN.

Clara Kirkham, 15 years, pupil of the Girls' School:—

*To Mr. Heydon* : I remember the morning Miss M'Limont went away; Mrs. Bardwell shook her finger before her face; she did not shake her fist.

*To Mr. Rooney* : Miss Sullivan asked the girls yesterday about this matter, about the shaking of the finger.

CLARA KIRKHAM.

Emily Lyons, 14 years, pupil of the Girls' School:—

*To Mr. Heydon* : I remember when Miss M'Limont went away; Mrs. Bardwell shook her finger before Miss M'Limont's face; she has a habit of doing that when talking to any one.

*To Mr. Rooney* : Mrs. Bardwell seemed angry that morning; Miss M'Limont was crying; Mrs. Bardwell was angry when she shook her finger.

EMILY LYONS.

Mabel Harris, 13 years, pupil in the Girls' School:—

*To Mr. Heydon* : I remember when Miss M'Limont went away; Mrs. Bardwell shook her finger before Miss M'Limont, but not before her face.

MABEL HARRIS.

Kate Cummings, 15 years, pupil in Girls' School:—

*To Mr. Heydon* : I have seen Miss Sullivan, Miss Lees, Miss Thomson, and Miss Buckley do playground duty; Miss Sullivan comes on the ground about half-past 1; this is a regular rule.

*To Mr. Rooney* : No one has spoken to me on this case; I do not go home to my lunch.

KATIE CUMMINGS.

Amy Grace, 14 years, pupil:—

*To Mr. Heydon* : I always go home to my lunch; I come back at 20 minutes to 2; when I come back I find Miss Sullivan, Miss Thomson, Miss Buckley, and Miss Lee on the playground.

AMY GRACE.

Alice Burney, 15 years, pupil:—

*To Mr. Heydon* : I go home to dinner; I generally return to school at a quarter to 2—sometimes earlier; I see on the play-ground when I come back Miss Sullivan, Miss Buckley, Miss Lee, and Miss Thomson; Miss Sullivan is generally in the front and round by the infants.

ALICE BURNEY.

Dora Wright, 14 years, pupil of the Girls' School:—

*To Mr. Heydon* : Miss Sullivan begins play-ground duty before half-past 1; this is a regular thing.

DORA WRIGHT.

Sarah Felton Betteridge, Sewing Mistress:—

*To Mr. Heydon* : I have been in my present position five months; I have observed Mrs. Bardwell's general demeanour to the teachers under her; I consider it sufficiently strict, but not unkind; she has treated me well; she has not in my hearing spoken to the class in such a way as to be unkind to the teachers.

*To Mr. Rooney* : I am generally engaged at the farthest end from the class-rooms; it is possible for Mrs. Bardwell to scold teachers in the class-rooms without my knowing it.

SARAH FELTON BETTERIDGE.

Eliza C. Hall, Assistant, Girls' Department:—

*To Mr. Rooney* : I have seen Mrs. Bardwell and Miss Sullivan sitting at the table in the school-room between 1:30 and 2 p.m.; I think she gets into the play-ground at from 25 to 20 minutes to 2.

ELIZA C. HALL.

Emma Lee, pupil-teacher, Girls' School:—

*To Mr. Rooney* : No one is in a better position to say what time Miss Sullivan begins duty than I. she commences play-ground duty at 20 minutes to 2, or thereabouts; it may be between half-past 1 and 20 minutes to 2.

EMMA LEE.

Mrs. MacTaggart, Head-mistress, Infants' School:—

*To Mr. Rooney* : I have had no reason to be dissatisfied with the woman who cleans the out-offices; I have made no complaints to you about the cleaning of my department.

E. MACTAGGART.

Mary Burke, 3rd Assistant, Infants' School :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I remember your going to the girls' out-houses about five weeks ago ; there were eight or nine girls there ; it was after 3 o'clock ; they were shouting and making a noise ; no one was in charge of them ; this generally happens on a Friday.

MARY BURKE.

Hugo Alpen, 38 years, Teacher of Music :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* I have known Mrs. Bardwell for eighteen months ; I taught in her school for four or five months ; I found her amiable and easy to work with ; she had her school in good order, and I had no difficulty in managing my class.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I was in the Redfern school under Mrs. Bardwell for three quarters or above at a time twice a week.

HUGO ALPEN.

Mr. S. E. Watts, about 3 years Head Master of Redfern :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* I have worked in the Redfern School with Mrs. Bardwell for 7 months ; I had no difficulty whatever in working with her ; I believe she is an excellent manager of girls, and that her management of her school was a success ; I had no reason to doubt that she possessed tact, judgment, and evenness of temper ; I have heard the charges of which Mrs. Bardwell is accused ; I do not think it likely she could be guilty of them.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I hold a classification of II.B. by examination ; I am not aware that the attendance of the department diminished under Mrs. Bardwell's management ; I was not aware that the work of her department was mainly done by her assistant.

SAMUEL E. WATTS.

We certify that the foregoing depositions are correctly taken, and that they truthfully represent the evidence given in each case.

Crown-street Public School, 15th June, 1881.

E. JOHNSON.  
R. N. MORRIS.

### No. 12.

Minutes of Evidence taken in an inquiry into Charges preferred by Mrs. S. M. Bardwell, Head Mistress of Crown-street Public School, against Mr. J. Rooney, Head Master of the same.

Before entering upon this case Mr. Rooney handed in the protest marked A.

The Court, after due consideration, decided not to prohibit Mrs. Bardwell from continuing to have the assistance of a lawyer.

Mr. Rooney objected to the vagueness of the charges. The Court overruled the objection on the ground that it was made too late—copy of charges having been received by Mr. Rooney 19 days ago.

**CHARGE I:** *My authority as Head of the Department has been endangered and my capacity for managing the school disturbed by the conduct of the Head Master, who by discourtesy to me, by innuendo and disparagement of me to teachers under my direction, has striven to induce a feeling of discontent in their minds and to lead them to acts of disobedience and disrespect towards me.*

Alice Totterdell, 14 years, Pupil in Girls' School :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* I have seen Mr. Rooney in the school frequently ; his manner agitated Mrs. Bardwell greatly ; one day Mr. Rooney was talking to Mrs. Bardwell a quarter of an hour ; we were kept waiting ; I never noticed Mrs. Bardwell treated by Mr. Rooney with any great discourtesy ; he has always introduced visitors to Mrs. Bardwell when I have been at school ; on one occasion Mr. Rooney called for a girl and took her to the door of the 5th class and examined her hands ; he asked the teacher for the girl.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I noticed that you asked for Caroline Solomon ; you showed no discourtesy then.

ALICE TOTTERDELL.

In reference to the above matter I beg to hand in the two communications marked T and V respectively.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

Lizzie Davies, 15 years, Pupil of the Girls' School :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* Mr. Rooney's demeanour to Mrs. Bardwell has been harsh on two or three occasions ; he brought visitors into the school and did not introduce them to Mrs. Bardwell ; I consider that to be ungentlemanly conduct ; he found fault with Mrs. Bardwell about twice before the class.

E. DAVIES.

Mrs. Sullivan, First Assistant, Girls' School :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* I remarked two instances on which Mr. Rooney was discourteous to Mrs. Bardwell ; on one occasion he told her that the books should be to his hand when he wanted them, and on another occasion he told her to give up the class to the First Assistant, as it was her duty to wait on him and the public ; I consider this conduct on the part of Mr. Rooney would endanger the authority, and incapacitate her for carrying on the school ; he told me on one occasion that Miss Holmes should have mocked and grinned at Mrs. Bardwell instead of crying ; he also told me on another occasion that I would never get a position, as I was too useful at Crown-street.

*To Mr. Rooney :* Mrs. Bardwell may have refused to let you have the Punishment Book ; Mrs. Bardwell might have got the Punishment Book for you if she liked ; she called me to get the book ; you said it was foolish for Miss Holmes to cry ; you did not tell me to quarrel with Mrs. Bardwell ; I never knew of your being discourteous to me or to any one except Mrs. Bardwell.

MARY SULLIVAN.

At this point Mr. Heydon put in letter marked "S."

Emma

Emma Lee, pupil-teacher, Girls' School :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* I do not remember Mr. Rooney saying anything against Mrs. Bardwell at any time. EMMA LEE.

John Walther, 57 years, builder :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* I put a lock on the door ; Mr. Rooney and Mrs. Bardwell were together ; he was excited ; he spoke sharply ; I did not hear what he said ; I am not able to say that his conduct was discourteous to Mrs. Bardwell. JOHN WALTHER.

Sara Thomson, pupil-teacher, Crown-street Girls :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* On one occasion I accidentally overhead Mr. Rooney say to Miss Holmes, "That woman has been complaining again." SARA H. THOMSON.

CHARGE II.—*Failing to reprimand or report a pupil-teacher guilty of misconduct towards Head Mistress, and recommending such pupil-teacher highly.*

Emma Lee, Pupil-teacher, Crown-street Girls :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* Miss Laird has not mentioned to me how she got in the senior division of the Training School ; she did not say who recommended her ; I never told Mrs. Bardwell that if the other pupil teachers ridiculed her, Miss Rush would not ; Mrs. Bardwell was continually asking me, when I first came here, what the other teachers said about her ; I replied that whatever others might say, Miss Rush would not.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I never knew pupil-teachers to enter into conversations while under your instruction ; I never heard you or the teachers speak about Mrs. Bardwell during lessons ; Mrs. Bardwell told me to report to her all I heard when down in the other departments.

EMMA LEE.

Mary Sullivan, First Assistant, Girls' School :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* I heard that Mr. Rooney recommended Miss Laird highly when she entered the Training School ; I heard Miss Lee say Miss Laird boasted that she had got into the upper division of the Training School through Mr. Rooney's good report on her ; in January last, Mrs. Bardwell told me that he had promised to report unfavourably of Laird when she entered the Training School, on account of her rudeness to Mrs. Bardwell ; it was on the strength of this promise that she consented not to press him to report Miss Laird at the time her misconduct took place ; I heard Miss Lee say to Mrs. Bardwell repeatedly that Mr. Rooney had been disparaging her (Mrs. Bardwell).

*To Mr. Rooney :* I don't remember exactly what Miss Lee said, but on two occasions your disparagement of Mrs. Bardwell had reference to object lessons.

MARY SULLIVAN.

CHARGE III.—*Has endeavoured to destroy head-mistress's reputation as a teacher, to prevent school from attaining a high character for efficiency, and to thwart her efforts to maintain its harmony and discipline.*

Charles W. Friend, 22 years, First Assistant, Boys' Department :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* I entered on my duties in this school on 3rd May last ; I have not heard Mr. Rooney speak disparagingly of Mrs. Bardwell at any time ; he has never told me his sentiments respecting Mrs. Bardwell.

*To Mr. Rooney :* Mrs. Bardwell has sent for me ; she asked me who were to be the witnesses ; I mentioned one or two names.

CHAS. W. FRIEND.

Mrs. S. Betteridge, Sewing Mistress :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* I have not heard Miss Lee tell Mrs. Bardwell that Mr. Rooney was disparaging her, but that he ridiculed an object lesson Mrs. Bardwell had given ; I did not know that Mrs. Bardwell had given the lesson.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I have never heard you speak disparagingly of Mrs. Bardwell or of her object lessons.

S. F. BETTERIDGE.

Julia Sullivan, Assistant Sewing Mistress, Crown-street :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* On one occasion I heard Miss Lee tell Mrs. Bardwell that Mr. Rooney had ridiculed the arrangement of the notes of an object lesson she had prepared for him.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I never knew you to disparage Mrs. Bardwell or her object lessons.

JULIA SULLIVAN.

Mary Sullivan, First Assistant, Girls' School :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* Some boys before last Christmas used to be left by themselves, and they were occasionally noisy and opened the door leading to the girls' room ; I complained, by direction of Mrs. Bardwell, to Mr. Rooney of the conduct of some of the boys throwing stones at the girls. He thanked me, and said he would stop it ; it continued afterwards ; the boys congregated round the girls' gate, and interfered with the girls.

MARY SULLIVAN.

CHARGE

CHARGE IV.—*Mr. Rooney acknowledged to Mrs. Bardwell that he was prompted to persecute her by a desire to please another officer in the service.*

Mary Sullivan, First Assistant, Girls' School :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* I remember Mr. Rooney asking for an interview with Mrs. Bardwell ; it occurred in first week in February last ; I saw Mrs. Bardwell after the interview ; she said Mr. Rooney had been acting against her under pressure from Mr. Wright, and that he would never do it again, and begged her to tear up the correspondence, or rather that the correspondence might be torn up ; the next morning he said I might sign Mrs. Bardwell's time, and that he was determined not to be other people's tool any longer ; the day before he had said he would report me if I signed her time ; he suddenly became very amiable ; previously I thought he was disposed to annoy Mrs. Bardwell.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I heard no part of the conversation that passed between you and Mrs. Bardwell ; I do not know of my own knowledge that you were the tool of anybody ; I never thought you were acting as a tool before Mrs. Bardwell spoke to me about it.

*To Mr. Heydon :* I never saw Mrs. Bardwell give Mr. Rooney any provocation for his treatment of her.

MARY SULLIVAN.

Julia Sullivan, Assistant Sewing Mistress :—

*To Mr. Heydon :* I heard Mr. Rooney say on an occasion in February last that he would be the tool of people no longer.

*To Mr. Rooney :* I heard nothing more than the words stated ; I entered on my duties here on 8th February ; I heard you say it up stairs ; it was not in this room.

JULIA SULLIVAN.

CHARGE V.—*Head Master has received and inquired into written complaints from a refractory pupil-teacher ; has prompted parents to discontent, and interfered with the teaching and management of girls' department.*

WITH regard to the part of the charge referring to a refractory pupil-teacher, I desire to say that I received a letter from Miss Thomson, pupil-teacher, through the post. I sent a copy of the letter to Mrs. Bardwell, with a request thereon that she would make any remarks she deemed proper. I waited two days for a reply ; I got none, and I then forwarded Miss Thomson's letter to the inspector. I held no investigation into the matter at all.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

Evidence on the unnecessary interference of Mr. Rooney with Mrs. Bardwell, in the performance of her duties, has already been given in the defence of Mrs. Bardwell against Mr. Rooney's charges. As the evidence now proposed to be brought forward was a mere repetition of that previously given ; the Court considered it unnecessary to receive it.

Chas. W. Friend, First Assistant, Crown-street Public, Boys' :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I have never known you to sneer at any teacher, or to speak disparagingly of any teacher ; I should be surprised to hear that you were charged with encouraging teachers to mock and jeer at their superiors ; I did send you the note now handed to me ; I sent it to you because the girls were making a noise in the adjoining room to mine, and I could not teach on account of the noise ; when Mrs. Bardwell sent for me the other evening about this case she did not speak to me in disparaging terms of you.

CHAS. J. W. FRIEND.

Frederick W. King, Third Assistant, Crown-street, Boys' :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I have never heard you speak disparagingly of any teacher ; I should be surprised to hear that you were charged with being the tool of any one.

FREDERICK W. KING.

Alexander McDiarmid, 17 years, Pupil-teacher, Crown-street, Boys' :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I attend the lessons given by you to the pupil-teachers ; I have never heard you speak disparagingly of lessons given by others ; I have not heard you speak disparagingly of Mrs. Bardwell ; all notes of object lessons prepared by pupil-teachers are shown to you ; that is the rule ; we are supposed to show you our own notes, not those of others ; you do not speak in loud or harsh tones in school ; you are uniform in your behaviour in this respect.

ALLAN McDIARMID.

William Anderson, 16 years, Pupil-teacher, Crown-street, Boys' :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I attend pupil-teachers' lessons ; I have never heard you speak of Mrs. Bardwell or disparage any one ; the rule about object lessons is that we are to bring our own notes and show them to you ; you are uniformly kind in school ; I have never heard you speak in loud rough tones.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Kate Landreth, 25 years, Head Mistress, William-street, Girls' :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I was mistress of Marrickville Public for 3 years ; you were master of the boys' department there during the same period ; you were exceedingly courteous and gentlemanly in your manner to me ; no unpleasantness occurred between any of the teachers during the time I was associated with you ; I should be surprised to hear that you were charged with being the tool of anyone ; all the teachers of the school were satisfied with the way in which you behaved to them.

*To Mr. Heydon :* I have had no communication whatever with Mr. Rooney about the case.

KATE LANDRETH.

George Douglas Young, 20 years, Second Assistant, Crown-street, Boys' :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I have never known you to speak disparagingly of any teacher ; you have never named Mrs. Bardwell to me ; your demeanour to teachers and pupils of the school is very quiet and kind.

GEORGE D. YOUNG.

Helen



Helen Fox, First Assistant, Crown-street, Infants :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I have known you as teacher for five years ; I was a pupil-teacher under you at Morpeth ; you were held in high estimation by every one in Morpeth ; I never knew any unpleasantness between the teachers at that school ; I consider that you have always acted as a gentleman ; you usually talk in a mild tone ; I have known Mrs. Bardwell's time of arrival at school to be signed incorrectly.

*To Mr. Heydon :* It occurred a few weeks since.

H E L E N E. F O X.

Mary M'Limont, assistant, Redfern Public School :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* While at Crown-street I never heard you speak in loud or harsh tones ; I have never known you to waste anyone's time in the Girls' School. You never spoke to me in disparaging terms of Mrs. Bardwell ; you were always cool and collected when in the Girls' School.

*To Mr. Heydon :* I am the young lady in whose face Mrs. Bardwell shook her fist ; the third-class—upper and lower—was on the ground when it occurred.

*To Mr. Rooney :* Mrs. Bardwell had her back to the classes when she shook her fist in my face, and I was facing the classes ; I did not think Mrs. Bardwell was threatening me at the time I speak of ; she was impugning my veracity at the time.

M A R Y M C L I M O N T.

Caroline Solomon, 12 years, an ex-pupil of Crown-street Girls' :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I don't remember the month in which my brother brought you the letter about Mrs. Bardwell's caning me on the wrist ; Mrs. Bardwell called me out of the class ; you spoke to me outside the schoolroom door ; you spoke very softly ; I was on the gallery, and I could not hear you talking ; you did not appear angry with me, or with Mrs. Bardwell ; when you examined my wrist, you said you saw no marks on it.

*To Mr. Heydon :* He told me he would speak to Mrs. Bardwell about it ; I have not seen Mr. Rooney about this case.

C A R O L I N E S O L O M O N.

Tenelba Melville, 24 years, Assistant, Darlington Public :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I was a pupil-teacher under you at Marrickville ; I was in the Infants' department ; your uniform demeanour was that of a gentleman ; no case of unpleasantness occurred among the teachers while I was under you ; your usual way of speaking was not in loud or harsh tones ; I would not believe that you would encourage any subordinate teacher to laugh or smile at a superior teacher.

T E N E L B A M E L V I L L E.

Mrs. Elizabeth MacTaggart, Head Mistress, Infants' School :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* Your demeanour was very courteous and polite to all the teachers ; I have never heard you speak in loud or harsh tones about the premises.

E. M A C T A G G A R T.

Mary Sullivan, First Assistant, Girls' School :—

I have signed Mrs. Bardwell's time in error ; it was a mistake.

M A R Y S U L L I V A N.

Sara Thomson, Pupil-teacher, Crown-street, Girls :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I remember some gentlemen visiting the school about six weeks ago—before Easter ; I do not think there would be any necessity for you to introduce one of them—Mr. Plunkett—as he was formerly an assistant in the school under you ; I remember Sergeant Healy calling at the school ; you merely went to the door with him and looked in ; subsequently, I heard Sergeant Healy say he would not allow himself to be introduced to Mrs. Bardwell.

S A R A H. T H O M S O N.

We certify that the foregoing depositions are correctly taken and that they truthfully represent the evidence given in each case.

E. J O H N S O N.  
R. N. M O R R I S.

Crown-street Public School, 20 June, 1881.

### No. 13.

#### Miss M. Booth to Mr. Rooney.

Dear Sir,

Superior Public School, Wallsend, 24 May, 1881.

Notwithstanding the unpleasant duty of making charges against any person, I feel bound to answer your request as truthfully as memory will allow me.

I have, while in attendance at Crown-street Girls' School, seen Mrs. Bardwell manifest great violence of temper in the presence of the children towards the subordinate teachers, especially towards Miss Holmes and Miss Chaffer.

As for myself, for some little time Mrs. Bardwell's manner towards me was both harsh and unkind ; but, other than that short period, I received no ill-treatment.

I have known her scold teachers before the girls, and accuse them of not doing their duty.

I have known her stamp her feet in temper in school.

Repeatedly I have noticed the teachers crying and fretting on account of her harshness, and I have been convinced that the school girls noticed and were aware of the reason of it.

They have even ventured to speak to me of her unlady-like behaviour ; but I of course forbade them ever speaking of such a thing again.

I received your letter while very busy, and have had to answer it in the Station Office very hurriedly.

I remain, &c.,

M A R Y B O O T H.

Signed in my presence, this 6th June, 1881—

A N D R E W N A S H, J. P.,

and in presence of—

J A M E S J O S E P H W A L S H.

## No. 14.

Mr. Rooney to Miss M. Booth.

Madam,

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 4 June, 1881.

I have the honor to request that you will furnish me with a statement concerning the treatment you received from Mrs. Bardwell during the time you were in the Girls' Department of Crown-street Public School; the treatment of other teachers by Mrs. Bardwell, the witnessing of which you can testify to; any other remarks you may please to make concerning the discipline and management of the Girls' School while you were in attendance, together with your opinion of Mrs. Bardwell's general demcanour.

Please have your statement attested or signed in the presence of a Justice of the Peace or some other respectable person.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN P. ROONEY.

## No. 15.

Miss M. Booth to Mr. Rooney.

Sir,

Superior Public School, Wallsend, 6 June, 1881.

In explaining the statements made against Mrs. Bardwell in the accompanying letter, I have the honor to inform you that the treatment I received was as follows:—

During the time that I was lying under Mrs. Bardwell's displeasure, she, several times, in the presence of the children, spoke to me harshly, accused me of neglect of my duty, and assumed on the whole an uncivil and overbearing manner towards me.

On one occasion she asked me my religion—if I were not a Roman Catholic, and, on my replying "No," said that she had for some time been under such an impression, and had treated me accordingly, or some remark to that effect.

From what she said then, and her subsequent behaviour, I was led to conclude that Mrs. Bardwell's harshness towards myself was *partly* owing to such a supposition. I did not remain many days, I think, after that; but during such time as I did, I remember no more unpleasantness.

My memory fails to retain all that took place during the numerous scenes of which I was witness; but on one occasion I distinctly remember being at some distance from Mrs. Bardwell during school hours, and hearing her stamp her foot on the ground and make use of the words, "I'll go through hell-fire before I'll be put upon." Whether this was to another teacher I do not know. It was on the occasion of the mistress of the infant department complaining to Mrs. Bardwell of the roughness of some of the school girls.

I have, &amp;c.,

MARY BOOTH.

Signed in our presence, this 5th June, 1881.—ANDREW NASH, J.P.; JAMES JOSEPH WALSH.

## No. 16.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 29 April, 1881.

MEMORANDUM from the Chief Inspector to J. P. Rooney, Esq., teacher of the Public School at Crown-street.

Miss Mary Bates—Withdrawal of.

The temporary attendance of Miss Mary Bates, at the school under your charge, has been discontinued.

E. JOHNSON,

Chief Inspector.

## No. 17.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 7 May, 1881.

MEMORANDUM from the Chief Inspector to Miss Bates, Public School, Crown-street.

Your attendance at the St. Leonards Public School.

FROM information received at this department it appears that you have not yet entered upon duty at the Public School at St. Leonards, although you were instructed on the 29th April ultimo to attend thereat.

It is therefore requested that you will be good enough to furnish such an explanation as you may be in a position to afford in regard to your neglect of that instruction.

E. JOHNSON,

Chief Inspector.

## No. 18.

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 14 May, 1881.

The Head Master of Crown-street Superior Public School, reporting Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Girls' Department, for violating the regulations, not attending to instructions, instigating subordinate teachers to disobey the Chief Inspector and the Head Master, absenting herself from duty, and her general bad management of the Girls' Department.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to bring under your notice the following charges, which I deem necessary to make against Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Crown-street.

*Violating the Regulations.*

On the 2nd instant, I informed Mrs. Bardwell that no children were to be admitted to her department until the total enrolment of girls fell below the number specified by the District Inspector in his letter of July, 1880. In reply, she stated that she had received instructions at the office, by which

which she was empowered to admit any girls that might apply; she said these instructions were not in writing; I informed her that I could not receive instructions through her; Since that time I find that Mrs. Bardwell has admitted twenty (20) girls to the department, twelve (12) on the 2nd of May, three (3) on the 5th, and five (5) on the 9th. I did not know anything concerning the admission of these twenty girls till the 12th instant, when I found their names on the records of the Girls' School. (Memo. A.) Mrs. Bardwell often being away from her duties during school hours, I asked her on the 31st of January last to sign the time of her departure and return in the time book; she refused to do so; she has frequently been away during school hours for periods varying from one to three hours. Formerly she used to intimate to me that she intended "going to the office," or "going to see the Under Secretary," but since February, with one exception, she has intimated to me when going, that she wanted "to be away on school business." On no occasion has she intimated the time of her return, and on the 9th instant, she did not give me any information either as to departure or arrival, although I understand she was at the Office of Public Instruction during school hours on that day. (Memo. B.)

*Record of Corporal Punishment.*—No records or entries were made between the 13th October, 1880, and the 31st January, 1881. (Memos. C. D. & E.)

Up to the present Mrs. Bardwell has not notified in the Admission Register the removals and promotions of pupils, although many have left the school, and many have been promoted.

*Not attending to Instructions.*

On the 19th of January last, I requested Mrs. Bardwell to inform me what arrangements had been made for the performance of Miss Thomson's duties during her absence on the 17th and 18th of January. My memorandum was returned on the following day without the required information. (Memo. F.)

On the 12th of May I found a pupil of the school in sole charge of the first-class of girls, about sixty-five in number, and in a class-room remote from the main room of the Girls' Department. I informed Mrs. Bardwell that it was irregular to place a person unauthorised by the Department of Public Instruction in charge of a class of girls. On the next day, however, I found the same girl in charge of a class, and in the same class-room. (Memo. G.)

*Instigating Subordinate Teachers to disobey the Chief Inspector.*

On the 30th April, the Chief Inspector informed me by memoranda that Miss Bates and Miss M'Limont had been withdrawn from temporary attendance at the school under my charge. Miss Bates and Miss M'Limont also received letters from the Chief Inspector directing them respectively to attend the St. Leonards and Redfern Public Schools. At 9.15 o'clock on Monday morning, the 2nd of May, these teachers informed me that Mrs. Bardwell desired them to remain at Crown-street. Miss M'Limont asked me for advice, and I recommended her to obey the Chief Inspector's instructions, and told her to go to Redfern as it was her duty to do so, otherwise a report might be forwarded from that school complaining of her non-attendance thereat, and that, as she was receiving promotion, she incurred the risk of losing it. Soon after, Mrs. Bardwell, in a most violent manner, attacked me in presence of the assembled boys, asking in a loud tone whether I said I would report Miss M'Limont. On my explaining to her the state of things she said, "I will go down at once and report you, and compel that Miss M'Limont to be a witness against you." At 10 o'clock she left her duties, and after some time returned and exhibited to these teachers a note which she said was given to her by Mr. Wilkins, and which said "they might remain." This note or the purport of it was made known to me by Mrs. Bardwell. On Miss M'Limont stating that she did not know what to do, but thought her proper course was to go to Redfern, Mrs. Bardwell said, "Why are you wavering?" and pointing to the note asked, "Do you dare to defy the Under Secretary and myself and obey that man down-stairs in preference?" Miss M'Limont then asked to be allowed to go down to see the Under Secretary and the Chief Inspector, but Mrs. Bardwell refused, saying "You shall not leave this school." Although these teachers wished to leave and take advantage of their promotion, they informed me after school, that they were frightened of Mrs. Bardwell who said she would get them into trouble if they left. Mrs. Bardwell allowed her temper to display itself against Miss M'Limont in front of the assembled classes of girls. Miss M'Limont went to Redfern the next morning, but Miss Bates on that morning saw Mr. Wilkins, who, after being informed of the matter, advised her to return to Crown-street, and he would see that it would be all right. On her return, Mrs. Bardwell told her that going to Mr. Wilkins was the "worst day's work she had ever done."

On the 7th instant I reported to the Inspector the disobedience on the part of Miss Bates, and on the 10th she was asked by the Chief Inspector for an explanation of her conduct. A similar request was made by R. N. Morris, Esq., Inspector of Schools. Immediately after her return from Sydney on the 10th instant Mrs. Bardwell sent for Miss Bates and told her to go away, and said "Never let me see your face in this school again."

*Absenting herself from duty.*

On the 4th instant Mrs. Bardwell was absent during the whole day, and as yet has not intimated her absence. Besides this, during the last nine months Mrs. Bardwell has been frequently away during school hours.

*General bad management of the Girls' Department.*

During the past twelve months Mrs. Bardwell has quarrelled with the following teachers, often in the presence of the pupils:—Miss Holmes, Miss Booth, Miss Chaffer, Miss Laird, Miss Chandler, Mrs. Duff, Mr. J. C. Fisher, Miss Thomson, and Miss Cahill. I have seen several of the female teachers crying and sobbing in the school-rooms on account of Mrs. Bardwell's harsh treatment. The infant School Mistress has frequently called my attention to the disorder of the girls when passing through the halls, and to the utter want of respect towards her on the part of some of them.

The supervision of the out-houses has not been properly carried out. On the 11th instant I forwarded on this subject to Mrs. Bardwell (Memo. H), which she returned on the following day with certain remarks written on the back.

Mrs. Bardwell is in the habit of holding converse with the subordinate teachers, wherein she speaks of Examiners, Inspectors, and other officials, in disparaging terms; and in speaking about me she has stated that "letters have been received at the Education Department asking why such a man was placed at the head of Crown-street Public School."

The public estimation of the school is likely to be seriously lowered by her style of composition and bad spelling, as manifested in her memoranda and children's exercise books.

In conclusion, sir, I may be permitted to state that I have used the utmost forbearance towards Mrs. Bardwell; and it is only now, when my authority as Head Master is openly defied, and when endeavours are made to lower me in the eyes of pupils and teachers, that I feel it incumbent on me, through a sense of duty to myself, the department, and the public, to make these allegations against her.

I have, therefore, the honor to respectfully request that these charges may be laid before the Hon. the Minister for Public Instruction, feeling assured that truth must prevail, and that the result will be for the benefit of Crown-street Superior Public School.

I have, &c.,

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

District Inspector,—I received the enclosed documents by post. Please inform me what action I should take.  
20/5/81.

R. N. MORRIS.

Inspector Morris, for inquiry and report.—B.C., 21/5/81.—J. McC.

### No. 19.

Memorandum from the Head Master of the Public School at Crown-street, to — Morris, Esq.,  
Inspector of Schools.

Miss Mary Bates—withdrawal of.

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 7 May, 1881.

THE Chief Inspector instructed me, on the 29th April, 1881, that Miss Mary Bates had been withdrawn from the school under my charge, and I have no to report that she still continues in temporary attendance as before, although I protested against her remaining, and advised her not to disobey the Chief Inspector's instructions.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

Wrote note for explanation, 11/5/81.—R.N.M.

### No. 20.

Miss Bates to Inspector Morris.

Sir,

Public School, St. Leonards, 11 May, 1881.

I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 11th instant, requesting an explanation of my temporary attendance at the Crown-street Public School contrary to the directions of the Head Master, that I was about to follow those directions, and on the point of starting for St. Leonards, when I was prevented by Mrs. Bardwell, who commanded me to stay until she would come back from the Department of Public Instruction. When I showed some hesitation about waiting, and mentioned that I was afraid of getting into trouble if I did not at once comply with instructions received, Mrs. Bardwell's reply was, "You shall get into trouble if you disobey me," whereupon I decided to wait until she should come back from the office. Upon her return, Mrs. Bardwell brought with her a note, to the effect that I was to remain at Crown-street Public School till further notice, and signed by Mr. Wilkins. I did not, up to the 10th May ultimo (?), receive any further notice, and it was in obedience to that note that I remained.

I have, &c.,

MARY A. BATES.

R. Newton Morris, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Sydney.

B.C., Mrs. Bardwell, for explanation.—R. N. MORRIS, 19/5/81. B.C., Mr. Inspector Morris,—  
In reply to the above instruction, I beg to append a memo. from the Under Secretary.—S. M. BARDWELL,  
B.C., 23/5/81.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 2 May, 1881.

MISS BATES and Miss M'Limont may remain at Crown-street until they receive further instructions.

W. WILKINS.

Detention of Miss Bates at Crown-street by Mrs. Bardwell.

I THINK that Mrs. Bardwell acted irregularly, in the first instance, in forbidding Miss Bates to leave the school before her return. (See appended note.) 14/5/81.

R. N. MORRIS.

Inspector Morris,

Be good enough to ask Mrs. Bardwell to furnish any explanation she may wish as to the statement of Miss Bates.

B.C., 17/5/81.

J. M'C.

District

District Inspector,—

My opinion now, after hearing Mrs. Bardwell's defence (see other sheet), is that, if she forbade Miss Bates to withdraw before receiving Mr. Wilkins' note (appended), she was wrong in doing so.

23/5/81.

R. N. MORRIS.

Chief Inspector,—

I am of opinion Mrs. Bardwell acted irregularly in detaining Miss Bates when she was ordered to proceed to another school, and I think she should be so informed.

B.C., 25/5/81.

J. M'C.

No. 21.

Memorandum from the Head Master, Crown-street Public School, to W. Dwyer, Esq., Inspector of Schools.

ENROLMENT OF PUPILS.

Public School, Crown-street, 21 February, 1881.

Understanding that the enrolment of pupils in the several departments of this school has been limited to the following numbers:—

Boys.....	600
Girls.....	400
Infants.....	500

I have up to the present acted in accordance with the limitation; but as additional rooms have been furnished lately, one for girls and one for boys, I beg to be allowed to extend the limit of enrolment for girls to 500, and for boys to 700.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

Memo. No. 31-172. District Inspector. For your information. Under the circumstances I see no objection to the extension asked for.—W.D., 8/3/81

Inspector Dwyer,—You should show that the accommodation is sufficient for the additional numbers recommended by you.—B.C. 8/3/81.—J.M'C.

Memo. 81-203. District Inspector. The dimensions of the boys' classroom are 26 x 40 x 18 ft., and those of the girls' 26 x 20 x 18 ft. According to the authorized scale of measurement, each room would accommodate 187 and 93 respectively. 22/3/81.—W.D.

Chief Inspector. Approved. B.C., 5/4/81.—J.M'C. Under Secretary. Approved.—B.C., 25/4/81.—E.J. Submitted.—W.W. Approved.—Jno. R. Teacher and D.I. informed.—R.N.M., 18/5/81. Chief Inspector to note. B.C.—12 May, 1881. Returned, 23/6/81.

No. 22.

Memorandum from the Chief Inspector to Mr. J. P. Rooney, Teacher of the Public School at Crown-street, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 18 May, 1881.

Your letter of 21st February last.

WITH reference to the above letter, I am to state that the Minister has decided that the limit of enrolment for the boys' department of the school under your charge shall be seven hundred (700), and that for the girls' department five hundred (500)—the additional enrolment allowed under this arrangement being 100 in each case.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

No. 23.

Chief Inspector to District Inspector M'Credie.

Crown-street Teacher's letter requesting permission to extend the limit of enrolment. Your memo. of 5th ultimo.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 18 May, 1881.

THE teacher, Mr. Rooney, has been informed that the limit of enrolment for the boys' department of the above school shall be seven hundred (700), and that for the girls' department five hundred (500)—the additional enrolment allowed under this arrangement being 100 in each case.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

No. 24.

Mr. Rooney to The Chief Inspector.

A.

Sir,

Crown Street Public School, 15 June, 1881.

I beg to be allowed to enter a protest against Mrs. Bardwell having a lawyer to assist her in the prosecution of her charges against me. If charges are made against me, I presume the truth or falsity of them can be established without the aid of a lawyer.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN P. ROONEY.

## No. 25.

A.

Memorandum from the Head Master to the Mistress of the Girls' Department.

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 2 May, 1881.

THIS morning I verbally intimated to you that the enrolment of pupils for the Girls' Department was limited to a certain number, and that as the number on rolls at present exceeds that limitation, no new pupils can be admitted until the total enrolment falls below the specified number. I cannot, therefore, enter the names of the girls sent to me at 12 o'clock this day.

I beg to call your attention to the regulation, which reads thus:—"All persons visiting the school on business should, in the first instance, be brought to the Head Master." In the future please allow all children asking admission to come to me without delay.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

## No. 26.

B.

Memorandum from the Head Master to the Principal Teacher of the Girls' Department.

Absence from duty.

Your attention is called to the fact that you have not as yet signed the time-book, stating therein the time you left here and the time you returned on Friday morning.

31/1/81.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

## No. 27.

Memorandum from the Head-Master to the Principal Teacher of the Girls' Department.

Signing of Time.

PLEASE inform the teachers of your department that they are to sign the time-book daily, morning and evening, and each to sign her own time only.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

## No. 28.

C.

Memorandum to Principal Teacher, Girls' Department.—Record of Corporal Punishment.

No entry having been made in the punishment-book, girls' department, since 13th October, 1880, your attention is called to this infraction of the regulations.

31/1/81.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

## No. 29.

117, Foveaux-street, Surry Hills, 28 January, 1881.

Mrs. SOLOMON's compliments to Mr. Rooney, and he will greatly oblige by seeing Mrs. Bardwell about the severe way she caned Miss Caroline Solomons, so much so that I had to bathe her hands all the following day. If you do not see to it I will be compelled to place it before the Board.

The Head Master has seen Mrs. B.

## No. 30.

D.

Memorandum from the Head Master to the Principal Teacher, Girls' Department.

Your Memo. in reference to inquiry concerning alleged harsh punishment of Caroline Solomons.

Public School, Crown-street, 3 February, 1881.

A LETTER was brought to me on the 31st ultimo, stating that Caroline Solomons had been cruelly punished by Mrs. Bardwell. The bearer of this letter required a reply, as on my explanation depended whether the parent of the girl would or would not report the matter to the higher authorities.

When I showed you the contents of the letter you denied the statements contained in it. I then quietly asked you to send the girl to me. After a deal of hesitation the girl was told to fall out of her class. I requested you to send her outside, as I did not wish to speak to her before the pupils.

Outside the school-room I questioned the child and examined her wrist. I then informed you that I believed the parents had greatly exaggerated the matter.

That I am totally opposed to a "scene" in the presence of pupils must be evident to you when you call to mind my advice to you when certain occurrences took place between yourself and the following teachers:—Miss Holmes, Miss Booth, Miss Chaffer, Miss Laird, Miss Chandler, and Mr. J. C. Fisher.

I shall always feel it my duty to assist you in repressing anything that would be likely to have an unsalutary effect on the pupils.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

No. 31.

35

## No. 31.

E.

Memo. to Head Master, Crown-street Public School.

Public School, Crown-street, 1 February, 1881.

I BEG respectfully to request that whenever it may be deemed necessary to make inquiry or investigate any matter connected with the department under my charge the proceedings may take place away from the presence of the girls, and not during the hours of teaching.

I find that when such matters are dealt with during school hours, as in the case of the girl Solomon yesterday, and within hearing of the pupils, an unsalutary impression is made on their minds.

S. M. BARDWELL.

## No. 32.

F.

Memorandum to Head Master.

Crown-street Public School, 18 January, 1881.

I BEG to inform you that Miss Thompson has not been in attendance at her duty yesterday neither has she attended to-day.

S. M. BARDWELL.

Please state what arrangements were made for the performance of Miss Thomson's duties during her absence on Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th January, 1881.—JOHN P. ROONEY, Head Master, 19/1/81. B.C., Principal Teacher, Girls' Department.

Mrs. Bardwell sent this paper back without any reply to my inquiry as stated above.—J.P.R., 20/1/81. B.C., Inspector.

## No. 33.

G.

Memorandum from the Head Master to Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Girls' Department.

First Class :—Unauthorized person in charge of.

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 12 May, 1881.

ON the 10th instant I informed you in the hearing of R. N. Morris, Esq., Inspector of Schools, that no person should take charge of a class, more especially of one in a separate room, unless *authorized* by the Department of Public Instruction. This morning, however, on entering a class room I found a pupil of the Girls' School in charge of the first class. The noise made by this class interfered with the work of the fifth class boys, who were in the adjacent room.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

## No. 34.

H.

Memorandum from Head Master to Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Girls' Department.

Out-houses :—Condition of.

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 11 May, 1881.

A COMPLAINT has been lodged at the Town Hall concerning the state of the out-houses in connection with the Girls' School. On examining them with an Inspector of Nuisances sent to report on the matter, I found the wooden partitions in a dirty condition, and covered in many places with obscene writing.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

I respectfully remark in reply to this memo. that I do not think the renovation of water-closets forms any part of my duty as Head Mistress of Crown-street Superior School. With regard to the last clause I may also remark, that if you have, at any time noticed obscene writing, it would be in far better taste to have it at once obliterated rather than name such a subject to me, and this is not the first time you have addressed me in language that no gentleman should use to a lady.—S. M. BARDWELL, Head Mistress. 12/5/1881.

## No. 35.

Mr. J. P. Rooney to R. N. Morris, Esq., Inspector of Schools.

Sir,

Public School, Crown-street, 16 May, 1881.

I have the honor to inform you that a report has been circulated to the effect that a paper or petition to the honorable the Minister for Public Instruction, or some high official, has been drawn out in the Girls' Department of the school, the purport of which, as far as I can at present ascertain, is to prevent me entering the Girls' Department. Some of the fifth-class girls were canvassing on Friday last among the other pupils for signatures.

Some of those who have signed do not know what their names are attached to, and many have refused to sign.

I believe, from information received, that a conspiracy has been concocted against me by the Mistress of the Girls' Department.

Attached is a letter which I received on the 14th inst.

I respectfully ask you to inquire into this matter as soon as convenient.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN P. ROONEY.

No. 36.

## No. 36.

Memorandum from the Head Master of Crown-street Superior Public School to R. N. Morris, Esq.,  
Inspector of Schools.

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 17 May, 1881.

Miss Thomson complains of harsh treatment.

\*On the morning of the 13th inst. I received the accompanying letter, wherein Miss Thomson (pupil teacher, Girls' Department) complains of being harshly treated by Mrs. Bardwell. I at once forwarded a copy of Miss Thomson's letter to Mrs. Bardwell, inviting her to make any remarks on it she might deem proper, and as she has not replied to my request, I place the matter in your hands.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Headmaster.

## [Appendices to No. 36.]

## A.

MEMORANDUM from the Head Master to The Principal Teacher, Girls' Department, Public School,  
Crown-street.

Crown-street, 27/1/81.

ALL the female teachers connected with this public school may use the retiring room situated under the belfry for the purposes for which it was intended.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

## B.

MEMORANDUM to Head Master, Crown-street Public School.

Public School, Crown-street, 31 January, 1881.

WITH reference to memorandum dated 27/1/81, I beg respectfully to point out:—

1. That the retiring room was not intended for the use of all the female teachers of the school, as its size clearly indicates.

2. That the room barely accommodates the staff of the Girls' school, especially as the workmistress requires a table therein for preparing her work.

3. That for the last nine months no mention has been made of the use of this room by teachers of the Infant Department, and that it has been used exclusively by teachers of the Girls' Department.

4. That in no other school similarly circumstanced has such a claim ever been put forward.

I beg, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to reconsider the instruction conveyed in your memo., and allow the room to remain as heretofore—the retiring room of the teachers of the Girls' Department.

S. M. BARDWELL.

## C.

Memo. to Head Master Crown-street Public School.

Public School, Crown-street, 31 January, 1881.

With reference to the verbal intimation given me a day or two ago that I was not to have a key to the class-room door, I beg respectfully that the matter may be reconsidered, as I feel certain that the interests of the school require that at certain times I should have power to lock the door in question.

S. M. BARDWELL.

## D.

B.C. Principal Teacher Girls' Department.

I regret that I cannot see any reason for altering the intimation referred to.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

## E.

Memorandum from the Head Master to the Principal Teacher, Girls' Department, Crown-street  
Public School.

Public School, Crown-street, 31 January, 1881.

Your memorandum of the 31st inst. asking me to reconsider the instruction conveyed to you on the 27th inst. regarding use of retiring room.

1. I have not in any way been made aware that the room in question was intended for the use of the teachers in the Girls' Department only. The size of the room does not indicate the use of it.

2. The Department has been provided with a press and table specially adapted for the cutting out and setting-up of the work to be done by the girls when under the directions of the sewing-mistress. This table or apparatus is not in the retiring room.

3. That no mention has been made of the use of this room by teachers of the Infant Department for the last nine months, is no reason why they should be denied its use now. Many of the teachers here now were not here during the last nine months.

4. I know nothing of what is done in schools other than those that have been in my charge.

Having thus reconsidered the matter, I regret that I cannot see any reason that would justify me in refusing the use of this room to any of the female teachers of this school.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

F handed in to  
C.I. as an  
exhibit.



G.

Mrs. S. M. Bardwell to The Head Master, Crown-street Public School.

Sir,

Public School, Crown-street, 1 February, 1881.

Having regard to the terms of your two memoranda, dated the 1st of January, 1881, I beg to request that you will have the goodness to submit the accompanying appeal to the Inspector having direct supervision of the Crown-street Public School.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

H.

Mrs. S. M. Bardwell to Inspector Dwyer.

Sir,

Crown-street Public School, 1 February, 1881.

I beg to bring under your notice the accompanying correspondence between the Head Master of this school and myself, from which you will see that having requested reconsideration of the matters in question, Mr. Rooney has declined to alter his decision.

Feeling most strongly that the interests of the school require that my reasonable wishes should be complied with, I beg to appeal to you for assistance to have this matter placed upon a more satisfactory footing.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

J.

Mrs. S. M. Bardwell to The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Public School, Crown-street, 7 May, 1881.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Hon. the Minister for Public Instruction, that on Thursday, the 5th of May instant, two girls attending this school—Martha M'Kay and another—were detected purloining certain articles belonging to other pupils of the school. Having by inquiry satisfied myself that they were actually guilty of the theft, I appealed to the head master to suspend them, and that gentleman having refused to do so, I caused them to be removed from the school in accordance with the 63rd regulation of 4th May, 1880.

2. In accordance with the provision of that regulation I now report the matter to the Minister, and await his instructions as to the re-admission of the pupils in question or their expulsion from the school.

3. It should further be stated that this is not the first time in which these pupils have acted in a similar manner.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

K.

MEMORANDUM from the Head-master to Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Girls' Department.—Outhouses, condition of.

Public School, Crown-street, 11 May, 1881.

A COMPLAINT has been lodged at the Town Hall concerning the state of the outhouses in connection with the Girls' School. On examining them with an Inspector of Nuisances, sent to report on the matter, I found the wooden partitions in dirty condition and covered in many places with obscene writing.

JOHN P. ROONEY,

Head Master.

L.

REPLY.

I RESPECTFULLY remark in reply to this memo. that I do not think the renovation of water-closets form any part of my duty as Head-mistress of Crown-street Public School. With regard to the last clause I may also remark that if you have at any time noticed obscene writing it would be in better taste to have it at once obliterated, rather than name such a subject to me; but this is not the first time you have addressed me in language that no gentleman should use to a lady.

M.

MEMORANDUM from the Head-master to Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Girls' Department.

First Class, unauthorised person in charge of.

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 12 May, 1881.

ON the 10th instant I informed you in the hearing of R. M. Morris, Esquire, Inspector of Schools, that no person should take charge of a class, more especially of one in a separate room, unless *authorized* by the Department of Public Instruction. This morning, however, on entering a class-room I found a pupil of the Girls' School in charge of the first-class. The noise made by this class interfered with the work of the fifth-class boys, who were in the adjacent room.

JOHN P. ROONEY,

Head-master.

N.

REPLY.

IN reply to this memo. I beg respectfully to state that shortly after taking charge of Crown-street Public School I learned from the Chief Inspector, E. Johnson, Esquire, that a young lady who had passed her examination and merely waiting appointment, was eligible to be put in charge of a class, and therefore in giving such a young lady temporary charge of the first-class I considered myself fully *authorized* by the Department of Public Instruction.

With regard to the alleged noise, Miss Constance Taylor, in charge of the class, that it is not true, I may remark, however, that the disorder and noise of the boys have frequently interfered with the teaching of the girls, and at one time their being left for several weeks in the room in question without supervision caused me much trouble and annoyance.

S. M. BARDWELL,

14/5/81.

O.

O.

Memorandum from the Head Master to Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Girls' Department.

S. Public School, Crown-street, 13 May, 1881.

A LETTER from Miss Thompson was received by me this morning, a copy of which is hereby forwarded to you.

You will please make any observations you may deem fit.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

O.

Crown-street Superior Public School, 12 May, 1881.

Sir,  
I am reluctantly compelled to appeal to you for protection in the exercise of my duties as Pupil-Teacher in the Girls' Department of this school, under the following circumstances:—The demeanour of the Head Mistress towards me, and the unjustifiable manner in which I have been spoken to in the presence of the scholars, tends to degrade me in the estimation of the pupils, and to destroy my control over the class entrusted to my charge; in particular, yesterday afternoon the Head Mistress spoke to me in a most insulting manner, in presence of the assembled classes in the play-ground, for an occurrence for which I was not to blame, and charged me with accusing her of falsehood, because I expressed an opinion regarding one of my pupils, without any desire to give offence.

The Head Mistress also accused me of inability to command my class in their hearing, and of neglect of my duty, which I always try to fulfil to the best of my ability.

Submitting this report for your consideration,—

I have, &c.,

SARA H. THOMSON.

P.

MEMORANDUM from the Head Mistress of the Girls' Department to J. P. Rooney, Esq., Master of the Boys' Department.

Public School, Crown-street, 23 May, 1881.

In reply to your remark, "you will please make any observation you may deem fit," made in connection with a letter from Miss Thompson to yourself, I beg respectfully to acquaint you that I shall be prepared to deal with that communication when required to do so by proper authority; but I conceive it forms no part of your duty to inquire into, or even to receive letters from junior teachers, complaining of the conduct of the principal teacher of any other department than that immediately under your charge. Such inquiry I regard as properly belonging to the office of the inspector, to whom, in this matter, I beg to refer you.

I am desirous at all times to preserve proper discipline; but, as I cannot divest myself of responsibility for the efficient conduct of the Girl's School, I must maintain my position and claim the independence of action confided to me by the Instructions to Principal Teachers, which (in paragraph 3) states; "It is not intended that he (the Head Master) shall interfere with the teaching, the discipline, or the internal management of the Department."

If you were desirous of complying with these instructions, you would not have misled Mr. Inspector Morris in the matter of my putting, in a case of emergency, a young lady who had passed her examination, in charge of a class; and I very much question whether that gentleman would "endorse" what you said in the matter, if he had known you had, in your own school, put boys in charge of classes who had not passed examinations.

Received on the 23rd May, 1881.

S. M. BARDWELL.

R.

Memo. to Miss Chandler, First Assistant.

6/9/80.

THE mistress of the Infant Department has complained to me that some of the girls conduct themselves so boisterously in the play-ground as to endanger the lives of the infant children. I therefore beg that you, as one of the teachers responsible for the behaviour of the girls in the play-ground, will be good enough to state:—

I. If you have observed any such conduct on the part of the girls; and if so, when, and to what extent?

II. What steps you took in the matter at the time as service?

III. Whether you brought the conduct of the girls so offending under my notice; and if not, the grounds on which you refused from doing so?

Please reply to this memo. at the foot of this paper.

WHILE I have been on the play-ground I have not at any time observed the girls behaving in such a manner as to endanger the lives of the infant children. Any sign of rude conduct I have always instantly checked, but the occasions have been very few and the offences but slight.

I have at such times spoken to the girls on the matter, but as the fault was so trifling, I did not think it necessary either to punish the girls or report the matter to you.

Their conduct, even on these occasions, could not possibly have interfered with any one of the infant children.

ESTHER CHANDLER.

Memo. to Miss Booth.

6/9/80.

THE mistress of the Infant Department has complained to me that some of the girls conduct themselves so boisterously in the play-ground as to endanger the lives of the infant children. I therefore beg you, as one of teachers responsible for the behaviour of girls in the play-ground, to be good enough to state:—

I. If you have observed any such conduct on the part of the girls; and if so, when, and to what extent?

II. What steps you took in the matter at the time as service.

III. Whether you brought the conduct of the girls so offending under my notice; and if not, the grounds on which you refused from doing so?

Please

Please reply to this memo. at the foot of this paper.

I must beg to state in reply to the above, that during my supervision on the play-ground, whether in the time allotted for play, or for the girls to assemble and march either up or down stairs, I have never seen, since my entering upon service here, any boisterous, unruly, or dangerous conduct on the part of the girls, nor indeed, have I noticed anything unladylike or rude in their behaviour.

On the other hand, I have occasionally thought that the girls of the school did not run about sufficiently during the play-hour, but stood rather in groups about the front of the school.

Nothing, I assert, tending to endanger any child in the play-ground, has ever come under my notice.

Also, having had charge of the girls always as they come up and down the stairs, I further beg to state that there no boisterous conduct likely to injure themselves or others, has ever come under my notice.

MARY BOOTH,

Girls Department, Public School, Crown-street.

Memo. to Miss Holmes.

6/9/80.

THE Mistress of the Infant Department has complained to me that some of the girls conduct themselves so boisterously in the play-ground as to endanger the lives of the infant children. I therefore beg you, as one of the teachers, to state :—

- I. If you have observed such conduct on the part of the girls ; and if so, when, and to what extent ?
- II. Whether you think the order in this school at present is superior to what it was when I first took charge ?

Please reply to this memo. at foot of this paper.

I. No ; I have not observed any such conduct on the part of the girls.

II. I consider the order is superior to what it was when I came the first week with Mrs. Bardwell, viz., the first day Mrs. Bardwell took charge.

ALICE HOLMES.

Memo. to Miss Chaffer.

6/9/80.

THE Mistress of the Infant Department has complained to me that some of the girls conduct themselves so boisterously in the play-ground as to endanger the lives of the infant children ; I therefore beg that you, as one of the teachers responsible for the behaviour of the girls in the playground, will be good enough to state :—

- I. If you have observed such conduct on the part of the girls ; and if so, when, and to what extent ?
- II. What steps you took in the matter at the time as service ?
- III. Whether you brought the conduct of the girls so offending under my notice ; and if not, the grounds on which you refused to do so ?

Please reply to this memo. at the foot of this paper.

I. I have not observed any such conduct on the part of the girls.

II. There was no necessity for me to complain.

III. I could not have brought it, because I never saw bad conduct on the part of the girls.

EMILY R CHAFFER.

Memo. to Miss Laird.

6/9/80.

THE mistress of the Infant Department has complained to me that some of the girls conduct themselves so boisterously in the play-ground as to endanger the lives of the infant children. I therefore beg that you, as one of the teachers responsible for the behaviour of the girls in the play-ground, will be good enough to state :—

- I. If you have observed such conduct on the part of the girls ; and if so, when, and to what extent ?
- II. What steps you took in the matter at the time as service ?
- III. Whether you brought the conduct of the girls so offending under my notice ; and if not, the grounds on which you refused to do so ?

Please reply to this memo. at foot of this paper.

I. I have never seen any conduct that was calculated to endanger the lives of the infants, as, at the time I am on duty at dinner-time, there are scarcely any girls about. I have seen the girls running about sometimes during recess in the front of the school, but there were no infants about at the time, and therefore their lives could not be endangered.

II. If I thought they were too boisterously I asked them to play more gently.

III. I did not bring the conduct under your notice, as I was always obeyed by the girls when I spoke first about it.

MARY W. LAIRD.

Memo. to Miss Buckley.

6/9/80.

THE mistress of the Infant Department has complained to me that some of the girls conduct themselves so boisterously in the play-ground as to endanger the lives of the infant children. I therefore beg that you, as one of the teachers responsible for the behaviour of the girls in the play-ground, will be good enough to state :—

- I. If you have observed any such conduct on the part of the girls ; and if so, when, and to what extent ?
- II. What steps you took in the matter at the time as service ?
- III. Whether you brought the conduct of the girls so offending under my notice ; and if not, the grounds on which you refused from doing so ?

Please

Please reply to this memo. at the foot of this paper.

- I. In answer to the above, I must state that during my supervision on play-ground I never observed any boisterous or unseemly conduct on the part of the girls.
- II. I could not take any steps, for it was not necessary, as such conduct did not occur.
- III. I had no occasion to bring the conduct of the girls under your notice, as I find them as orderly in the play-ground as in school; and I must also state, since you became mistress of this school the order of the girls has greatly improved.

KATE BUCKLEY.

Memo. to Miss Thomson.

6/9/80.

THE Mistress of the Infant Department has complained to me that some of the girls conduct themselves so boisterously in the play-ground as to endanger the lives of the infant children; I therefore beg that you, as one of the teachers responsible for the behaviour of the girls in the play-ground, will be good enough to state:—

- I. If you have observed such conduct on the part of the girls, and if so, when, and to what extent?
- II. What steps you took in the matter at the time as service?
- III. Whether you brought the conduct of the girls so offending under my notice, and if not, the grounds on which you refused from doing so?

Please reply to this memo. at the foot of this paper.

- I. During the period I have been pupil-teacher in the girls' department of the Crown-street Public School my duty on play-ground has been from 12:30 a.m. to 1 a.m. While I have been on the play-ground I have never noticed any conduct which needed correction.
- II. Having never noticed any boisterous behaviour while on duty there was no need for any check.
- III. I have not reported any such conduct, simply for the reason that no such conduct came under my notice while on duty.

SARA H. THOMSON.

Memo. to Miss Hall, Second Assistant.

6/9/80.

THE Mistress of the Infant Department has complained to me that some of the girls conduct themselves so boisterously in the play-ground as to endanger the lives of the infant children. I therefore beg you, as one of the teachers responsible for the behaviour of the girls in the play-ground, to be good enough to state:—

- I. If you have observed any such conduct on the part of the girls, and if so, when, and to what extent?
- II. What steps you took in the matter at the time as service?
- III. Whether you brought the conduct of the girls so offending under my notice; and if not the grounds on which you refused from doing so?

Please reply to this memo. at the foot of this page.

- I. In reply to this question, I beg to state that I have not observed any conduct on the part of the girls such as to endanger the lives of the infants.
- II. When I have seen any of the girls running about or playing noisily, I have checked them and told them to play quietly.
- III. I have not brought any matter connected with the behaviour of the girls in the play-ground before the head mistress, because I have not seen anything serious to cause me to do so.

ELIZA C. HALL.

U.

Paddington, June 7.

As I have been requested by Mrs. Bardwell to attend as a witness, and as I am in a very weak state of health and unfit to leave the house, I wish to state that Mrs. Bardwell was the Head Mistress of the Redfern Public Girls' School during the five months I was in attendance there as Assistant Teacher.

Mrs. Bardwell maintained excellent order in her department, and the instructions she imparted to her pupils were of a very superior kind.

I found Mrs. Bardwell courteous and exceedingly kind to the teachers under her supervision while doing their duty, and during the whole period I was associated with her our relations to each other and with the other teachers in the school were in perfect harmony.

KATHERINE PAWLEY.

I do not object to this document being received.

20/6/81.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

Z.

Memo. from Mrs. MacTaggart to Head Master, Crown-street Public School.

Infant Department, 17 February, 1881.

MUCH inconvenience is caused by the want of any arrangement in the matter of the girls who have to call for infant brothers and sisters at times of dismissal.

1. They come in no order, and generally are under no supervision. They run in amongst the infants—often in a disorderly manner—causing confusion.

2. They come at irregular times—sometimes thrusting themselves rudely into the school-rooms, or blocking the doors just as the infants are marching out; at other times leaving young children until past 1 in the dinner recess, and past 5 in afternoon. I have not teachers to spare for this duty at such unreasonable hours. As I write infants are still waiting for sisters—5.15 p.m.

3. They bring companions who have no infants to call for.

4. Some of the girls after receiving the infants allow them to remain playing about the premises, running through the hall, &c., for half-an-hour or more.

All these facts can be proved by any of the teachers of this department. I do not send this memo. as a *complaint*, but think a statement of the matter may lead to some arrangement by which inconvenience would be spared to both departments.

S. MACTAGGART.

Y.

Mrs. Bardwell,

I wish my daughter not to join Mr. Fisher's singing. If you would be so kind as to allow her to sit apart from it I would be very much obliged.

I remain, &c.,  
R. ROBERTS.

Madame,

Will you kindly allow Lilly to remain from singing class, as I do not desire her to attend it for the future? And in doing so you will oblige,—

29 September, 1880.  
E. LAYMAN.

Thursday afternoon, 30 September, 1880.

Mrs. CARROLL's compliments to Mrs. Bardwell, and will she kindly allow Esther to work on Wednesday afternoons instead of joining the singing class.

Madam,

I wish my daughter to be excused from the singing class for the future.

Sydney, Wednesday, 29th, 1880.

Yours truly,  
M. L. SMALL.

Dear Mrs. Bardwell,

Will you kindly excuse Emmie singing in the class, as I find the part she takes is straining her voice too much. Trusting you will excuse my troubling you,—

74, William-street, 8 September, 1880.

I remain, &c.,  
M. E. HAMILTON.

### No. 37.

#### Mrs. Bardwell's Charges against Mr. Rooney.—Mr. Rooney's Statement.

1. With reference to Miss Sullivan's statement that "in a conversation with me one night in November last I said, while talking about Mrs. Bardwell and Miss Holmes, that the latter, instead of crying when Mrs. Bardwell spoke unkindly to her, should have sneered and laughed in her (Mrs. Bardwell's) face," I have to state that early in January last I met Miss Sullivan in George-street, between nine and ten at night. In the course of conversation Miss Sullivan alluded to Mrs. Bardwell, saying that she (Miss Sullivan) did not like what Mrs. Bardwell had said in the school about having revenge on all that crossed her path. This statement of Miss Sullivan's was in reference to a conversation, part of which Miss Sullivan heard, in which Mrs. Bardwell said that "everyone (Inspectors, Examiners, and Training Master) were all her enemies." I told her she should dismiss such thoughts from her mind, that they must make her very unhappy.

Conversation with Miss Sullivan. Miss Sullivan's charge. My statement. A resumé of conversation. Miss Sullivan referred to.

She replied that she was not unhappy, when I asked her, "What good can these thoughts do you." She then said she would have revenge on all that crossed her path, and added that the Bible taught revenge. I said it did not, quoting "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." "You little know," said she, "what revenge is to a woman," and then said she had no friends in the Education Department. "Surely," I replied, "the Under Secretary is your friend." "He my friend," she rejoined, "I will have revenge on him too. He could have crushed that man in the Training School, when he had the chance, but he did not."

Miss Holmes was also spoken of, and her crying alluded to. I said that it was childish on the part of Miss Holmes to cry, and that when Mrs. Bardwell tried to annoy her she should have laughed instead of crying.

My statement of the conversation with Miss Sullivan resumed.

I would here like to add that Miss Holmes was summoned as a witness on my behalf, but on account of the Camperdown School being closed she did not get the letter in time to attend the investigation. She is prepared, however, to state that I *never* prompted her to laugh or sneer at Mrs. Bardwell, but on the contrary advised her to submit to Mrs. Bardwell.

Miss Holmes not in evidence—why?

Further Miss Sullivan states, that on the 8th February I said to her, "You may sign Mrs. Bardwell's time; I will not be the tool of any one any longer."

Miss Sullivan's 2nd statement.

Allow me to premise that on many occasions Mrs. Bardwell said that I and other teachers would annoy her if we could, as we were all the tools of the Examiners and the Training Master. This promise will explain what took place in the course of a conversation alluded to further on, and which arose as follows:—

Promise re the word "tools."

In January last I sent a memo. to Mrs. Bardwell, asking her to inform the teachers of her department that each of them was to sign the time-book for herself; after this Miss Sullivan, as before, continued to sign Mrs. Bardwell's time. I twice cautioned her, and told her not to do so again, and on a third occasion said I would report her if she continued the practice any longer. A correspondence (which is here subjoined) then took place between Mrs. Bardwell and myself with reference to certain matters, and that lady asked me to forward the correspondence to the Inspector. However, acting on the advice of the Under Secretary, whom I had consulted, I had an interview with Mrs. Bardwell, and the result was that I gave way to her. She then asked me to allow Miss Sullivan to sign her (Mrs. Bardwell's) time, to save her a journey down and up the steps. I consented, and next morning told Miss Sullivan she could do so. She replied "she was so glad," and asked me if there was peace, I said, "I have given way to Mrs. Bardwell, in order (referring to my promise) to prove to her that I am not the tool of any person."

Manner in which conversation arose.

Conversation with Miss Sullivan.

Miss Sullivan has stated that I said when she spoke to me about getting another position, "You are too useful here." I think I used these words, but the meaning I intended to convey was, that as she had proved herself so well able to fill the important office of First Assistant in such a large school, the authorities would hesitate before disturbing such a desirable state of things.

Miss Sullivan's third statement. My explanation of meaning.

Misses Chaffer and Laird not in evidence. Why?

Remarks re (1) and (2) Miss Sullivan's statements.

Re (3) Miss Sullivan's statement.

Miss Sullivan's evidence in re time-book.

Calling children as witnesses.

I would further add that the Misses Chaffer and Laird were ordered to attend the investigation on the 20th instant, but were debarred from doing so, as they were undergoing examination. They are prepared to state that *never* by *word* or *act* did I incite them to show disrespect to Mrs. Bardwell, but advised them strongly to strive to gain her good will, by submitting to her and doing their duty faithfully.

There is, I think, nothing else in the evidence requiring explanation from me. The first and second statements I have noticed have been so twisted around as, in the form in which Miss Sullivan stated them, to have been so widely different in their signification from the real words used, that I feel it necessary to shew the tone of the conversations in which they were uttered. The third I have merely referred to to shew what different significations words innocent in themselves can be made to have if necessary, and to plainly state that in my remark nothing was intended to reflect on Mrs. Bardwell or anyone else.

I would also call your attention to the fact that on the 20th instant, Miss Sullivan admitted, first, that she had *once* signed Mrs. Bardwell's time wrongly, and afterwards that she had done so on several occasions; and I would ask, is it not likely that anyone who would so falsify the time-book, would, if occasion offered, alter a conversation which took place, according to her account, seven months ago, to suit her own ends?

I regret that it was necessary for me to call two girls from the school as witnesses, but to prove that Mrs. Bardwell turned her back on me when I entered the school with official documents their evidence was indispensable. I say this because I think it was for the best interests of the school that the children should be kept out of the investigation as much as possible.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master,  
Crown-st. S.P. School, 21/6/81.

This statement was received by me two days after the *inquiry was closed*, and must be taken for what it is worth.—E.J., 2/7/81.

### No. 38.

The Head Master, Crown-street School, to Inspector Dwyer.

Sir,

Public School, Crown-street, 1 February, 1881.

I do myself the honor to report for your information, that the mistress of of the girls' department of this school frequently leaves her duties, and remains away from the school during periods varying from one and a half to two hours. During the week ending 29th January, 1881, Mr. Bardwell left her duties on three different days.

Previous to the Christmas holidays, Mrs. Bardwell, on going out, would inform me, sometimes, that she was going to the office, other times that she wanted to be away. Since the holidays she has intimated to me that it is on school business she is going away.

On the 27th ult., I requested Mrs. Bardwell to enter the time of her departure and return in the teachers' time-book, but she has not complied with my request. I have informed Mrs. Bardwell that I intended to report her absence from duty, and her refusal to sign the time-book as requested.

I have, &c.,

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

(NOTE:—The additional correspondence referred to has been given already in letters H, B, C, D, E, and A.)

### No. 39.

Mrs. Bardwell's reply to Mr. J. P. Rooney's complaints against her.

To Messrs. Johnson and Morris, conducting the inquiry into Mr. J. P. Rooney's charges against me.

Dear Sirs,

I beg to make reply to the charges against me categorically, as follows:—

1. *Enrolling girls in excess of limit.*—Before the letter from the Department of 20th May, 1881, allowing the number of girls in attendance to be 500, the limit was 400. That number was not in attendance on any week, as the rolls will show. On the days when it is complained that I enrolled pupils in excess of limit, the attendance was under 375. You decided that the limit was to be understood as of the children in attendance, not of those on the roll.

Even if I had enrolled some over the then existing limit, it is admitted that at the very time there was accommodation for 500 (who are now allowed); that Mr. Rooney had applied that seventy-five more might be allowed; and that I had told him that I had been instructed from the office that I might admit more.

2. *Often being away from my duties during school hours.*—I was not away as frequently as alleged. It is admitted that on every occasion except one I was absent with Mr. Rooney's knowledge, and on that exceptional occasion he says that he knows that I was at the Office of Public Instruction. In fact, I have never been absent except upon necessary school business, and not frequently.

3. *Non-record of Corporal Punishments.*—I admit this charge between the dates named. Since my omission was pointed out on 31st January last I have kept record carefully.

4. *Non-notification of promotions, &c., of pupils.*—As you rule this charge inadmissible I need not rebut it.

5. *Omission to inform Mr. Rooney of arrangements made for performance of Miss Thompson's duties.*—I had myself intimated Miss Thompson's absence to Mr. Rooney. But even if I were in any degree in fault, I submit that, as Mr. Rooney admits that he reported me to Mr. Inspector Dwyer on 20th January, 1881, six months since, the matter has already been considered by the proper tribunal.

6. *Putting unauthorized persons in charge of classes.*—I have never placed anyone in charge of a class who had not gone up for examination. I had been told by you, Mr. Johnson, that on emergencies I might make such arrangements. I have never done so, except on emergency, when otherwise one teacher would have been compelled to take two large classes. I refer you to the evidence of Miss Mary Sullivan, the first assistant in my department, to the same effect.

7. *Instigating subordinate teachers to disobey the Chief Inspector.*—As you ruled that you had already tried this question, and directed the words "Head Master" to be substituted for "Chief Inspector," I need not now meet this charge.

As to the charge, as altered, of instigating Misses Bates and M'Clymont to disobey Mr. Rooney, I submit that I only conveyed to those young ladies instructions as to them received by me from the Office of Public Instruction.

Desiring the efficiency of my school, I sought to retain teachers whom I had been told would remain; hearing of the Inspector's letter to them I inquired at the office, but my doubts were set at rest by receiving written instructions on the subject; I regret exceedingly the appearance of conflict between the superior officers, and of partisanship on Mr. Rooney's part and mine which has been imported into the matter.

If by any view of my conduct I might be held to have been disrespectful to you, Mr. Johnson, it is futile to contend that Mr. Rooney's authority was affected in this matter. It was you and not he who was disobeyed. And I protest against this charge as amended, as being a mere attempt to enlist your personal feelings in the case.

8. *Absenting myself from duty.*—I stayed away one day on sudden and serious illness. I received from you, Mr. Morris, Mr. Rooney's report of me to you, and you asked me to explain; I did explain to you at once, and you have stated publicly that I fully satisfied you with my explanation. I heard no more of the matter from you or Mr. Rooney. I submit that I might fairly conclude that you had told Mr. Rooney my reply to his report and consider the matter settled.

At any rate, if I had done wrong I have been reported to you for it, and tried by you once.

I respectfully submit that this charge is characteristic of the whole of the indictment against me, and only a few degrees more strained and exaggerated than the other charges.

9. *Quarrelling with teachers under me.*—I have never been unkind or unjust. With all teachers who do their duty I work quite smoothly. As to the teachers named in the charge, I am not in fault.

(a) *Miss Holmes* disobeyed my orders repeatedly as to having children on the floor; and as to having them into the belfry she undoubtedly encouraged them. She admits that I never found fault with her on any ground.

(b) *Miss Booth* states that I never blamed her for anything else than neglect of duty.

(c) *Misses Chaffer, Laird, and Thompson.*—I have only reprovved these young ladies deservedly. Their making grimaces at me before the girls when spoken to, as Mr. Rooney himself once noticed, surely called for some reprimand, even far exceeding any given by me; and they admit that I only blamed them for this rudeness or for failure in duty.

(d) *Miss Chandler.*—Not present, and charge not heard.

(e) *Mrs. Duff.*—This lady was not under the department. She teaches a class of girls of the school French, by permission of the Minister, but it is her own class, and she receives all the fees. When I came to the school she had her class from 10 to 11. I objected to the hour, as disturbing the work of the school. The hour has been changed to after 4 o'clock.

This is admitted by Mrs. Duff to have been beneficial to the school.

The disputes were about this. On the occasion complained of Mrs. Duff showed me her letter of authorisation. I did not use the words, "Go away, woman," or any words similar to them in vulgarity; I treated her as I understand one lady ought to treat another.

(f) *Mr. Fisher.*—I did not behave rudely to Mr. Fisher on the occasion he speaks of, but he to me. Before I had done giving the orders to the school he said, "Look to me" to the girls. I said to the school, "Look to me." I went to him and said, "Excuse me, Mr. Fisher, I have not done yet with the girls." He said again, "Look to me." I said still, "Mr. Fisher, pardon me, when I have done with the girls you can have them." He said again, "Look to me." I said to the girls, "Look to me." He then took his hat and saying loudly, "When you know how to behave yourself I'll teach in this school again—not before;" he went out; he admits that he took the girls out of my hands; he certainly did not tender me any apology as he states.

9. The accusation of shaking my fist in Miss M'Clymont's face in the play-ground has crept into the case. It is extravagant. It is on a level with the statement of Miss Booth that I said that I would "go through hell-fire rather than submit" to something.

It has been disproved by very many witnesses called by me. Of course it never occurred. The account of Miss Miriam Marks is the true one. I have a habit, usual with teachers, of emphasizing my words with the finger of my right hand extended, but I do not shake it in ladies' faces. Miss M'Clymont herself says in her final evidence that she does not mean that she thought herself threatened.

As to all this charge I deny that I have ever been harsh or unladylike. My reproofs have always been in my judgment merited, and in their manner they have not exceeded the proper demeanour of authority respecting itself and others' rights.

The only evidence given against me is by those whose conduct has been reprimanded by me, and whose conduct meriting such reproof has been the result of the very same causes which have produced this charge against me. Every resentful young teacher; who at any time of my stay has thought herself aggrieved, is brought up against me, and none but they; they are interested witnesses—judges in their own cause.

With some teachers I can live on continued friendly terms, as with Miss Buckley since I have been here, Miss Sullivan for nine months, Miss Julia Sullivan since January, Miss Hall since I came here, Mrs. Betteridge since January, and the other witnesses I called, including Mr. Watts, the Head Master at Redfern.

The present staff of the girls school under me are Misses Mary Sullivan, Hall, Lee, Thompson, Buckley, Julia Sullivan, and Mrs. Betteridge. With only Misses Lee and Thompson am I on bad terms, and Miss Lee has been rude to me only since this charge has been made against me, viz., on Friday week last.

10. *Want of order of girls in halls and rudeness to head of Infants' School.*—In September, 1880, this was the subject of correspondence. Mrs. McTaggart as head of the Infants' School complained of the girls' roughness. I asked all the teachers of the Girls' School questions in writing about it, and obtained their replies in writing. They all reported that they saw no such disorder. The teachers so reporting were Misses Chandler, Booth, Holmes, Chaffer, Laird, Buckley, Thompson, and Hall.

11. *Neglect of the out-houses.*—I had arranged with Mr. Rooney some time before the 12th May 1881, the day on which he visited the closets with his witness and found, he says, some obscene writing that he and I should jointly pay a woman to attend to these things. He subsequently said to me, pay me and I will take care it is done. I agreed and paid him accordingly. That arrangement was in force on 11th May. After being made aware of the visit of 12th May, and its result, I have employed the woman myself.

With all respect and full deference to your ruling on the point, I still urge that I do not think it is a fair thing to require of a lady, the head of a department, to personally inspect and clean the walls of the closets of a large school.

12. *Conversing with Subordinate Teachers, disparaging Examiners, Inspectors, and other officials.*—I have never spoken of Inspectors unworthily. I have said to some of my associates that Mr. Wright, the head of the Training School, had been unjust to me at the Training School.

Of Mr. Rooney: I have never used stronger words than to ask some one near me when moved by strong provocation, "Did you see that man insult me?" I have endeavoured to be respectful to him in every way which I thought his due. The former head master of the Boys' School would not let the girls rise when he came into their room. I have always made them stand, as a matter of respect to Mr. Rooney, when he came in.

13. *My bad Spelling and Composition.*—As you held that my qualifications were a matter for the examiners to have decided, and not now to be tried, I am not called on to defend my certificate. I only mention that it is the highest in the service, viz., 1A by examination, Mr. Rooney holding 1B.

14. *Insufficient supervision of the Play-ground.*—This is a charge not among those preferred by Mr. Rooney, but as you have held that it is properly before you, I must enter on it.

By reason of not being warned of the charge, I was not fully prepared with defence, and I was not allowed to put in the written statements by teachers mentioned above.

I point, however, to the following evidence. Miss Booth, a most hostile witness, who says, however, that she saw no roughness on the ground. She even thought the girls would have been better to run about more than they did. Miss Halley, a teacher in the Infants' School under Mrs. McTaggart, and naturally siding with her school, and called by Mr. Rooney against me, who says that the order of the girls improved under me as compared with the time before my arrival. Miss Ada Welch to the same effect.

Miss Martha Davis: That either Miss Sullivan or myself is on the play-ground regularly.

Miss Elizabeth Stedman: That it is the rule for Miss Sullivan or myself to be always on ground; and that Miss Buckley is on till Miss Sullivan comes. Of Miss Eva Wethered, Miss E. Davis, to same effect, and of Miss Buckley, the supernumerary, and of Miss Mary Sullivan, the first assistant in the Girls' School. The latter young lady, the most competent to prove the matter, refers to the time-table and gives her evidence fully. She declares that she is on the play-ground always, viz., from 9 to 9:30, from 11 to 11:15, and from 12:30 to 2, with the exception of from about 12:45 to 1:30, when she is taking her lunch. That she is always down by about the latter time to take charge, as the girls begin to return from dinner and become more numerous. That full supervision is given at other times, and that I myself exercise a general supervision of all the teachers, besides being usually there at 1:30 and staying till 2.

Miss Sullivan's evidence was accurate. The time-table is faithfully observed. Besides the younger teachers, either myself or Miss Sullivan is nearly always on the ground. She is there except for half or three-quarters of an hour for lunch, as stated. I exercise a general supervision, and am on ground at 1:30, as a rule, and always take the school up.

Many of the witnesses called from the Infants' School may possibly not have seen Miss Sullivan or myself often. The important post generally watched by us is in the front by the street, and at the gate, to prevent the girls from being spoken to by the boys. Most of those witnesses are always at the back-ground.

In full answer to the witnesses from the Infants' School, I may cite the written reports of Misses Chandler, Booth, Holmes, Chaffer, Laird, Buckley, Thomson, and Hall, of whom two state the order of the girls in the play-ground to have been improved in my time; one says the girls were even too quiet; and all say that the order was very good and free from boisterousness.

The above are my replies to the specific charges. Upon the general merits of the case I have to point out:—

1. That Mr. Rooney's animus is evident. He was friendly to me until the end of last year. Then all the complaints he made against me are compressed into two short periods, one beginning 19th January, 1881, and ending 2nd February, 1881, and the other beginning on 2nd May, 1881, and ending 14th May, 1881. (I refer to *all* the written documents put in.) There are coincidences with these dates which explain their significance. Mr. Rooney himself has told you that he had a report written out early in February, but he destroyed it. He came to me at that time, having seen the Under Secretary, and with emotion promised not to persecute me any more, as he would not "be a tool" of anyone. (I append a supplemental statement treating of this interview more fully.) He was quieter then until 2nd May; that was the day when Misses M'Clymont and Bates were appointed for other schools. I submit, with great respect, that the explanation of his renewing his attack on me then with such spirit up to 14th May is that he and his movers thought that they then had you, Mr. Johnson, at variance with the Under Secretary, and on their side.

2. I have to renew my remonstrances against the exercise of more discretion in the following matters:—

- a. Refusing to allow me to examine Mr. Rooney as a witness. This I thought very hard, as I particularly desired to examine him upon this animus of his, and on other matters as to which he had given evidence against me.
- b. The preventing my calling Miss Julia Sullivan, as to the words used by Mr. Rooney in her hearing, about not being "a tool for anyone" any longer.
- c. The hard use, against myself, of my application to the Minister for expedition; (1) in that you refused to allow time for the taking of fair notes of the evidence on my defence; (2) prevented my calling witnesses (limiting their number beforehand, and fixing the time that you would give me); (3) hurried my defence excessively, threatening to close it if a few moments were asked for to make notes or to consult with my solicitor; and especially (4) the



the hardness of your treatment of my witnesses, so that Miss Mary Sullivan, a young lady of great sense and strength of mind, and respected even by Mr. Rooney, was so severely tried that next day, upon a few pleasant words from you, she was rendered hysterical; and that another young lady, whose testimony was proved to be absolutely true, was broken down into tears, causing my solicitor to decline to call more witnesses (nothing of the kind having happened to any of Mr. Rooney's witnesses); (5) refusing to allow me to call witnesses in the order I wished; and (6) after one half-day of my defence, announcing that you would close up the case to-morrow, whether I had finished or not, although Mr. Rooney had had six days of attack upon me.

3. I have also to point out that Mr. Rooney in his charges against me has demonstrably been on the watch since November last, and has had the assistance of those who, by reason of his instigation or any other reason, have been opposed to me, and his case naturally shows greater preparation. In my defence and my charges against him, being entirely unprovided for an inquiry, my difficulty of proving particular points has been great. In a Court of this character, where a simple endeavour to discharge one's duty in the school is alone regarded, and perseverance and minuteness in collecting evidence against a fellow-teacher are not looked for, I hope that this consideration will have full weight as far as I am concerned.

S. M. BARDWELL.

*Chief Inspector's Memo.*

It will be observed that towards the close of this reply Mrs. Bardwell makes certain statements to the effect that in the inquiry lately held by me at Crown-street I dealt with her case and her witnesses in an unfair way. I desire to assure the Minister that there is not the slightest ground for this imputation, and I think it is to be regretted that Mrs. Bardwell could not confine herself to a refutation of the complaints against her without groundlessly endeavouring to impugn my fairness in the conduct of the inquiry. It is perhaps the more to be regretted because it was at Mrs. Bardwell's request that the Minister instructed me to take charge of the inquiry, she advancing as a reason for such request that she had reasons to fear that the three Inspectors stationed in Sydney had been prejudiced against her.

I proceed now to deal with her statements *seriatim*:—

- (a) *Refusing to allow her to examine Mr. Rooney as a witness.*—This I think is satisfactorily explained on page 22 (Minutes of Evidence). As there stated, Mr. Heydon had fully examined Mr. Rooney on every charge to which that gentleman had added any verbal explanation; and at the close of the prosecution, he demanded to examine him again from the beginning to the end of the case. This I declined to allow him to do, whereupon he claimed to call him as his witness. This claim I also disallowed, as it was a plain attempt to do by a side wind what I had already declined to allow him to do in a direct way.
- (b) *Preventing her calling Miss Julia Sullivan.*—This is not true. Miss Julia Sullivan gave her evidence in the proper place, and her evidence will be found on page 6 of Minutes of Evidence in *Bardwell v. Rooney*.
- (c) *That I refused to allow time for taking fair notes of the evidence on my defence, &c.*—This statement is not true. Mr. Heydon claimed the right to delay the inquiry for ten and fifteen minutes at a time while he took down detailed notes of witnesses' replies to irrelevant questions put by him. I maintained that he was not justified in wasting the time of the Court in this way, and on his persisting in his right to take down as full notes as he thought proper, I threatened to close the case unless he went on with the examination of his witnesses; had I yielded to him on the point, we should not have got through with the cases in a month.
- (d) *The hardness of my treatment of witnesses, &c.*—This allegation is quite unfounded. I treated all the witnesses with becoming courtesy and consideration. Neither Miss Sullivan nor any other witness became hysterical in my presence, nor had any witness cause to become hysterical through anything said or done by me.
- (e) *Prevented her calling witnesses, &c.*—I prevented no necessary or material witness from being called. All I did was to limit the number of pupils required to give evidence on any particular point. Mr. Heydon claimed the right to call as many as he liked. As the school contained between three and four hundred girls, I declined to allow him to exercise any such right. As a matter of fact, he called no less than seventeen school girls.
- (f) *Refusing to allow her to call witnesses in the order she wished.*—This statement is true only to the extent that, while engaged in investigating one charge, I declined to allow a witness to be called to give evidence on another charge.
- (g) *Threatening that I would close up the case in a day, &c.*—I regret that on several occasions I found it necessary to threaten to close the case; but Mr. Heydon's unreasonable conduct compelled me, in every instance, to do this, as he persisted, despite my repeated remonstrances, in wasting the time of the Court. If six days were occupied with Mr. Rooney's case, fully three-fourths of that time were taken up by Mrs. Bardwell's solicitor in cross-examining witnesses and writing notes.

This statement was received by me some days after the *inquiry had closed*, and must be taken for what it is worth. It was originally arranged that Mrs. Bardwell should make a personal statement at the close of the evidence in support of her charges against Mr. Rooney, and that he should cross-examine her upon it. When the time came for making this personal statement, however, Mrs. Bardwell declined to make it on the ground that she had been advised to substitute a *written* statement in its place.—E.J., 2/7/81.

No. 40.

Further statement of Mrs. S. M. Bardwell *re* her charges against Mr. Rooney.

Crown-street, 21 June, 1881.

DURING Mr. M'Cormack's time in Crown-street School I had no trouble with teachers. I append copy of letter from Miss Holmes, showing the teachers loved and respected me during that gentleman's time.

Shortly

Shortly after Mr. Rooney took charge most of the teachers began to give me such such trouble as called forth the expression elicited in Miss Hall's evidence, "I wish I had died in my illness rather than come back to such trouble." I did not attribute this trouble to Mr. Rooney, because he then seemed very friendly towards me, and I trusted him implicitly. I often complained to him of the conduct of the Misses Chaffer and Laird, pointed out to him that it was a bad example to the pupils, and tended to lower me in their minds. He once replied to this, "I have been to Mr. Gardiner's house last Saturday, and on telling him of the teachers' insolence to you, he said, 'Don't allow it, Rooney; put it down, that woman has suffered injustice in the past.'" On another occasion, on complaining to him that the Misses Chaffer and Laird taught very little to their classes, and that I felt distressed about it, he said, "If the efficiency of your school be ever questioned, I can say you could not show results with the teachers you had." In the girl's large schoolroom Mr. Rooney one day said to me "Look, these girls"—meaning the Misses Chaffer and Laird—"are grinning at you." I replied, "I am used to that conduct from them, but as you have witnessed it yourself I pray you report it." He answered: "Let it be until they are going into the Training School, that is our time." I was surprised to hear he recommended Miss Laird most highly to the Training Master. Matters continued thus until December, 1880, when Mr. Rooney gave me palpable reason to suspect him of malpractice. Then began a series of persecutions, and open insult on his part towards me, all tending to destroy my authority and interfere with the proper discipline of the school. Much verbal remonstrance and some correspondence passed, extending over several weeks, between us on the subject. Mr. Rooney refused everything which I deemed essential to the well-being of the school. I therefore requested him, by letter, to forward the correspondence and a letter from me to the District Inspector. About a fortnight afterwards, a little after half-past 12 o'clock, when I had dismissed all the classes but one, which was then marching out from off the gallery in the girl's large classroom, Mr. Rooney came hurriedly into the room. His manner was totally changed from what it had been for some time before. I thought something dreadful had happened to him. He said, while tears filled his eyes and rolled down his cheeks:—"Will you grant me the favor of five minutes interview." I replied, "Mr. Rooney, you have very much distressed my first assistant this morning; I will sign my time fifty times a day if necessary rather than you shall so distress her again." He replied, "I will never do so again; she and you may do everything you like for the future. Mr. Wright wished me to quarrel with you; he would lead me into trouble, and then leave me in it. I have told the Under Secretary all, and I have promised him to interfere with you no further. Will you grant me five minutes' interview?" I felt stunned. I promised to go to his office after 4 o'clock. At the appointed time Miss Sullivan waited for me while I went to the office. I found Mr. Rooney seated at the table, with the correspondence, which should have been in the District Inspector's hands, before him. He took it between his hands and said, "Let me tear up this; do not insist on sending it to the Inspector; I promise to do everything you want for the future; I will no longer be the tool of other people. Let me tear this up; it is the wish of our mutual friend." I asked, "Whom do you mean; who can be a friend of mine and yours too?" He answered, "Mr. Wilkins; he has been a kind friend to me for sixteen years." I then said, "I shall see the Secretary about this matter, and if he tells me not to proceed against you I shall obey him; but I promise nothing until after I have seen him." I saw the Secretary; asked him if Mr. Rooney told him he was the tool of Mr. Wright in persecuting me; he replied in the affirmative. At the same time the Secretary advised me to forgive the past, as Mr. Rooney promised to give up his persecutions of me for the future. After I had recovered a little from the shock which Mr. Rooney's machinations caused my nerves, I spoke to him again privately *re* the correspondence. I told him I could not consent to it being destroyed, but that it might remain in abeyance for ever, if he would allow me to do my duty in quiet, and would interfere no further with the well-being of the school. He then said, "If the correspondence had gone in, there were three Inspectors prepared to be against you."

After this, with slight interruptions, school matters seemed to go on smoothly between myself and Mr. Rooney, until the departure of the Misses McClymont and Bates, when Mr. Rooney thought the Chief Inspector would be displeased with me, and therefore again began his line of conduct, which has led up to the present inquiry.

June 21st, 1881.

S. M. BARDWELL.

This statement was received by me some days after the *inquiry had closed*, and must be taken for what it is worth.—E.J., 2/7/81.

My dear Mrs. Bardwell,

Crown-street, Monday.

How very sorry I was to hear of your severe illness this morning. I trust you are recovering, and hope to hear good news from Miss Clarke. Will you send me word how you are to-day? Mr. Wilkins sent me a note this morning asking me to let him know. One and all are lamenting your absence. You have already gained the teachers' love and respect.

Pray excuse this scrawl and paper, as Miss Clarke is waiting.

With kindest remembrance,

Believe me, &c.,

ALICE HOLMES.

## (2.)

## Charges against Mrs. Bardwell.

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. Rooney to Chief Inspector, complaining of Mrs. Bardwell. 13 August, 1881 .....	47
2. District Inspector's Report (23 August, 1881), with minutes thereupon .....	47
3. Chief Inspector to Mrs. Bardwell (26 August, 1881), notifying Minister's decision .....	48
4. Chief Inspector to Mr. Rooney (26 August, 1881), notifying Minister's decision .....	48
5. Mrs. Bardwell to Minister of Public Instruction, in explanation of clapping of hands. 27 August, 1881.....	48
6. Mrs. Bardwell to Minister of Public Instruction, asking for reconsideration of decision. 29 August, 1881 .....	49
7. Minutes of evidence taken at inquiry held by District Inspector .....	49
8. Inspector Morris to District Inspector, forwarding letters of complaint (15 August, 1881), with minutes of District Inspector and Chief Inspector .....	54
9. Mr. Rooney to Inspector Morris, complaining. 6 August, 1881 .....	55
10. Miss Thew to Inspector Morris. 8 August, 1881 .....	55
11. Miss Lee to Mr. Rooney. 10 August, 1881 .....	55
12. Mr. Rooney to the Inspector, transmitting complaints from Misses Roberts and Collins. 9 August, 1881 .....	56
13. Mr. Rooney to Inspector, transmitting complaint from Mr. Bohrsmann. 8 August, 1881 .....	56
14. Mrs. Bardwell to Under Secretary of Public Instruction. 4 August, 1881 .....	57
15. Mr. Bohrsmann to Under Secretary of Public Instruction. 6 August, 1881 .....	57
16. Mr. F. Phillips to Under Secretary of Public Instruction. 10 August, 1881 .....	58
17. Mr. Rooney to Under Secretary of Public Instruction (18 August, 1881), forwarding Mr. Brown's letter of complaint .....	58
18. Sergeant Lee to the Minister of Public Instruction. 20 August, 1881 .....	58
19. Mrs. Bardwell to Inspector Morris. 3 June, 1881.....	59
20. Mrs. Bardwell to Inspector Morris. 2 August, 1881.....	59
21. Miss Sara H. Thomson to Inspector Morris. 8 August, 1881 .....	59
22. Mrs. Bardwell to Inspector Morris. 2 August, 1881.....	59
23. Miss Isabella Thew to Inspector Morris .....	60
24. Mrs. Bardwell to Chief Inspector. 12 August, 1881.....	60
25. Mr. Rooney to Minister of Public Instruction. 12 August, 1881 .....	60
26. Mr. Rooney to Chief Inspector, and Chief Inspector's memo. thereon. 13 August, 1881 .....	61

## No. 1.

Mr. J. P. Rooney to E. Johnson, Esq., Chief Inspector, Department of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Superior Public School, Crown-street, August 13, 1881.

I do myself the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Public Instruction, the following occurrence which took place in the Girls' Department of this school:—

Mrs. Bardwell left the school at 10 o'clock a.m., on Thursday, 12th instant, and on her return in 11th instant. two hours afterwards, waved a letter she held in her hand, and thus addressed the pupils in the main room:—"I have gained a glorious victory—Sir John Robertson has completely exonerated me. Show your approbation by clapping. All Mr. Rooney's accomplices will be punished—he has been turned away from this school." Mrs. Bardwell then visited each class-room, repeating what she said in the main-room. To one class she said, "I dare say you are afraid of Mr. Rooney's friends who are by, but he has to leave this school; all who are glad, clap hands." She led off the clapping herself.

Trusting you will lay this letter before Sir John Robertson at your earliest convenience,—

I have, &c.,

JOHN P. ROONEY.

District Inspector M'Creddie, for report.—E.J., B.C., 15/8/81.

## No. 2.

## District Inspector's Report.

Chief Inspector,—

On the 18th and 19th instants I held an investigation into the statements contained in this letter.

It appears that, on the morning of the 11th instant, Mrs. Bardwell received a letter at, as she states, 9:30, intimating the decision of the Minister in the case of the recent investigation, and that she was absent from school for some time during that forenoon.

About 12:30 she intimated to the pupils in the main schoolroom the result of the inquiry, upon which the girls clapped hands, Mrs. Bardwell clapping with them. She then proceeded to the two class-rooms and also announced the result to the children in them, and clapping of hands followed the intimation in each room at her suggestion, if not by her express order. After the clapping of hands in the main room, the girls, then under the charge of the First Assistant, Miss M. Sullivan, sang "Chime of Bells."

The appendix contains the evidence of twenty-eight witnesses, fourteen being called on each side. Of these, Mr. Friend and the girls Lizzy Cox and Lily Cunneen, could give no evidence pertinent to the inquiry. The two girls were called by Mrs. Bardwell. The testimony given by the witnesses called by Mr. Rooney is placed foremost in the appendix; that given by Mrs. Bardwell's witnesses appears after that lady's statement, which is as follows:—"I received my letter at 9:30 on the 11th instant, as the school was going in. The letter was laid aside until 12:30, and when the school was about to leave, all materials having been put away, I said, 'I have received a letter from the Minister of Public Instruction exonerating me from all blame, and I have heard Mr. Rooney is to leave the school.' In the main-room I never told them to clap—they clapped of their own accord. In the class-room, after asking them, if they were pleased, to raise the hand, I said, 'You may clap, as they have clapped in the other room,' meaning, as it had taken place in the main-room without my ordering it, I would allow them to do the same." By

*By Mr. Rooney:* "I left the school after 10 o'clock, and returned before 11 o'clock . . ."

Reference to the evidence will show that eight witnesses testify that Mrs. Bardwell clapped hands with the girls in the main room. These witnesses are:—Ada Booth, Amy Small, Sarah Thomson (pupil-teacher), Janet Telfer, Lizzie Stedman, Alma Ashmore, Monica Brown, and Rosa Franklin. The last four were called by Mrs. Bardwell. The girl Stedman's evidence is noticeable, and the witness, Miss Wethered, was not sure of Mrs. Bardwell clapping.

On the contrary, Mrs. Betteridge, Miss Julia Sullivan, Miss Mary Sullivan, and Emily Fletcher testify that they did not see Mrs. Bardwell clap, or that they are sure she did not clap. Miss Mary Sullivan says she saw Mrs. Bardwell's hands "clasped."

It is not proved that Mrs. Bardwell "led off the clapping," nor does it appear that she clapped in the class-rooms. She suggested or ordered the clapping, but does not seem to have joined in it.

The witnesses Misses Gordon, Burney, Buchanan, Thomson, Telfer, Brown, and Miss Lee testify to Mrs. Bardwell speaking of a "victory" or a "triumph," or of having "triumphed" or been "triumphant." The first six witnesses just named refer to what took place in the main-room. Miss Lee's statement refers to the class-room, and is neither supported nor contradicted. On the other hand, Mrs. Betteridge, Miss Mary Sullivan, Miss Julia Sullivan, and Misses Fletcher, Stedman, Wethered, Ashmore, Franklin, and Bremner do not appear to have heard any such expression in the main-room.

Viewing the whole case, it appears to me that the conduct of Mrs. Bardwell was unbecoming and very injudicious, even allowing for the excitement natural to the occasion.

According to her own account, she made an uncalled-for announcement to the pupils. She thus caused an unseemly demonstration on the part of the girls by clapping their hands, and the weight of evidence shows that she joined in the demonstration by clapping her own hands. Further, in the class-rooms she suggested, if she did not actually order, the clapping of hands in response to the announcement. Altogether she created, by her action, a scene of excitement in the school which must have a demoralising effect on the pupils. The entire scene shows a want of judgment and an absence of self-control which are to be regretted in the Mistress of so important a school.

It seems to me that Mr. Rooney had substantial ground of complaint against Mrs. Bardwell in this matter, and I am of opinion that she should be reprimanded and cautioned as to her future conduct.

C.I., Aug. 23/81.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
District Inspector.

Under Secretary,—I concur in the opinion expressed by the District Inspector respecting Mrs. Bardwell's conduct. I feel sure that the interests of the school require that she should be appointed elsewhere.—B.C., 23/8/81, E.J. Submitted. Approved—JOHN R., 25/8/81. The Chief Inspector to note.—B.C., 25 Aug., 1881. Mr. Rooney, Mrs. Bardwell, and D.I. M'Creddie written to, 26/8/81.

### No. 3.

#### Memorandum from Chief Inspector to Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Public School at Crown-street, Girls' Department.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 26 August, 1881.

THE Minister has had under notice the reports furnished upon the inquiry held at the Crown-street Public School on the 18th and 19th instant by Mr. District Inspector M'Creddie, respecting the complaints preferred against you in Mr. J. P. Rooney's letter of 13th instant.

Having considered those reports, together with the evidence taken at this inquiry, Sir John Robertson is of opinion that Mr. Rooney had substantial ground of complaint against you, and that your conduct on the occasion to which his letter refers was marked, in an extraordinary degree, by want of judgment and self-control. He has therefore decided that you should be removed to another school.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

### No. 4.

#### Memorandum from the Chief Inspector to J. P. Rooney, Esq.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 26 August, 1881.

Your letter of 13th instant.

HAVING had under notice the reports furnished on the inquiry held by Mr. District Inspector M'Creddie, respecting the charges preferred in your letter of 13th instant against Mrs. Bardwell, the Minister is of opinion that you had substantial ground for complaint, and has taken such action as the case seemed to require.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

### No. 5.

#### Mrs. S. M. Bardwell to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

"Nandamanu House," Ocean-street, Woollahra, 27 August, 1881.

As Mr. Rooney is trying to make the innocent expression of the girls' esteem for me in the clapping of hands a crime, and as no opportunity was allowed me of explanation prior to inquiry on the subject, I have the honor to request that I may now be permitted to say a few words on the matter in self-justification. I positively deny that the clapping of hands originated with me; I neither ordered it nor expected it, believing as I did that the degradation which the girls had seen put upon me by Mr. Rooney and by the Pupil Teachers who carried out his direction of grimacing at me before my school, had nearly destroyed their esteem for me. I therefore trust that under such circumstances it may not be considered unnatural that I felt some slight pleasure in the demonstration of the girls' affection for me by the clapping

clapping of hands. Further, I most respectfully submit that it was necessary in order to quiet the girls' minds, to tell them the result of the inquiry, as it was rumoured through the school and outside that I would in a few days be dismissed the service and disgraced. Of course this is but one of the monstrous and utterly shameful falsehoods which Mr. Rooney and his agents have been and still are circulating concerning me. I am by the machinations of this man, who has confessed himself the tool of Mr. Wright in persecuting me, injured in health, dragged before the public, and shamefully vilified.

2. I beg leave to protest also against the conduct of Mr. Rooney in influencing parents to trump up charges against me in letters to the Minister while the case was under consideration, in influencing them to abuse me in the most foul language, and in encouraging malcontents to take advantage of the opportunity which the disgrace he brought upon me, gave them to resist my authority in my endeavours to maintain the proper discipline of the school. I am not cognizant of what the letters sent under his influence contain. They probably contain slanders, such as have already been circulated; but I do not suppose that honorable gentlemen will treat letters thus sent with anything but contempt.

Earnestly requesting your kind consideration for me under such circumstances,

I have, &c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

### No. 6.

#### Mrs. S. M. Bardwell to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

"Nandamanu House," Ocean-street, Woollahra, 29 August, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter, dated the 26th instant, referring to a decision of the Minister on a complaint made by Mr. Rooney, relating to the clapping of hands by the girls of the Crown-street Public School.

In reply to the same I most respectfully beg to express my extreme surprise at the Minister's decision to remove me from my position for no other reason than that the girls of the Crown-street Public School, without being asked by me, evinced their pleasure by the clapping of hands at my being left amongst them.

Had not the unusual course pursued in the general and vague charges sent me in the first inquiry, by which it was intended I might be tried for any offence whatever, not been also carried out in that of the clapping of hands, I should have had an opportunity of offering explanation on the matter in self justification, but the charge was only put into my hand the moment I was summoned to be tried on it, clearly showing, in both instances, hot haste and ardent desire to condemn me.

Nevertheless the inquiry into the matter shows that Mr. Rooney has not proved his charge, which is as follows:—

"Mrs. Bardwell left the school at 10 o'clock a.m., on Thursday, 12th instant, and on her return in two hours afterwards waved a letter she held in her hand, and thus addressed the pupils in the main room: 'I have gained a glorious victory. Sir John Robertson has completely exonerated me. Show your approbation by clapping. All Mr. Rooney's accomplices will be punished; he has been turned away from the school.' She led off the clapping herself."

I most respectfully submit that the sum of the evidence taken at the inquiry does not substantiate this statement, and therefore the resolution to remove me from my position appears to me a step of undue severity. One of the witnesses under Mr. Rooney's influence said I used the expression:—"I have gained a glorious triumph"—another, "I have had a complete victory." How can both be true?

I beg to deny, as I have already done in my letter of the 26th instant, that I used the expressions already quoted—that I acted in the manner attributed to me—or that I called for the clapping of hands. The clapping of hands took place in the main school-room, without my asking for it, and being pleased to see that the girls retained any esteem for me, after the degradation they had seen put upon me, I merely said, in the little class-room, that the girls might clap if they liked, as they had done in the main school-room of their own accord. In view of these facts I beg for a reconsideration of the matter in order that the letter sent me this day may be withdrawn. It is certainly undeserved even though I had, under the circumstances, ordered the clapping of hands. I have gone through a searching inquiry, and have been officially exonerated from all blame; yet I have been treated most cruelly, ignominiously dragged before the country, disgraced, and foully vilified by the tricks of Mr. Rooney and his advisers. I most respectfully submit that I have done nothing to deserve this severe punishment, and I therefore beg that the question of clapping of hands by the girls of the Crown-street Superior School may be reconsidered with a view to the withdrawal of the letter containing the decision of the Hon. the Minister to remove me from my position as Mistress of the Crown-street Public School.

I have, &c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

### No. 7.

#### Minutes of Evidence taken at Inquiry held by District Inspector.

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 18th August, 1881.

Inquiry into statements contained in Mr. J. P. Rooney's letter, of 13th instant, respecting Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Girls' Department of the Superior Public School, Crown-street.

Mr. Rooney's letter having been read, Mrs. Bardwell made the following answer: "I prefer to answer the letter by witnesses." She declined to plead otherwise.

*Statement of Miss Lec*:—I am a pupil teacher in the girls' department of Crown-street, and am 18 years of age; about half-past 12 o'clock on the 12th inst. Mrs. Bardwell came into the class-room in 11th. which was the lower third class; she said to the children, "I have some excellent news for you. This day I have received a letter from the Minister, Sir John Robertson, informing me that I am exonerated from all blame, and the Head Master has to leave the school, and *I have achieved a glorious triumph*. Those who approve will give a signal of their approval"; the children then sat still, when Mrs. Bardwell then added, "By clapping as they did in the adjoining class-room"; some of them responded, and, to those

who did not Mrs. Bardwell said, "I suppose you are afraid, my dears, of somebody who assisted him," or words to that effect; she then told the girls that all who were kept in might go, in honor of the occasion; I omitted to say that Mrs. Bardwell, after telling the children she had excellent news for them, said, "I have no doubt you have heard of the trouble that the Head Master has tried to get me into," after which she proceeded as already stated, showing the children the letter.

*By Mr. Rooney:* I heard clapping in the other class-room in which Miss Hall was at the time, and I think Miss Thomson also; I do not know of having been convicted of false statements; I thought she referred to me when she spoke to the children of being afraid of somebody.

EMMA LEE.

2. *Statement of Miss Eliza C. Hall:*—I am second assistant in the girls' department of the Crown-street Superior Public School, and am 33 years of age; Mrs. Bardwell came into the class-room about 12:15 on Thursday, 11th instant; she said, "I have received a letter from the Minister, in which I am exonerated from all blame, and Mr. Rooney is to be sent away"; she then said, "Now clap hands all who are glad that Mr. Rooney is going"; the children then clapped hands; this is the substance of what I remember; she said, "Some of you may not understand the great trouble I have been put to through Mr. Rooney and others, but it has been a great trouble to me"; this was said by Mrs. Bardwell at first.

ELIZA C HALL.

3. *Statement of Miss Alice Gordon:*—I am in temporary attendance in the girls' department of Crown-street, and am 21 years of age; I was teaching the fifth class, on the 11th instant, in the main room; just before the dismissal of the school, at 12:30, Mrs. Bardwell said to the children, "I have something to tell you"; she said, "I have gained a complete victory, and Mr. Rooney is to be sent away"; she then went down the school, saying something which I did not hear; *when going down she clapped her hands, and the children clapped with her.*

*By Mr. Rooney:* Mrs. Bardwell had a letter, which she opened *and waved*; Mrs. Bardwell was away from school that forenoon soon after the school opened; I think she returned about 11 o'clock; I do not know who delivered the letter to Mrs. Bardwell; she did not tell them to sing, at least I don't remember it.

*Cross-examined by Mrs. Bardwell:* I am not actuated by any ill-feeling against you because you asked me to teach something which I could not; I went out of the school-room in tears one day; I did so because what you made me sign was a falsehood; I signed because I thought I was obliged to obey you as mistress in everything.

ALICE GORDON.

4. *Statement of Miss Kate Buckley:*—I am temporary assistant in the girls' department of Crown-street Superior Public School, and am 21 years of age; I was in the *class-room* teaching the first class, when Mrs. Bardwell brought in a letter; she said to the children, "You all know the great trouble I have had lately with Mr. Rooney. You will be glad to hear that I have received a letter from the Minister of Instruction, totally exonerating me from all blame," she said also, "Mr. Rooney will be punished for his doings, and those who took part with him"; she said, "Those who are glad to hear that, clap"; the children then clapped; I heard clapping afterwards in the other class-room.

KATE BUCKLEY.

5. *Statement of Mr. C. J. W. Friend:*—I am first assistant in the boys' department, Crown-street, and am 23 years of age; on Thursday last, just before 2 p.m., I gave the usual order to the boys, "Eyes front"; this was obeyed, but in a minute or two I saw some boys looking up to the girls' play-ground in front of the porch; I repeated the order, with which most of the boys did not comply; I looked round, when I saw that Mrs. Bardwell was the object of attraction; she was walking about laughing, and looking down into the boys' play-ground while they were under inspection; I threatened to reprimand any boy who would not obey at once; I then managed to secure attention.

*By Mr. Rooney:* I told you that I had never seen the boys so inattentive before, and I attributed Mrs. Bardwell's conduct as above described as the cause.

*Cross-examined by Mrs. Bardwell:* During the last inquiry I said that I had not heard Mr. Rooney speak disparagingly of you; I never told any one so.

CHAS. J. W. FRIEND.

6. *Statement of Miss Altona Bohrsman:*—I am a pupil in the Girls' School in the fifth class, and am 14 years old on the 28th instant; I was at school last Thursday, 11th instant; I was in the class-room with Miss Hall; Mrs. Bardwell came into the room and said, "I have had a letter from the Minister stating that Mr. Rooney is to be sent away from this school," she said, "Now, girls, all those that are glad, clap," A good many then clapped; I did not; she said, "Now, girls, that we are so glad, no one need remain in," that is all I remember.

*By Mr. Rooney:* I saw no one crying then.

ALTONA BOHRSMANN.

7. *Statement of Miss Alice Burney:* I am a pupil in the fifth class of this school, and am 15 years of age; I was at the school on Thursday last when Mrs. Bardwell came into the room with a letter which she had in her hand; she said it was from the Minister and that she had *triumphed* over Mr. Rooney; I don't remember more; Mrs. Bardwell clapped her hands then, and most of the girls clapped with her.

*Cross-examined by Mrs. Bardwell:* You came into the room with the letter in your hand; I did not see you sitting at the table for a long time before dismissing the children; you struck the gong to put away materials, &c., before speaking to the children; this was done before you spoke; you had not the letter in your hand when giving orders; it was on the table; you first brought the letter in, then put it on the table when giving the orders, and again took it up.

*By Mr. Rooney:* She then spoke to the children with the letter in her hand.

ALICE BURNEY.

8. *Statement of Miss Sophie Buchanan* :—I am a pupil in the fifth class of the Girls' Department of the Crown-street Superior Public School, and am 15 years of age nearly ; I was at school on Thursday last, 11th instant ; I remember Mrs. Bardwell having a letter in her hand in school ; she read us something from it ; she told us that she had to stay and that Mr. Rooney was going away ; I remember the majority of the school clapping their hands ; it was after Mrs. Bardwell spoke to the children that the girls clapped their hands.

*By Mr. Rooney* : No one spoke to me to-day about this ; Mr. Young asked me one day if the girls clapped their hands ; I think Mrs. Bardwell said she was *triumphant* over Mr. Rooney, and that she was free from all blame ; I did not hear Mrs. Bardwell asking the children to clap.

SOPHIE BUCHANAN.

9. *Statement of Miss Ida Olliffe* :—I a pupil in the lower third class, and am 14 years old. Mrs. Bardwell came into the *class-room*, told us she was going to stop and asked us if we were glad to put up our hands ; I did not hear anything else said ; afterwards Mrs. Bardwell asked us to clap hands ; I did not see Mrs. Bardwell clap hands.

*Cross-examined by Mrs. Bardwell* : I don't remember whether you said "you may clap your hands as they have done in the other room."

IDA OLLIFFE.

10. *Statement of Miss Blanche Davis* :—I am in lower third class, and am 10 years old last April ; I was at school every day last week ; I remember one day clapping hands ; Mrs. Bardwell came into the *class-room*, and said, "Those that are glad that Mr. Rooney is going away clap hands" ; some of them did so ; I do not know if all did ; I don't remember if Mrs. Bardwell clapped hands ; I was looking at Miss Lee.

*By Mr. Rooney* : I looked at Miss Lee because she was my teacher ; Miss Lee told us always to look at her when she was giving us lessons.

*Cross-examined by Mrs. Bardwell* : I don't think we heard any clapping in the room before you came in ; Miss Lee did not say anything to me about the clapping—nor any other girl.

BLANCHE DAVIS.

11. *Statement of Ada Booth* :—I am in fifth class, and am 13 years old in October last ; I was at school last week ; I saw the girls clapping their hands one day ; I did not do so ; the girls clapped because Mrs. Bardwell told them that Mr. Rooney had to leave, and she was to stay, and that she won the investigation ; I did not hear Mrs. Bardwell tell the girls to clap hands ; *I saw Mrs. Bardwell clapping hands ; I am quite sure that she did so.*

ADA BOOTH.

12. *Statement of Amy Small* :—I am in fifth class, and am 13 last September ; I was at school all last week ; some of the girls clapped hands one day ; I did not do so ; Mrs. Bardwell told us that she was going to stay, and I think she said that Mr. Rooney was to go ; I don't remember any more ; I did not hear any one tell them to clap ; they clapped of their own accord, *and Mrs. Bardwell clapped.*

*Cross-examined by Mrs. Bardwell* :—I did not say, when you came back from being ill, that you were no teacher, and that I wished you would not come back ; I have asked girls to come to school because you were such a good teacher.

AMY SMALL.

13. *Statement of Miss Sara Thomson* :—I am a pupil-teacher in the Girls' Department of the Crown-street Superior Public School, and am 18 years of age ; I have charge of the 2nd class ; I was at school on Thursday, 11th instant ; I had charge of the lower fourth on the forenoon of that day, in the main school-room ; I was present when the girls clapped hands ; at 12-30 Mrs. Bardwell was giving the orders, and had stopped the work, the materials being put away by monitresses ; she then went to the table, took up a letter, opened it, and held it in her hand before the school ; she said, "This letter is the result of the investigation, you will be pleased to hear that I have *triumphed*, and that the Minister, Sir John Robertson, has exonerated me from all blame, and Mr. Rooney has to leave the school" ; she *waved* the paper and said, "I consider it a *glorious triumph*" ; Mrs. Bardwell did not tell the girls to clap hands ; I did not see Mrs. Bardwell clap hands first, but she *clapped hands with the girls, I am quite sure of that* ; Mrs. Bardwell was standing near the centre of the room, and I was near the end of it ; Mrs. Betteridge and Miss Julia Sullivan were standing near me, and Miss Sullivan was near Mrs. Bardwell ; I did not see Mrs. Bardwell's hands clasped, but I just looked at her, and turned my head again ; *Mrs. Bardwell was clapping her hands when I looked at her* ; Mrs. Bardwell did not try to stop the clapping ; the girls sang after the clapping ; Mrs. Bardwell left the room after the singing began ; I know nothing of what took place in the class-rooms ; after returning from the class-rooms Mrs. Bardwell said that no girls were to be kept in—all were to go.

*By Mr. Rooney* : Mrs. Bardwell was away from school that morning ; I cannot say when she left the school ; she returned about 11:30 ; Mrs. Betteridge and Miss Julia Sullivan were farther away from Mrs. Bardwell than I was ; Miss Sullivan was on the left-hand side of Mrs. Bardwell, and I was on her right-hand side ; Mrs. Bardwell was standing still when *I saw her clapping hands* ; I do not know whether she moved ; singing took place immediately after the clapping ; we never had singing before at that time.

*Cross-examined by Mrs. Bardwell* : I did not tell Mr. Rooney about it ; he said, "You had great rejoicings up there to-day ;" I said, "Yes, there were clapping of hands and singing ;" I did not hear anyone order the girls to sing ; Mr. Rooney is not in the habit of asking questions about what takes place up-stairs ; I have spoken to others about it, to those at home, and to the other teachers ; I could not say what I said to them ; it was the subject of conversation between me and the other teachers.

SARA H. THOMSON.

14. *Statement of Janet Telfer* :—I am a pupil in the fifth class, and am 15 years of age ; I was at school on Thursday, 11th instant ; I was present at the clapping of hands that day ; Mrs. Bardwell said, I think, that she was free from all blame, that she was *triumphant*, that she had a complete *triumph* over Mr. Rooney ; she did not say anything more about Mr. Rooney, but that he was to go away ; I did not hear Mrs. Bardwell tell the children to clap hands ; I was not far from Mrs. Bardwell ; *Mrs. Bardwell clapped hands* ; some girls in the front seat of fifth class clapped, and Mrs. Bardwell with them, but I cannot say which clapped first ; I am sure of that ; Mrs. Bardwell gave a *small jump and clapped her hands* ; after clapping, Miss Sullivan said they could sing ; Mrs. Bardwell went out, I am not sure whether before or after the clapping ceased.

*By Mr. Rooney* : This took place in the main schoolroom.

*Cross-examined by Mrs. Bardwell* : I don't remember whether I told Mr. Rooney about this before ; I told my sister when she came home from William-street school all about it ; I have not told the mistress of William-street school about this ; I do not know her ; I do not know why Mr. Rooney called me here to-day.

*By Mr. Rooney* : I have passed as a pupil-teacher applicant.

JANET A. TELFER.

15. *Statement of Mrs. Bardwell* :—I received my letter from the Chief Inspector at 9:30 on the 11th instant as the school was going in ; the letter was laid aside until 12:30, and when school was about to leave, all materials having been put away, I said, "I have received a letter from the Minister of Public Instruction exonerating me from all blame, and I have heard that Mr. Rooney is to leave the school" ; in the main room I never told them to clap—they clapped of their own accord ; in the class-rooms, after asking them if they were pleased to raise the hand, I said, "You may clap as they have clapped in the other room," meaning as it had taken place in the main room without my ordering it, I would allow them to do the same.

*By Mr. Rooney* : I left the school after 10 o'clock and returned before 11 o'clock ; I sent Miss Sullivan down twice to see you, but she could not find you ; I decline to say whether I was at the office of the Department of Public Instruction, or brought an official letter back with me ; I decline saying whether Messenger Stewart brought a letter from an official in the Department to me on Thursday or Friday.

S. M. BARDWELL.

16. *Statement of Mrs. Betteridge* :—I am work-mistress in Crown-street Superior Public School ; I remember the children clapping hands one day in the girls' school ; Mrs. Bardwell either read or said that she had received a letter exonerating her from blame ; I did not hear her say from whom she received the letter ; I was at one end of the school and Mrs. Bardwell about the middle of the room ; I did not hear her tell the children to clap, nor did I see her do so herself ; *I feel sure I would have seen her if she had been clapping, as I was looking at her the whole time.*

*Cross-examined by Mr. Rooney* : I was not in the class-rooms when Mrs. Bardwell announced in them that she was to stay ; I cannot say if Mrs. Bardwell tried to stop the clapping.

SARAH FELTON BETTERIDGE.

17. *Statement of Miss Julia Sullivan* :—I am assistant work-mistress in Crown-street Girls' School, and am here every day ; I was present in the main school-room when the girls clapped their hands ; Mrs. Bardwell had a letter in her hand, and she said, "Girls, I have got a letter which exonerates me from all blame, and Mr. Rooney is to leave the school" ; directly after, the clapping took place ; I did not hear Mrs. Bardwell tell the girls to clap ; I was at the end of the room, and Mrs. Bardwell about the centre ; I would have heard her if she had told them to clap ; *I did not see her clap, and she did not commence to clap* ; she did not ask them to stop clapping.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Rooney* : I know nothing of what took place in the class-rooms ; Mrs. Bardwell would turn her back to me when going out to the class-rooms ; I could not say whether Mrs. Bardwell went out after the clapping had ceased or not.

JULIA SULLIVAN.

18. *Statement of Miss Mary Sullivan* :—I am First Assistant in the Girl's school here ; I was present last Thursday, and remember the clapping of hands that took place on that occasion ; Mrs. Bardwell then took an official letter, unfolded it, and read part of it to the girls ; she said "Girls, I have received a letter exonerating me from blame ; I am to remain here and Mr. Rooney is to leave the school" ; the girls then began to clap ; Mrs. Bardwell did not ask them to do so ; I was near Mrs. Bardwell, who was standing close to the centre of the room ; I was 2 or 3 feet away from her at the time ; *Mrs. Bardwell did not clap ; I saw her hands clasped together ; she did not order them to stop clapping.*

*By Mrs. Bardwell* : I think the clapping had ceased when Mrs. Bardwell went out of the room, or just as she went out.

*By Mr. Rooney* : I don't know whether Mrs. Bardwell had the letter in her hand during the clapping ; I don't know that it is usual for Mrs. Bardwell to stand with clasped hands ; I do not know what took place in the class-rooms ; I had some conversation with Mrs. Bardwell about this investigation to-day ; I saw the copy of your letter of complaint ; I had no talk with Mrs. Betteridge to-day about this investigation ; it was mentioned, that is all.

MARY SULLIVAN.

19. *Statement of Miss Emily Fletcher* :—I am a pupil in Fifth Class and am 14 years old ; I was at school on Thursday, 11th instant, when the girls clapped hands ; Mrs. Bardwell about half-past 12 struck the gong and materials were being put away, when Lizzie Stedman went to the table and brought a paper to Mrs. Bardwell ; she then opened it and read from it, "I am thoroughly exonerated from all blame, Mr. Rooney is to leave the school ;" she did not say anything more ; we then commenced to clap ; those of us who sat in the front seat, and the rest joined in ; *Mrs. Bardwell did not clap with us ; I was near her and must have seen if she had done so ; no one told us to clap ; Mrs. Bardwell did not say anything about having triumphed over Mr. Rooney ; I must have heard if she had said it.*

*By*



*By Mr. Rooney* : Mrs. Bardwell has not spoken to me about this ; I saw Mrs. Bardwell last night after she left this room ; Lizzie Stedman and Mabel Harris were with me ; I did not go with Mrs. Bardwell then, nor did I talk with her last night ; I have not talked with Mrs. Bardwell or Miss Sullivan about the clapping of hands ; I have not talked with Lizzie Stedman about this ; the girls who began clapping with me were Lizzie Stedman, Lizzie Cox, Alma Ashmore, Rose Frankland, and Eva Wethered.

*By Mrs. Bardwell* : Some of the girls at the other end of the room began to clap about the same time as we did ; I noticed the girls named because they were in the front on the same line of forms.

*By Mr. Rooney* : I don't think Mrs. Bardwell could have clapped hands without my seeing her, when I was looking at the girls named above.

EMILY A. FLETCHER.

20. *Statement of Lizzie Stedman* :—I am a pupil in Fifth Class, and will be thirteen years old in October next ; I was present at the clapping of hands in the Girls' School ; Mrs. Bardwell came into the school with a letter in her hand, a good while before the clapping took place ; about 12:25 I took the gong to Mrs. Bardwell ; I spoke to her, and asked her if it was true that there was good news, and that she had won the case ; Mrs. Bardwell said, " Yes ;" *I then requested her to tell it before the whole school, and she said she would do it ; she then struck the gong, and before the order for standing I went over and got the letter for Mrs. Bardwell ; I did this of my own accord, nobody told me to do it ; Mrs. Bardwell then said to the girls, " I have received a letter from the Minister, Sir John Robertson, saying I am exonerated from all blame and Mr. Rooney is to leave the school ;" this was all she said, when Eva Wethered, Emily Fletcher, and I commenced to clap ; I noticed no others commencing at the same time ; the other girls joined in with us immediately after we commenced to clap ; some did not clap ; no one told us to clap ; Mrs. Bardwell gave two or three claps in the middle of it ; I am sure of that, but that was all ; Mrs. Bardwell went out of the room before the clapping finished, and gave the gong to Miss Sullivan to finish orders ; I saw Mrs. Bardwell go into the class-room.*

*By Mrs. Bardwell* : You had not the gong in your hand all the time ; you put it on the table ; you took it up from the table, and gave it to Miss Sullivan after you had given two or three claps.

ELIZABETH STEDMAN.

21. *Statement of Eva Wethered* :—I am a pupil in Upper Fourth Class and am 14 years old ; I was present when the girls clapped hands last week ; about 12:30 Mrs. Bardwell was giving the orders when Lizzie Stedman went over to the table and brought the letter to Mrs. Bardwell, who said, " Girls, I have received a letter to say that I am thoroughly exonerated from all blame, and that Mr. Rooney is to leave the school ;" then Emily Fletcher, Alma Ashmore, Lizzie Stedman, and I began to clap, and the others joined in ; I could not say whether all clapped ; no one told me to clap ; we clapped of our own accord, and the others joined in after one or two claps ; Mrs. Bardwell *might have given one clap* but I did not see it ; she did not clap before we began ; I am not sure *whether she clapped or not* ; Mrs. Bardwell went out of the room into the class-room while we were clapping.

EVA WETHERED.

22. *Statement of Miss Alma Ashmore* :—I am a pupil in the Upper Fourth Class, and am over twelve years of age ; I was in the school when the girls clapped hands on Thursday, 11th instant ; about 12:30 the orders were being given, and just before the last order Mrs. Bardwell had a letter in her hand, and told us that she had been exonerated from all blame, and that Mr. Rooney was to be removed to another school ; Lizzie Stedman, Emily Fletcher, Lily Cunneen, Eva Wethered, and I then began to clap, and most of the others joined in ; nobody told us to clap ; we began it ; *Mrs. Bardwell clapped a few times after it was begun* ; I am not sure if she remained in the room till the clapping was done ; I think Mrs. Bardwell went from the main room into one of the class-rooms.

*By Mr. Rooney* : No one has spoken to me or to the class in my presence about the clapping ; we did not sing immediately after the clapping ; I am almost sure there was no singing.

ALMA ASHMORE.

*Statement of Miss Lizzie Cox* :—I am in Fifth Class, and am thirteen-and-a-half years of age ; I was in the school when the girls clapped hands last week ; I don't remember Mrs. Bardwell saying anything to the school before the girls clapped hands.

LIZZIE COX.

*Statement of Miss Lily Cunneen* :—I am in Fifth Class and am fifteen years of age ; I was not present in school when the girls clapped hands :

L. CUNNEEN.

*Statement of Miss Monica Brown* :—I am in Upper Fourth Class, and am over fifteen years of age ; I was in school one day when the girls clapped hands ; Mrs. Bardwell had a paper in her hand, and *I think she said that this was a glorious triumph, but I am not sure of that ; she said that Mr. Rooney was to leave the school ; I don't remember her saying that she had been cleared or exonerated from all blame ; no one told us to clap ; I did not clap, as I knew nothing about it ; I was only about a month in school then ; I think Mrs. Bardwell clapped with the girls ; I don't think she commenced it.*

*By Mr. Rooney* : *I saw Mrs. Bardwell clap some ; Miss Sullivan said after the clapping, " Now, girls, after this good news we will sing ' Chime of Bells ' " ; we sang a little, but all did not join in.*

MONICA BROWN.

26. *Statement of Mabel Harris* :—I am a pupil in the Upper Third Class, and am thirteen years of age ; I was at school in the class-room when the girls clapped hands one day last week ; Miss Hall was in the class-room ; Mrs. Bardwell came into the class-room, and had a letter in her hand ; she said, " I am exonerated from all blame, and I am to remain at the school " ; she then said, " Those who wish to clap may clap as the others did in the main room " ; we clapped then—a good few of us ; Mrs. Bardwell did not commence to clap ; we began ourselves ; *Mrs. Bardwell did not clap any—not in the class-room ; she then passed on to the other class-room, and did not say anything more ; I did not hear Mrs. Bardwell say anything about Mr. Rooney being sent away ; I did not hear Mrs. Bardwell say that all who were glad Mr. Rooney was going away were to clap hands.*

*By Mr. Rooney* : I did not hear Mrs. Bardwell mention your name that day in the class-room.

MABEL HARRIS.

27. *Statement of Miss Rosa Franklin* :—I am a pupil in the upper fourth class, and am about 13 years of age ; I was present in the main schoolroom when the girls clapped hands last week ; Mrs. Bardwell, about 12.30, had a letter in her hand, and read a little bit out of the letter ; she said she was exonerated from all blame, and that Mr. Rooney was to leave the school ; then the girls in upper fourth and fifth classes commenced to clap ; all did not clap ; no one told them to clap ; *I saw Mrs. Bardwell clapping with the girls ; I am sure of that ; she just gave one or two claps ;* she then went out of the room ; I did not hear anyone tell the girls to sing, but they began "Chime of Bells."

*By Mr. Rooney* : No one spoke to me about coming here to-day ; I asked my father's permission last night ; I told Mrs. Bardwell since I came back from dinner about it ; Mrs. Bardwell spoke to me, and said that Mr. Rooney was a friend of father's, and that he (my father) objected to me coming down ; I then told her that my father gave me leave last night to come down if called upon ; my father objected to let me come at the recent investigation ; he did not tell Mrs. Bardwell so, so far as I know ; I knew what this investigation was about yesterday ; Emily Fletcher told me about it ; Miss Sullivan did not speak to me about it.

*By Mrs. Bardwell* : I met you in the porch outside the girls' stairs as I was coming back from dinner ; the girls were marching up ; you did not ask me to come here.

ROSE FRANKLIN.

28. *Statement of Sophia Bremner* :—I am in the upper fourth class, and will be 13 years old next November ; I was in the main room on the day the girls clapped hands, about 12.30 ; Mrs. Bardwell told us that she had got a letter, that she was freed from all blame, and that Mr. Rooney was going away ; no one told the girls to clap hands ; they began themselves ; *I did not see Mrs. Bardwell clap hands along with the girls ; I was looking at her, and did not see her do it ;* the girls sang after the clapping ; I did not hear anyone tell them.

SOPHIA BREMNER.

29. *Statement of Miss Florence Cunneen* :—I am in upper third class, and I am 13 years old ; I was in school when the girls clapped hands on Thursday, 11th inst. ; Mrs. Bardwell came into the *class-room* where I was with my teacher, Miss Hall ; she told us that Mr. Rooney was going to leave school, and the girls commenced to *clap hands themselves ; no one spoke to us about clapping hands, I am quite sure of that ;* I did not hear Mrs. Bardwell say anything about being exonerated from all blame, or that she had received a letter from the Minister ; I never heard Mrs. Bardwell say, "Now, clap hands all who are glad that Mr. Rooney is going away."

*By Mrs. Bardwell* : We clapped our hands because we were pleased that you were to remain.

*By Mr. Rooney* : No one spoke to me about this inquiry to-day.

FLORENCE CUNNEEN.

## No. 8.

### Sydney E. District.

#### Memorandum of Inspector to the District Inspector.

Crown-street Sup. P. S.

I have received the complaints attached :—

1. Mr. Rooney accuses Mrs. Bardwell of getting up a conspiracy.
2. Miss Thompson complains of harsh treatment from Mrs. Bardwell.
- \*3. Mrs. Bardwell complains of Miss Lee.
- \*4. " " " Thompson.
- \*5. " " " Thew.
6. Mr. Rooney " Mrs. Bardwell.
7. Mr. Roberts " "
8. Mr. Collins " "
9. Mr. Bohrsman " "
10. Miss Thew " "
11. Miss Lee " "

I desire the instructions of the Department.

R. N. MORRIS.

15/8/81.

\*These papers have been detached and forwarded with Mrs. Bardwell's letter of 12th instant, withdrawing complaints contained in them.—J. M'C., 15/8/81.

Chief Inspector :—I beg to forward the above papers, and to ask for instructions respecting them. In connection with the recent inquiry I understand that Mrs. Bardwell objected to me and certain other Inspectors conducting the inquiry, appealed specially to the Minister on the subject, and asked that you should preside at the investigation.

That appeal having been sustained, I do not feel myself at liberty to conduct any inquiry in which Mrs. Bardwell is concerned, and *I would respectfully request the decision of the Minister as to whether I am to proceed with the inquiries into the various matters of complaint stated in these papers.*—B.C., 15/8/81. J.M'C.

Under Secretary :—I should be glad to receive the Minister's instructions on the point raised by Mr. District Inspector M'Credie.—B.C., 16/8/81.

## No. 9.

The Head Master of Crown-street Superior Public School to Inspector R. N. Morris,  
complaining of the conduct of the Mistress of the Girls' Department.

Sir,

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 6 August, 1881.

I have the honor to bring under your notice the conduct during the recent week of the Mistress of the Girls' Department. It is my duty to visit the Girls' and the Infants' Departments at least once a day, to see that the teachers are at their posts, and that they are observing the time-table. During the week, on the occasions of my visits to the girls' school, I found Mrs. Bardwell sitting at a table, and a teacher who is in temporary attendance giving lessons to the fifth or highest class.

It appears that this teacher, lately a student in training, has been giving all the lessons to the fifth class since the midwinter vacation. She complained to me, as head-master, that Mrs. Bardwell has treated her badly. I advised her to complain to the inspector.

During the recent investigation the charge of rudeness preferred against me by Mrs. Bardwell was supported by the assertion that when the girls stood on my entrance to the department I made signs for them to be seated. During Mrs. Bardwell's absence in July I daily visited the girls' department, and intimated to the pupils that they need not stand. When Mrs. Bardwell returned to her duties on the 1st of August, she informed the girls that they were not to stand when Mr. Rooney came into the room. In September last Mrs. Bardwell gave strict orders to the girls to stand when Mr. Rooney came into the school, as he was a gentleman deserving the highest respect. She gave this order without my knowledge.

On the 5th instant Mrs. M. C. Bohrsman complained to me, as the head-master, that she had an interview with Mrs. Bardwell about what she conceived to be the harsh treatment of her daughter. During this interview Mrs. Bardwell grossly insulted her. I told Mrs. Bohrsman that I would forward to the proper officer any complaint she wished to make.

On the same day Mrs. J. Collins, of Albion-street, complained to me that she had been grossly insulted by Mrs. Bardwell. It appears from Mrs. Collins' statement that when I visited the girls' department that morning, some of the fifth class girls stood up. Mrs. Bardwell called them out of the class, and desired Miss Hall, the second assistant, to punish them; they got four strokes each with the cane, although they said that they acted in accordance with the wishes of their parents. Mrs. Bardwell told Mrs. Collins that I was not deserving of any mark of respect by the children; that the sons of Mrs. Collins were in very bad hands, and that Sir John Robertson will back her, Mrs. Bardwell, out in all she will do.

Mrs. Bardwell left her duties on Friday afternoon without informing me; she does not sign the time of her arrival and departure in the Teachers' Time-book.

I have also the honor to draw your attention to the fact of Mrs. Bardwell telling the pupils of the girls' school to bring money in order to give a testimonial to Miss Sullivan, stating that even a pound each would not be too much to subscribe for a testimonial to such a noble character as Miss M. Sullivan. Some teachers have asked me if they were compelled to collect the subscriptions, and I informed them that I would place the matter before the Inspector.

During the recent investigation, Miss Booth deposed that Mrs. Bardwell said in the school-room "She would go through hell-fire before she would be put upon." This charge was not supported by any other witness, but now I have to inform you, that Miss Esther Chandler, Mistress of the Infants' Department, Public School, Mudgee, has stated that she was present when Mrs. Bardwell used the above expression.

I deem it a duty to lay these statements before you in order that you may inform the Hon. the Minister for Public Instruction of the unpleasant state of things existing in the Girls' Department of the Crown-street S. P. School.

I have, &c.,

JOHN P. ROONEY.

## No. 10.

Miss Isabella Thew to Inspector R. N. Morris.

Sir,

Crown-street Public School, 8 August, 1881.

I have the honor to inform you of the treatment I have received during the past week from the Head-Mistress of the Crown-street Public School. I have had entire charge of the fifth class, and tried to instruct the girls to the best of my abilities, which, I am sorry to say, were made very little of by the Head-Mistress. On Thursday I wished to give a quiet lesson instead of an Object lesson, on account of my painful arm; she would not even allow me, but sat down and watched the lesson, and afterwards ridiculed it.

I have, &c.,

ISABELLA THEW.

## No. 11.

Miss Emma Lee to The Head Master.

Sir,

Public School, Crown-street, 10 August, 1881.

1. I beg to state that I have to help to dust the whole of the furniture in the Girls' Department every morning.

2. Also to state that I am only allowed from 1 to 1.10 p.m. for my lunch.

1. Is it part of a pupil-teacher's duties to do this dusting?

2. May I have more time allowed me for my lunch?

I have, &c.,

EMMA LEE.

B.C., Inspector. The Head Master wishes to receive instructions concerning the questions asked by Miss Lee.—JOHN P. ROONEY, 10/8/81.

## No. 12.

## No. 12.

## Mr. J. P. Rooney to The Inspector of Public Schools.

Sir, Superior Public School, Crown-street, 9 August, 1881.  
I have the honor to forward you the accompanying letters, in order that they may be brought under the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Public Instruction.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

## Mr. J. Roberts to The Head Master, Crown-street Public School.

Sir, 42, Botany-street, S. Hills, 8 August, 1881.  
My daughter came home on Friday evening complaining to me that her teacher, Mrs. Bardwell, had given her the cane because she had been listening to some girls in the seat behind her speaking, and also punished her by sending her with Mr. Bohrsmann's daughter into lower fourth; I told her this morning when going to school to go back into her old class, which is fifth, and Mrs. Bardwell, to show her spiteful disposition, told her to go into lower third and to remain there until she writes an apology to her teacher, which I will never allow her to do for that reason; and I beg to inform you that unless she is placed in the fifth class again I shall take further steps in the matter—that I will not allow Mrs. Bardwell or any other teacher to illuse or show their nasty tempers, which she has done in this case, not only to my daughter but to several others in the same school; hoping that you will lay this complaint before the Inspectors when they visit the School, so that it may be investigated,

I remain, &c.,  
JOHN ROBERTS.

## Mr. J. Collins to The Head Master, Crown-street Public School.

Dear Sir, 188, Albion-street, S. H., Sydney, 8 August, 1881.  
I regret exceedingly that I have to complain of the unseemingly behaviour of Madame Bardwell towards my daughter Ethel on Friday last without the slightest provocation.

It appears that when Madame Bardwell first took charge of the Crown-street School she made it a rule (in the fifth class) that all the girls should stand when you *first* entered the room (daily), but on Thursday she thought proper to countermand that order and at the same time spoke of you in a disrespectful manner. I could see no reason for her doing so unless it is the difference now existing between her and yourself, as my son has been under you since you took charge of the school and I consider you have always acted as a gentleman and taken great interest in the boys, consequently the same respect was due to you as had hitherto been shown you. My daughter with other girls in her class took the same view of the matter and stood as usual, when she was called out and severely caned at Madame Bardwell's orders by a teacher.

Mrs. Collins called to see Madame Bardwell on the matter, and the only reason she could give for caning was that she stood against her orders, and that you were not worthy to stand for. Mrs. C. told her that should it occur again she would report her to head-quarters, when she remarked that she did not care who reported her as Sir John Robertson would always stand by her, and ordered her out of the room.

Now I can scarcely think that statement to be true; if so, the sooner an alteration is made the better it will be for the school.

You will please hand this letter to the Inspector, who I am certain will give it his earliest attention.

I am, &c.,  
JOSEPH COLLINS.

## No. 13.

## The Head Master, Crown-street Public School, to The Inspector of Schools.

Sir, Superior Public School, Crown-street, 8 August, 1881.  
I have the honor to forward you the accompanying letter which Mr. Bohrsmann wishes to have placed before the Hon. the Minister for Public Instruction.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

## Mr. M. C. Bohrsmann to The Head Master, Crown-street Public School.

Dear Sir, 39, Oxford-street, Sydney, 8 August, 1881.  
I beg most respectfully to call your attention to an act of cruel injustice perpetrated on my daughter, Miss Altona Bohrsmann, aged 14, by Mrs. Bardwell, the Mistress of Crown-street Public School. The circumstances are as follows:—

At the opening of the school on Friday morning, the 5th instant, at the sound of the gong the girls had to show their slates, which my daughter did in precisely the same manner as all the other girls of the fifth class, when Mrs. Bardwell ordered my daughter to show her slate, which she was already doing, but in compliance with Mrs. Bardwell's request she raised it still higher. Mrs. B. again repeated her order, at which my daughter raised her slate still higher, it being then considerably above the other slates in her class. After which Mrs. B. again repeated the same order, and my daughter in a respectful manner answered, "I am holding my slate up, Madam," which appellation Mrs. B. always insists on being addressed by; she immediately ordered her out on the floor, and subjected her to the indignity of the cane. I may state that my daughter is at all times most obedient and attentive, and her character is well known from infancy to a number of teachers, among whom are Mrs. M'Taggart, Mrs. Allingham, and Miss Clarke; and no teacher has ever administered corporal punishment to her until this woman has done it, for the purpose of degrading her, the cause of which I will hereafter state.

When my daughter came home at noon, and related what had occurred, Mrs. Bohrsmann went to the school to make inquiries. She first interviewed Miss Thew, the teacher of the fifth class, who stated that Miss Bohrsmann had held up her slate at the sound of the gong the same as all the other pupils; also inquired

inquired from a number of girls of the same class, all giving the same evidence as what I have already stated. Mrs. Bohrsmann then interviewed Mrs. Bardwell, and asked the reason of the punishment, and was answered—"insubordination;" to which Mrs. Bohrsmann replied, "If I bring you the teacher, who was presiding over her class at the time, and a number of the girls who was sitting around her, who state that she held up her slate in a proper manner, will you then consider the punishment unjust?" And she answered, "No, I will not. If you brought all the world I would not care, I have my senses, and if you are not satisfied with my treatment of your daughter you had better take her away." At the reopening of the school in the afternoon, without any possibility of my daughter having given cause of offence, Mrs. Bardwell publicly demoted her into the fourth class, and afterwards announced, any girls whom she had demoted that day would have to write a humble apology to her before she would allow them to return to their class.

I beg to state that I can see no other cause for this unpardonable cruelty but revenge, my daughter having been a witness at the late investigation held at Crown-street School; and if the truth was detrimental to Mrs. Bardwell's reputation, I shall submit to no injustice on that account, and therefore seek an investigation, as I shall not comply with her request to remove my daughter from that school. The public are under the impression that those schools are for the benefit of the children, not the teachers; and our district is in no small degree surprised that a teacher should be kept in the Public Service who can grind her teeth at her pupils and stamp and foam with rage.

An immediate investigation will much oblige, or I shall most certainly deal with the case myself, as my daughter is not safe in the hands of such a woman.

I am, &c.,  
M. C. BOHRSMANN.

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No. 14.

Mrs. Bardwell to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir, Nandamann House, Ocean-street, Woollahra, 4 August, 1881.

Since the inquiry into the matters at issue between Mr. Rooney and myself, my position in the Crown-street School has become well-nigh intolerable; the junior teachers disregard my directions with impunity, and even treat me with personal discourtesy; I am, therefore, anxious respecting the general discipline of the school, which is likely to be seriously affected by the example set by the teachers in question; my health, never very strong, suffers greatly from these causes, and gives signs of breaking down altogether; I, therefore, hope that for these reasons I may be excused for inquiring whether any decision has been arrived at by Sir John Robertson respecting the late inquiry. If once that decision were given, and I were relieved of suspense, I should feel better able to cope with the difficulties of my position, and more content to struggle against the adverse circumstances which now embarrass my efforts as a teacher in the Service. I trust I have not done wrong in addressing this letter to you, as, in my present distress, I could think of no other course likely to accomplish the object I have in view.

I have, &c.,  
S. M. BARDWELL,

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No. 15.

Mr. M. C. Bohrsmann to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Dear Sir, 39, Oxford-street, Sydney, August 6, 1881.

I beg most respectfully to call your attention to an act of cruel injustice perpetrated on my daughter, Miss Altona Bohrsmann, aged 14, by Mrs. Bardwell, the Mistress of Crown-street Public School.

The circumstances are as follows:—

At the opening of the school on Friday morning, the 5th inst., at the sound of the gong the girls had to show their slates, which my daughter did in precisely the same manner as all the other girls of the fifth class, when Mrs. Bardwell ordered my daughter to show her slate, which she was already doing, but in compliance with Mrs. Bardwell's request she raised it still higher. Mrs. B. again repeated her order, at which my daughter raised her slate still higher, it being then considerably above the other slates in her class, after which Mrs. B. again repeated the same order, and my daughter in a respectful manner answered, "I am holding my slate up, Madam," which appellation Mrs. Bardwell always insists on being addressed by. She immediately ordered her out on the floor, and subjected her to the indignity of the cane. I may state that my daughter is at all times most obedient and attentive, and her character is well known from infancy to a number of teachers, among whom are Mrs. McTaggart, Miss Clarke, and Mrs. Halingham, and no teacher has ever administered corporal punishment to her until this woman has done it, for the purpose of degrading her, the cause of which I will hereafter state. When my daughter came home at noon and related what had occurred, Mrs. Bohrsmann went to the school to make inquiries. She first interviewed Miss Thew, the teacher of the fifth class, who stated that Miss Bohrsmann had held up her slate at the sound of the gong the same as all the other pupils; also inquired from a number of girls of the same class, all giving the same evidence as what I have already stated. Mrs. Bohrsmann then interviewed Mrs. Bardwell, and asked the reason of the punishment, and was answered, "insubordination"; to which Mrs. Bohrsmann replied—"If I bring you the teacher who was presiding over her class at the time, and a number of the girls who was sitting around her, who state that she held up her slate in a proper manner, will you then consider the punishment unjust?" and she answered—"No, I will not, if you brought all the world I would not care; I have my senses, and if you are not satisfied with my treatment of your daughter you had better take her away." At the reopening of the school in the afternoon, without any possibility of my daughter having giving cause of offence, Mrs. Bardwell publicly demoted her into the fourth class, and afterwards announced—any girls whom she had demoted that day would have to write a humble apology to her before she would allow them to return to their class. I beg to state that I can see no other cause for this unpardonable cruelty but revenge; my daughter having been a witness at the late investigation held at Crown-street School; and if the truth was detrimental to Mrs. Bardwell's reputation, I shall submit to no injustice on that account, and therefore seek an investigation, as I shall not comply with her request to remove my daughter from that school, the public

being under the impression that those schools are for the benefit of the children—not the teachers, and our district is in no small degree surprised that a teacher should be kept in the Public Service who can grind her teeth at her pupils and stamp and foam with rage.

An immediate investigation will much oblige, or I shall most certainly deal with the case myself, as my daughter is not safe in the hands of such a woman.

I am, &c.

M. C. BOHRSMANN.

No. 16.

Mr. F. Phillips to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Holt's-terrace, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, 10 August, 1881.

I do myself the honor to bring under your notice the following matter :—

Two of my girls, who attend the Public School, Crown-street, have, since they first joined, nearly three years back, been in the habit—with the concurrence of the present as well as of previous Mistresses—of leaving the school on Tuesday and Friday afternoons at 3:30, for the purpose of attending music lessons which they receive elsewhere, but yesterday I received the enclosed note which you will observe puts a stop to the practice. I saw Mr. Rooney this morning; he informs me he gave no such order, and subsequently I interviewed Mrs. Bardwell, who stated complaints had been made of noises on the stairs, which could only arise at the times when children leave outside the recognized school hours for dismissal, but admitted that she did not believe my children made any noise, as they were always well-behaved, and I am sure, from what my girls tell me, they leave the room and building on these occasions in an orderly manner, so that my children are to suffer in one portion of their education for no fault of theirs.

As I fail to see any reasonable grounds for the issue of an order preventing their leaving, and as I feel persuaded such order would never have been issued but for the great want of unanimity which prevails between the Head-master and Mistress, of which I satisfied myself in my interview this morning, and which absence of harmony (to use a mild expression) I may be permitted to say cannot, I think, but be prejudicial to the interests of the school,—I respectfully request that the children may be permitted to leave as hitherto, as it is not convenient for their music teacher to fix another and later hour.

I have, &c.,

FRED. PHILLIPS.

[Enclosure.]

Mrs. Bardwell presents compliments to Mrs. Phillips, and begs to say that, as Mr. Rooney has complained of the girls being disorderly on the stairs, she cannot for the future allow girls home during the hours of teaching; as she cannot spare a teacher to see that they go quietly down the stairs at such times.

Public School, Crown-street, 9 August, 1881.

No. 17.

The Head Master, Crown-street Public School, to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Superior Public School, Crown-street, Sydney, 18 August, 1881.

I have the honor to forward you the accompanying communication, and respectfully request that you will comply with Mr. Brown's wishes, by laying his letter before the Hon. the Minister for Public Instruction.

I have, &c.,

JOHN P. ROONEY.

Jas. T. Brown to J. P. Rooney, Esq., Principal Teacher, Crown-street Public School.

Sir,

55, Waterloo-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, 15 August, 1881.

I beg to bring under the notice of the Minister for Public Instruction the conduct of Mrs. Bardwell, Head Mistress of the above school, towards my youngest daughter, Edith Brown, in using language very unbecoming in a person in her position. The language I complain of was used on the 12th August, and was as follows: "She is a low, lounging, sneaking young monkey"; also, "What are those three dirty, sneaking characters doing here." My daughter at the time was acting monitress.

You will oblige by forwarding this letter to the Minister for Public Instruction, requesting his early attention to the matter.

I remain, &c.,

JAS. T. BROWN.

No. 18.

Sergeant Frederick Lee to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

131 Liverpool-street, Sydney, 20 August, 1881.

Mrs. Bardwell, at Crown-street Public School, has stated in the presence and hearing of J. M'Credie, Esq., District Inspector, and the Head Master, the following:—"Miss Lee has been convicted of making false statements at the late investigation."

My daughter denies this, and I have now, as her father, to ask the Minister for Public Instruction whether he so convicted my daughter or not, in his decision on the matters recently investigated in the above school.

I have, &c.,

SERGEANT FREDERICK LEE.

59

## No. 19.

Mrs. Bardwell to R. N. Morris, Esq., District Inspector.

Sir,

Public School, Crown-street, 3 June 1881.

I have the honour to acquaint you that this day I called the attention of Miss Lee, pupil teacher in this Department, to the fact that at that time, about 1.50 p.m., it was her duty to be in the play-ground, and I directed her to proceed thither. She at first disputed the correctness of my view, and before carrying out my directions said: "I will report you (or this), madam."

This communication is addressed to you in consequence of the Head Master declining to receive it.

I have the honor, &c.,  
S. M. BARDWELL.

Miss Lee, for explanation.—R.N.M., 6/8/81.

Sir,

On the 3rd of June I was on duty from 12.30 until 2 p.m., with the exception of three minutes. My duty on the play-ground terminated at 1.10 p.m. I then went up stairs to have my lunch, and on the way met Mrs. Bardwell, who told me I ought to be on the play-ground. I replied, "You told me, madam, that I was to take Miss Bates' place in the play-ground." She then told me she would report me, to which I replied, "I can answer to the report, madam."

Sir, I beg to call your attention to the fact that on that morning I was a witness against Mrs. Bardwell.

I have the honor, &c.,  
EMMA LEE.

## No. 20.

Mrs. Bardwell to R. N. Morris, Esq., District Inspector.

Sir,

Public School, Crown-street, 2nd August, 1881.

I have the honor to acquaint you that this day I had occasion to find fault with Miss Thompson for wilful neglect of duty, and that in accordance with the fact already proved against that young lady that she had repeatedly grimaced at me before my school; and also in accordance with the fact proved against Mr. Rooney, that he advocated that Teachers should stand out from me, grin, mock, and make fun of me; Miss Thompson not only sneered at me before my own pupils this day, but also before what ever Public then might have been present to see her in the space allotted to the Public School children in Hyde Park.

I have, &c.,  
S. M. BARDWELL.

Miss Thompson, for explanation.—R.N.M., 6/8/81.

## No. 21.

Miss Sara H. Thomson to R. N. Morris, Esq., District Inspector.

Sir,

Crown-street Public School, 8 August, 1881.

Regarding the attached complaint against me, by Mrs. Bardwell, I have the honor to report as follows:—

Mrs. Bardwell charges me with wilful neglect of duty, but withholds any explanation of such, therefore, I can only say in reply that the charge was unfounded.

Mrs. Bardwell refers to a charge *proven* against me of having "grimaced" at her before the school. I beg to state, in reply, that I have never committed such an offence.

Mrs. Bardwell concludes by accusing me with sneering at her in Hyde Park before the pupils and the public. When Mrs. Bardwell addressed me, I was involuntarily smiling with the girls at the confusion and crushing around. Mrs. Bardwell called to me loudly by name, in the hearing of the general public and teachers and pupils of other schools, in such a tone and manner as to make me ill for the day.

I have, &c.,  
SARA H. THOMSON.

## No. 22.

Mrs. S. M. Bardwell to R. N. Morris, Esq., District Inspector.

Sir,

Crown-street Public School, 2 August, 1881.

I have the honor to acquaint you that this day I called the attention of Miss Thew, supernumerary in this department, to the fact that she slighted my orders during the marching of the children through the street; that she absented herself from duty until when I had assembled most of the children for home; and that then she sneered at me and refused to obey my orders.

This communication is addressed to you for obvious reasons.

I have, &c.,  
S. M. BARDWELL.

Miss Thew for explanation.—R.N.M., 6/8/81.

## No. 23.

Miss Isabella Thew to R. N. Morris, Esq., Inspector.

Sir,

I am sorry to state that the accusation brought against me by Mrs. Bardwell is totally devoid of truth. It was an utter impossibility to keep the girls together in such a crowd, but we all did the best we could. Several of the girls clung to me, and we were pushed very roughly and hurt through the enclosure. I afterwards tried several times to find the remainder of the girls and teachers, but did not succeed. About 3 o'clock I walked a little way up the park with some of the girls who had kept near me, and who were then going home, and afterwards turned round and searched for the last time and came upon the girls assembled ready to go home. The Head Mistress directed me to "Go and look for more girls." I did so, and returned with two. She again ordered me away to look; I did so, and returned to tell her that several girls were going home with their parents. She called out to me before the girls, "Have I a name?" I replied, "Yes." "What is it?" she asked. I said, "Mrs. Bardwell." She then said that she wanted her name used in future and proper respect shown, which I have always done, and always been taught to do. When on our way home she requested me to take the end of the line. I complied with her request, and tried to do my best in keeping the girls well up in the ranks, considering they were tired after the day. All at once she stopped and called out to me, "Miss Thew, you may go home, I'll report you, you are not doing your duty." I replied in a quiet ladylike manner, "Well, Mrs. Bardwell, I am trying to do my best." She then said before all the girls, "Give me none of your impudence; I'll report you."

I have, &amp;c.

ISABELLA THEW.

## No. 24.

Mrs. S. M. Bardwell to E. Johnson, Esq., Chief Inspector.

Sir,

Public School, Crown-street, 12 August, 1881.

I have complained of the misconduct of Miss Lee, Miss Thompson, and Miss Thew, teachers in this department, and am prepared to prove my charges against them as true; but as the large questions at issue are now settled, I have no desire to injure those young teachers by pursuing my charges, especially as I believe they were instigated by others higher in position in the Service, and as I trust they may behave properly to me for the future. With your permission I therefore beg to withdraw my letters of complaint.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

Dist. Insp. M'Credie. For report in connection with papers understood to be in the hands of Mr. Insp. Morris. Very urgent.—E.J. B.C., 13/8/81. Chief Inspector.—The letters of complaint referred to by Mrs. Bardwell are hereto attached, together with the explanations already furnished by the teachers complained of. It will be observed from these explanations that Misses Lee, Thompson, and Thew do not by any means acknowledge themselves guilty of neglect of duty or any improper conduct. *I would recommend* that Mrs. Bardwell be allowed to withdraw her letters, and that the young ladies complained of be informed of the fact.—J.M.C., B.C., 15/8/81. Under Secretary,—I concur.—E.J., B.C., 16/8/81.

## No. 25.

Mr. J. P. Rooney to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 12 August, 1881.

In reply to memorandum (No. 81-6,757) I most respectfully beg leave to lay before you the following statement, hoping that you may take into consideration the facts contained herein.

The memorandum states :—

- (a.) That "Sir John Robertson is of opinion that the complaint as to the management of the Girls' Department relates to matters with which it is the especial province of the Inspector to deal, and in which your interference was wholly uncalled for."

I have the honor to bring under your notice that in the Instructions to Principal Teachers of Schools of more than one Department the following rules are laid down :—

1. The Principal Teacher will keep a teachers' time-book, and will see that all teachers enter therein the time of their arrival and departure from school.

As Mrs. Bardwell did not comply with this rule it was my duty to report her.

3. He (the Principal Teacher) will visit the other departments once a day at least, to ascertain that the teachers are at their posts.

You will see that absence from duty was a cause for my reporting Mrs. Bardwell.

2. "Persons visiting the school or calling upon teachers should, in the first instance, be brought to the Principal Teacher."

Mrs. Bardwell never paid any attention to this rule.

6. "He (the Principal Teacher) will see that all the teachers under his supervision conform to the rules and regulations, and will report all cases of misconduct or inefficiency occurring among the subordinate teachers."

Under this rule I have reported Mrs. Bardwell for non-compliance with the rules and regulations, and, further, for bad spelling and composition, which I think constitute inefficiency, and which, in the best interests of the Department, I thought should be exposed.

12. "The Principal Teacher will register all children applying for admission"

Mrs. Bardwell took this office upon herself in her own department.



13. "During recesses, he (the Principal Teacher) will take proper measures to see that due provision is made for the oversight of the several play-grounds. Principal Teachers and heads of Departments are expected to take part in play-ground duty."

As Mrs. Bardwell did not assist me in carrying out any part of these instructions I had to report her.

14. "He (the Principal Teacher) will receive and investigate all complaints from parents and others. It is expected that he will consider such complaints; that he will in all cases endeavour to ascertain whether they be well founded; and that he will afford the redress which their nature may require or suggest."

Numerous complaints against Mrs. Bardwell were made to me, both by teachers and parents, and I was bound under this rule to hear the complaints and advise. To such advice Mrs. Bardwell would not attend, and I therefore had to report.

- (b.) That "Sir John considers that you must be held responsible for the waste of time and derangement of school business, &c."

No one can regret more than I do the waste of time, but I do not think it can be wholly chargeable to me. When I reported Mrs. Bardwell I did not for a moment imagine that the investigation would last more than two days; and I feel convinced that, had it not been for the presence of a lawyer and Mr. John Davies, the Chief Inspector would have gone through the whole case in a day and a half.

- (c.) In connection with the concluding paragraph of the memorandum conveying an expression of your disapproval of the indelicacy of my apparently unnecessary allusion, in a communication to Mrs. Bardwell, to filth in the water-closets of the Girls' School, I beg to refer you to the following copy of that communication:—

Public School, Crown-street, 11 May, 1881.

Memorandum from the Head Master to Mrs. Bardwell, Mistress of the Girls' Department.

Out-houses, Condition of.

A COMPLAINT has been lodged at the Town Hall concerning the state of the out-houses in connection with the Girls' School. On examining them, with an Inspector of Nuisances sent to report on the matter, I found the wooden partitions in a dirty condition and covered in many places with obscene writing.

JOHN P. ROONEY,  
Head Master.

And I most respectfully submit that there was no other way—more gentlemanly—in which attention could be called to an existing nuisance, to which for the sake of the purity of the girls, calculated to be defiled by such obscenity, attention had imperatively to be called.

And now, in conclusion, I would respectfully ask you for these reasons to reconsider your decision. I have been for thirty years a teacher, and during that time no teacher has ever entered a complaint against me. I have ever striven so to do my duty as to win the approbation of those in authority over me, and till now I have always succeeded. And I trust you will now reconsider the decision you have given in this case.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN P. ROONEY.

Under Secretary.—E.J., B.C., 15/8/81.

No. 26.

Mr. J. P. Rooney to The Chief Inspector.

Sir,

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 13 August, 1881.  
I respectfully request that you will inform me of the result of the investigation of the charges preferred against me by Mrs. Bardwell in the month of May last.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN P. ROONEY.

Under Secretary,—I have not yet been informed of the Minister's decision in this case.—  
E.J., B.C., 15/8/81.

(3.)

## Copy of Instruction to Principal Teachers issued 29th February, 1879.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

*Instructions to Principal Teachers.*

THE following Instructions, issued for the information and guidance of principal teachers of Schools which consist of more than one department, are also to be acted upon, as far as practicable, by heads of departments, and by teachers generally.

1. The principal teacher will keep a teacher's time book, and will see that all teachers enter therein the time of their arrival at and departure from school.
2. He will report to the Inspector all teachers absent from duty without leave, and those who are habitually unpunctual. Leave of absence for half a day may be granted by the Inspector.

3. He will visit the other school departments once a day at least, to ascertain that the teachers are at their posts and are observing the Time-table. He will see that all documents required by the regulations are exhibited in their proper places, and that the school records are properly at hand in some convenient spot. It is not intended that he shall interfere with the teaching, the discipline, or the internal management of the other departments, nor is he at liberty to remove children therefrom to his own department without the sanction of the Inspector; but he is empowered to decide questions relating to the general order and routine of the entire school, subject to appeal to higher authority.

4. He will receive all letters addressed to teachers at the school, and will deliver them to the owners after the pupils are dismissed. At the same time, he will impress upon teachers that their having letters addressed to them at the school is an inconvenient arrangement justified only by urgent circumstances. Letters intended for pupils or pupil-teachers are to be handed to the principal teacher, who will forward such communications to the parents of the persons concerned, but letters from this office may be dealt with in the same manner as teachers' letters.

5. Persons visiting the school or calling upon teachers should in the first instance be brought to the principal teacher.

6. He will see that all the teachers under his supervision conform to the Council's rules and regulations, and will report any breach thereof. He will further report all cases of misconduct or inefficiency occurring among the subordinate teachers. Each teacher should keep a copy of the Council's published regulations, to be exhibited when required by the principal teacher.

7. He will note the methods employed and the discipline maintained by the several teachers in his own department, and will have power to interfere whenever he may consider either to be defective.

8. Keeping in view regulation 97, the principal teacher will divide the school, if containing four or more classes, into sections, each containing two classes; and will place in charge of each section an assistant teacher, who, when the staff admits, will be aided by a pupil-teacher.

9. When a subordinate teacher relinquishes the charge of a class or section, it should be examined by the Inspector, or principal teacher, in the presence of the outgoing teacher and his successor. A record of the condition of the class or section, as elicited by such examination, should be entered in the Lesson Register and be attested by the signatures of all the parties concerned.

10. A similar course should be followed with respect to the materials used by the class or section that had been placed in charge of the outgoing teacher.

11. Corporal punishment must not be inflicted except by the principal teacher, or—in his presence and under his direction and responsibility—by an assistant teacher. Pupil teachers are under no circumstances to be permitted to inflict corporal punishment. This rule is to apply equally to Girls' and to Infants' Schools or Departments, the head teachers in which will exercise the same powers as principal teachers. Careful attention must be paid to regulation 80, which provides that corporal punishment "should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases." The frequent infliction of such punishment cannot but be regarded as evidence of a teacher's want of proper disciplinary power. The boxing of pupils' ears is strictly forbidden: any teacher who offends in this regard will incur the Council's extreme displeasure. It must be distinctly understood that *all* instances of corporal punishment are to be recorded. (Regulation 80.) A book for that purpose may be obtained by requisition in the usual way, and should be preserved in the school.

12. The principal teacher will register all children applying for admission to the school, will determine the rate of school-fee which they will have to pay in accordance with the authorized scale, and the department for which they are fit.

13. During recesses, he will take proper measures to see that due provision is made for the oversight of the several playgrounds. Principal teachers and heads of departments are expected to take part in playground duty.

14. He will receive and investigate all complaints from parents and others. It is expected that he will attentively consider such complaints, that he will in all cases endeavour to ascertain whether they be well founded, and that he will afford the redress which their nature may require or suggest.

15. He will construct Programmes of Lessons for all classes in his department taught by pupil-teachers, and will decide upon the suitability of those framed by assistant teachers. His signature is to be attached to these documents, in evidence that they have been examined by him and have received his approval. He will satisfy himself that the same course is followed by the principal teachers of the other departments.

16. He will devote a portion of his time weekly to the instruction of each class in his department.

17. He will examine each class in his department at least once a month, and will record the results, note defects, and enter suggestions for their remedy in a book kept for the purpose. Such entries should be signed by himself and the teacher of the class.

18. He will be responsible for the progress of all children in his department, and for the condition of the department in all other matters excepting those points of organization for which he cannot reasonably be held accountable.

19. The principal teacher will devote at least one hour daily to the instruction of pupil-teachers and prescribe for them a systematic course of home lessons, in accordance with the special instructions on this subject. Suitable Programmes are to be prepared, and a Register is to be kept showing (1) the time of commencing the daily lesson to pupil teachers, the subject, and the time at which it was concluded; (2) the exercise or home lesson appointed to be worked by the pupil teacher, for the day. He will not delegate this duty to any other person without the express permission of the Inspector, granted after explanation of the circumstances rendering such arrangement necessary.

By order of the Council of Education,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 20th February, 1879 }

## (4.)

## Training School.

COPIES of all Evidence, Minutes, &c., taken at the Inquiry held by the Council of Education, on the occasion of Mrs. Bardwell's removal from office as Assistant Teacher in the Training School.

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Miss Callan to Training Master (17 September, 1878); together with memoranda of Training Master, Secretary, and Mrs. Bardwell, and annex to letter from Mrs. Bardwell of 23 September, 1878 .....	63
2. Mrs. Bardwell to Secretary (28 September, 1878), and annex .....	66
3. Secretary to Training Master. 8 October, 1878 .....	85
4. Training Master to Secretary. 8 October, 1878 .....	85
5. Secretary to Examiner. 2 October, 1878, and 8 October, 1878 .....	85
6. Examiner's Report on charges preferred against Messrs. Davis and Bradstreet. 10 October, 1878.....	85
7. Mr. H. W. Callan to Council of Education. 14 October, 1878 .....	86
8. Examiner to Secretary. 14 October, 1878 .....	86
9. Minutes of evidence taken at inquiry into Mrs. Bardwell's complaints .....	87
10. Mrs. Bardwell to Secretary. 19 October, 1878 .....	93
11. Extract from letter of Mrs. Bardwell, with Examiner's memo. thereon. 22 October, 1878 .....	95
12. Mr. Kevin to Secretary. 24 October, 1878.....	96
13. Do. do. 7 November, 1878 .....	97
14. Secretary to Training Master. 12 November, 1878.....	98
15. Training Master to Secretary. 16 November, 1878 .....	98
16. Minute of Council of Education. 25 November, 1878 .....	98
17. Secretary to Training Master. 19 November, 1878 .....	98
18. Do. do. 28 November, 1878.....	99
19. Do. Assistant Training Master. 23 November, 1878 .....	99
20. Do. Training Master. 18 November, 1878 .....	99
21. Training Master to Secretary, 20 November, 1878 .....	99
22. Secretary to Mrs. Bardwell. 18 November, 1878 .....	99
23. Mrs. Bardwell to Secretary .....	100
24. Do. do. 25 November, 1878 .....	100
25. Secretary to Training Master. 27 November, 1878 .....	101
26. Training Master to Secretary. 28 November, 1878 .....	101
27. Mr. J. B. Byrne to Council of Education (2 December, 1878); also memoranda of Secretary and Mrs. Bardwell.....	101
28. Mr. F. W. Spence to Council of Education (2 December, 1878); also memoranda of Under Secretary and Mrs. Bardwell. 10 December, 1878 .....	101
29. Miss Fitzpatrick to Secretary (4 December, 1878); also memoranda of Mrs. Bardwell and Secretary .....	102
30. Mrs. Bardwell to Secretary. 9 December, 1878 .....	102
31. Do. do. 9 December, 1878 .....	102
32. Do. do. 9 December, 1878 .....	102
33. Do. do. 9 December, 1878 .....	103
34. Mr. Kevin to Secretary. 10 December, 1878 .....	104
35. Secretary to Sir Alfred Stephen. 13 December, 1878 .....	104
36. Singing Master to Secretary. 13 December, 1878 .....	104
37. Council's Minute. 20 December, 1878.....	105
38. Secretary to Training Master. 27 December, 1878 .....	105
39. Secretary to Mr. Kevin. 27 December, 1878 .....	106
40. Secretary to Mrs. Bardwell. 27 December, 1878 .....	106
41. Mrs. Bardwell to President, Council of Education. 28 January, 1879.....	106
42. Council's Minute upon letter No. 79-3416 .....	107
43. Secretary to Mrs. Bardwell. 14 February, 1879.....	107
44. Mrs. Bardwell to Secretary (10 March, 1879); also Council's Minute thereon .....	107
45. Secretary to Mrs. Bardwell. 9 April, 1879 .....	107
46. Mrs. Bardwell to Secretary. 18 April, 1879 .....	108

## No. 1.

## Miss Maria Callan to J. Wright, Esq.

Sir,

Balmain, 17 September, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you of Mrs. Bardwell's manner towards me lately, and especially to-day.

This morning, during the time for domestic economy, Mrs. Bardwell asked if any of the young ladies were in the habit of putting into practice any information given them during this lesson. Those who had done so told Mrs. Bardwell what part of the lesson they had made use of. She then said that she knew some of the young ladies had the sense to practise what they were taught, but that, after all the time she had spent on lessons about extravagance, it had resulted in no good to some—they were still as extravagant as before the lessons were given; but they would not always be so extravagant, but would be forced to be frugal. The whole of the time Mrs. Bardwell was saying this she kept her eyes fixed on me, as if her remarks were meant particularly for me.

The lesson continued uninterruptedly for some time, until Mrs. Bardwell went into her room. Some of the young ladies took this opportunity to remark to me, in an undertone, about the manner in which she was watching me whilst she spoke on extravagance.

Mrs. Bardwell returned to the room, came over to where Miss Fitzpatrick and I were sitting, and remarked that she would put up with no impudence from us; she knew what we were about, and would turn us out of the room if we could not behave ourselves. She also said that our manners must have been very "expensive." I can form no idea of what called forth this threat and remark from Mrs. Bardwell, as I was neither speaking, laughing, nor doing anything else that could annoy her, and indeed had not done so during the lesson, as far as I can remember.

At

At the end of the lesson, Mrs. Bardwell came towards Miss Fitzpatrick and me, and dragged (it would be incorrect to say "took") our books with domestic economy in from us, saying, she "would see what there was in them for us to make fun of before the mistresses down-stairs; that she was quite sure she had given us nothing which need be laughed at; any educated person would know what to think of us; that we thought we were doing something grand, but we were only 'cutting canes to beat ourselves with,' for, if any one tried to wrong another, the wrong would be sure to come back to themselves." Mrs. Bardwell's next sneering remark was that "there are some people who scoff at anything moral or religious, and I know what to think of you." This also was said with her eyes fixed on me.

Not liking to be accused of scoffing at religion, I answered that "if Mrs. Bardwell thinks I scoff at religion, she is greatly mistaken." To Mrs. Bardwell's reply to this, I remarked that I would tell you about the way she was speaking to me. On hearing this she hurried towards me, and almost shouted, "Go and tell Mr. Wright; leave the room, miss; I don't care for you, or Mr. Wright, or anybody." This was all I heard, as I immediately left the room, but I have since been told that she added, "so long as I do my duty"; that part I did not hear.

This is not the first time Mrs. Bardwell has acted in this manner towards me.

It is Mrs. Bardwell's practice, on the days for our French lessons, to write the exercises on the blackboard for us to correct ours by. Lately, Mrs. Bardwell, as soon as she has written a sentence on the board, comes over to Miss Caldicott and me to see that we correct our lessons properly. This behaviour of Mrs. Bardwell's is rather marked, as she never troubles to overlook any of the other young ladies.

Another day Mrs. Bardwell said to me, "Your manners must have cost you a great deal, they are so good; at what school did you learn them?" This remark was made as sneeringly as possible. The cause of this was that Mrs. Bardwell would not allow Miss Caldicott to continue saying a piece of French poetry, which we had been told to learn, as she pronounced the second word incorrectly. Mrs. Bardwell also put a cross to Miss Caldicott's name, as not having learnt her lesson. The same mistake in pronunciation was made by several others, but they were corrected by Mrs. Bardwell and allowed to proceed. At this injustice Miss Caldicott commenced crying; I did think then that she was really crying, but believed I heard her laugh. At this I laughed a little, not loudly; Mrs. Bardwell did not give me the chance to laugh much, as directly she saw the beginning of the laugh she asked me what I was laughing at, and then made the remark upon my manners.

In reference to Mrs. Bardwell's charge, that I "made ridicule of her lessons to the mistresses down below," I beg to state that I can only recollect showing two pieces; one, some poetry; and the other, a dialogue between a husband and a wife, given to us by Mrs. Bardwell; and I believe the only persons I showed them to were the first and second assistants in the girls' school.

To-day Mrs. Bardwell said I should not again return to the class.

I have the honor to inform you that I feel very grieved at what has occurred, and beg that you will grant me protection in this matter.

I have, &c.,  
MARIA CALLAN.

B.C. Secretary, 19/9/78.—J.W. B.C. Mrs. Bardwell. For report on the several statements made herein, *with the least possible delay*.—W.W., 19/9/78.

B.C. Secretary.

With regard to the letter written by, or for Miss Callan (most likely for—I have had her papers to correct, and know her incapable of writing even so poor a letter), some of the statements thereof are untrue, other grossly perverted.

The facts of the case are:—The girl is apparently instigated; she is systematically rude and insolent.

To the statement about my behaviour in overlooking her French, I reply that it was necessary that I should do so, because she has almost refused to correct after me. For example, during French course, August 5th, the grammar required a particular tense, which I wrote on board. She said it was not right, and after her error was shown her, she refused to correct and murmured loud enough to be heard, "I will ask Mrs. Duff."

The statement respecting my remarks on extravagance and fixing my eyes on Miss Callan is grossly perverted. After having asked the young ladies if they had put into practice any part of what we had been considering, I remarked that, as a rule, I did not think people practised things merely by being told, but by force of circumstances; that there were, however, people docile enough to learn by being told, and I felt there were of such present. I have had to watch Miss Callan, in order to keep order in the class, so that the attention of the other young ladies might not be distracted by her laughing and rudeness.

Miss Callan's statement, that she did nothing during the lesson to annoy me or to call for the threat of sending her out of the class is not true. She and Miss Fitzpatrick, their heads close together whispering, at other times nearly resting upon desks, were chuckling the greater part of the lesson, occasionally looking up defiantly at me. I left the room for awhile in order to bear it; when I returned, Miss Callan was turned round talking to a young lady in the rear. She gave me a defiant look; I then approached her and said "If you do not behave yourself I will send you out of the class."

Statement that I dragged the books from them is grossly false.

Having positive proof that Miss Callan ridiculed my lessons with the mistress, Miss Stephens, that she did so in my presence, and having heard that she and Miss Fitzpatrick were in the habit of doing so with Mrs. Duff. The lesson ended, I quietly said "I will take these books to see what subject there is in them to cause your ridicule of me with the mistress below. I feel sure I have given you nothing worthy of ridicule, but some people will scoff and ridicule everything good and beautiful." That I referred to religion I most indignantly deny; I have been always careful not even to mention that word there.

Miss Callan here stood up in the class and said in a most defiant manner "I will go tell this to Mr. Wright." "Go at once," I indignantly replied, "and return not again." "I most certainly will," she continued defiantly. Hurt at being thus threatened before the class, I said, perhaps louder than my usual tone—I am not sure I did not shout it—"I care not for Mr. Wright while I do my duty." That part of the statement that I cared not for her or anybody is false.

I have repeatedly asked Mr. Wright to interpose his authority to stop rudeness and insolence in the Training School. He always replied "Send them out of the class." I sent Miss Callen out, then went to him, requested the weight of his authority to stop her insolence in future, and said she could by asking to be excused return to the class. He replied "We will talk of that by and by." He has never talked of it since.

The statement that I acted unjustly to Miss Caldecotte because she could not *pronounce* French is false. It would indeed be unjust to punish young ladies for not pronouncing French well who, according to their own account, never heard it spoken till they heard me speak it. Miss Caldecotte *did not know* the lesson, and it would be waste of time to go on with her.

The statement, "Your manners must have cost much, they are so good," is true, and was called for by Miss Callen's systematic rudeness and insolence. Having had the advantage of being educated in the best Continental schools, selected for the education of their children by families of the highest rank, and intelligence, as that of the late Monsieur Guizot, enables me to know how a girl should behave and would behave if not instigated and encouraged from without. I say less therefore about Miss Callen than I otherwise should, because I feel certain that in this matter she is simply a tool in the hands of others.

I now on my part complain of the repeated and evidently studied insolence of Miss Callen, continued notwithstanding kind private remonstrance and reproof in the class, and notwithstanding repeated requests to Mr. Wright to interpose his authority to put a stop to it.

As you are aware, so soon as I was appointed to my present position an effort was made to oust me from it. The effort having failed in one direction, is, I believe, renewed in another.

Mr. Wright has *vilified* me, charged me with uttering language only used *par les femmes de la Halle*—language he uses himself, to the great edification of the students, who are to *teach* the youth of the Colony. Knowing that no stone will be left unturned to injure me, and that an attempt will be made to attack my capacity as a teacher, I beg that the papers, which I have corrected upon almost every subject taught in the Training School, be produced. Mr. Wright told me not to put my writing upon some of them, his motive being that the students should not see that I am capable of correcting his grammar papers, while he is endeavouring to impress upon them that I am not competent. I also beg to refer to Dr. Badham, to whom I have been introduced by letter from Sir John Hay, and to the Secretary of the Council, as to my thorough knowledge of the French language.

I am prepared to add several more facts to those here mentioned. I have positive proof that Mr. Wright asked a gentleman to form one of a clique of two and himself to oust the Secretary from his position.

I most earnestly request, therefore, that a full and searching inquiry be made into the causes of the want of discipline in the Training School, and the encouragement there given to rudeness and vulgarity; into the threat held out by Mr. Wright before I entered—that in spite of the Council I would be turned out in a month, and the efforts made to carry this threat into effect.

In connection with this letter I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter I felt compelled to write to the head master, which, though effectual for the time in putting a stop to the brutal coarseness of which I complained, has not been sufficient to put an end to the system of persecution, of which the complaint now made to the Council against me is only a part.

Wrecked in health by the treatment I have received, and almost incapacitated for duty by gross brutality, I cast myself upon the mercy and justice of the Council, and I beseech it to grant me a full and searching inquiry into *all* the circumstances of the case.

I have, &c.,  
S. M. BARDWELL.

#### Annex to letter dated 23 September, 1878, from Mrs. Bardwell.

Mr. Wright, Sir,

"Nandamanu," Ocean-street, Woollahra, 29 July, 1878.

From the time when I had the honor to be appointed by the Council of Education to the position which I now hold in the Training School, it has been painfully evident that you disapproved of the choice which the Council made, and that you would do your utmost to render it impossible for me to continue to hold my appointment. In order to this you have repeatedly treated me rudely and contemptuously in the presence of the students, thus encouraging them to do the same, and rendering it difficult for me to secure their respect and attention. That I have continued to do so, notwithstanding (as I have), is surprising—and probably to none more surprising than yourself. I had hoped by patient submission and diligent attention to my duties to appease your animosity. Finding this hope vain, I am at last forced to protest against the extraordinary, unjust, and unmanly course which you have been pursuing.

During last session you gave me some Composition papers to correct, the subject of which was—"A rolling stone gathers no moss." It seemed strange to me that *all* the students treated the subject as meaning never to change one's place of residence, trade, profession or business, but to continue plodding on through life in the place of one's birth. I corrected a few of the papers by showing that the text meant the patient, constant, persevering pursuit of an end or object; that it did not mean to remain all one's life in one place, for often the pursuit of the object might necessitate one's going to a different place, and perhaps to a different country; and I illustrated this manner of treating it by examples from existing circumstances, from literature, commercial pursuits, and the arts.

On that occasion you treated me with the greatest disdain and contempt. You said the students had treated it rightly, and ordered me, in a most imperious manner, to bring the remaining papers to you, and not to touch any more of them. I simply obeyed without reply. I have since, however, submitted the question to gentlemen of the highest education in the Colony, and they said your treatment of it was puerile in the extreme.

On another occasion, while giving a lesson, one of the students behaved disrespectfully to me. I warned her that if she should repeat it I would be forced to send her out of the class. The next time the lesson was on, she began again, and I dismissed her the class.

You then came in before the students, and attacked me in a violent manner. You said the Council would not allow me to send the girl out of the class, and that I must receive her back without an apology; to

to which I simply replied—that if you brought her in I would walk out. On the instant you went off to the Secretary with a complaint against me; and that gentleman, after having impartially heard us both, showed, by his action in the matter, that I was in the right. Having thus given some instances of your treatment of me during the last session I come to the present.

I certainly hoped you would allow me to do my duty in quiet on entering upon the present session, but I have been disappointed. The first time I appeared before the students (July 17) you attacked me in a most boisterous manner in their hearing. You said I did not do my duty, that I would have to do what I was told to do or leave the place, and that you would see to it. You said I was impudent in the affair of sending the girl out of the class, and that if that matter had been brought before the Council it would be bad business for me.

Your object in thus attacking (as you virtually did) the decision of the Secretary in the above case, was evidently to deprive me of the influence over the students which I was calculated to have, and your course was intended to humiliate me before the students of this session, as you did before those of the last. I humbly requested you then, not in the hearing of my class, to deal more fairly with me, and I asked how you would like your superiors to abuse you in the hearing of your pupils as you did me that day. You replied to this by a jeer.

Unarmed and cowed, as a defenceless woman well might be by your unmanly harshness—brow-beaten and degraded in the presence of those whom I have to teach—I have nevertheless endeavoured to act respectfully to you, and to do my duty to the best of my ability; there is, however, a point beyond which *submission would be wrong*.

It has also to be remembered that the students now in the Training School may soon be in authority over others, and if they follow the example which they see you with impunity set before them, a spirit of tyranny and overbearing violence will prevail wherever they are. I feel bound, therefore, to make this firm remonstrance. If it is successful no one will be better pleased than I that the matter should not be referred to again in any way, but it is right to add that I keep a copy of this letter.

I remain, &c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

## No. 2.

Mrs. Bardwell to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Nandamanu, Ocean-street, Woollahra, 28 September, 1878.

With reference to recent correspondence, I beg to submit specimens of my work in connection with the revision of Students' Exercises.

I have, &c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

Annex to letter of September 28th, 1878.

Neat, 35 }  
Subj., 70 } 14

S.M.B.

GRAMMAR.

FRANCIS J. GALLAGHER,  
September 3rd, 1878.

CORRECT the following and explain—

- (a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.
- (b) If an Aristotle or a Pythagoras or a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.
- (c) I beg pardon—you are not the person whom I thought it was.
- (d) It cannot be me.
- (e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.
- (f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.
- (g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

The army ~~whom~~ **which** (10) its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile its miserable march. The correlative of the pronoun "their" is army, which is singular number; therefore, the pronoun "its," which is singular number, should be substituted for "their," which is plural number, and consequently incorrect.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Pythagoras or a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.

If an Aristotle or a Pythagoras or a Galileo ~~suffer~~ **suffers** for his opinions, he is a martyr. The names Aristotle, Pythagoras, and Galileo are each used in a separate sense, consequently they are singular number; and the pronoun "their," which is used ~~in place of them~~ (1) **Incorrect** should be "his," which is singular number, to agree with its singular correlatives, Aristotle, Pythagoras, and Galileo.

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person whom I thought it was.

I beg pardon—you are not the person ~~who~~ **Object of the verb thought** (10) I thought you were. The words "it" and "whom" are in apposition, and the verb "was" takes the same case after it that it does before it. Consequently, "who," the nominative case, should be used instead of "whom" which is objective case.

(d) It cannot be me.

It cannot be I.

Here, the pronoun "it" and "I" are in apposition, and in this case, the verb "to be" takes the same case after it that it does before—that is, it takes the pronoun I, which is nominative case.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

I cannot tell whom to compare them to.

The preposition "to" governs the objective case; therefore the pronoun "whom" (obj. case) should be used instead of "who" (which is nom. case.)

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) has stamped his own impress on the character of the people.

The verb "have stamped" should be singular number to agree with its sing. nominative "each." The pronoun "their" should also be sing. number to agree with ~~its~~ **Does not refer to each correlative "each."**

(g)

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed and the soldiers they all fled.

The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers all fled.

The pronoun "they" in the first place is unnecessary, and secondly, it is ungrammatical, because is used in the same clause with its correlative "soldiers." This is incorrect, as a pronoun and its correlative can never be used in the same clause.

Neat, 35 }  
Subj., 70 } 140.  
S.M.B.

ANNIE BOUSFIELD,  
3rd September.

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following and explain :—

(a) The army, whom its chief had thus abandoned, pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Pythagoras or a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(d) It cannot be me.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army, whom its chief had thus abandoned, pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

The army ~~whom~~ **which** (10) its chief had thus abandoned, pursued meanwhile its miserable march.

The word "their" should be "its," because it is used instead of the noun "army." **This subject is best explained by stating the rule of syntax in each case**, and therefore should be in the singular number to agree with army, which is in the singular number, and pronouns must agree with the nouns they stand in place of, in number, person, and gender.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Pythagoras or a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.

If an Aristotle or a Pythagoras or a Galileo ~~suffer~~ **suffers** for his opinions he is a martyr.

"Their" should be "his," and "they are" should be "he is," because it does not mean the three are martyrs, but it means either one or other of the three.

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person whom I thought it was.

I beg pardon—you are not the person ~~who~~ **whom** I thought it was **you were** (10.)

The pronoun "whom" should be "who," because it comes after the verb "was," and the verb "to be" always takes the same case after it as that which goes before it, namely, the nominative. "Whom" is not nominative, therefore it should be "who."

(d) It cannot be me.

This should be It cannot be I, because the verb "to be" takes the same case after it as before it, and "me" is always objective case.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

I cannot tell whom to compare them with.

"Who" should be "whom," because the objective case is required, and "who" is always nominative case.

"To" should be "with," because in comparing two things, we compare one with the other, and not one to the other.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) has stamped its **his** own impress on the character of the people.

"Have," should be "has," because the nominative is singular, and the subject must be singular to agree with it. "Their," should be "its," because it stands in place of ~~each~~, which is singular.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

The commander of the detachment was killed, and all the soldiers fled.

"They," is not needed in the sentence, and if left will not be good composition, and "these" will be "the."

Neat, 70 }  
Subj., 30 } 140  
S.M.B.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following sentences :—

(a) The army, whom its chief had thus abandoned, pursue meanwhile their miserable march.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Pythagoras or a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(d) It cannot be me.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare him to.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army, whom its chief has thus abandoned, pursue meanwhile their miserable march.

The army, ~~which~~ **which** its chief had thus abandoned, pursued during ~~their~~ miserable march. **Pronouns agree with the nouns they represent in number, gender, and person** (10).

(b) If an Aristotle or a Pythagoras or a Galileo ~~suffer~~ for their opinions they are martyrs.

If an Aristotle a Pythagoras or a Galileo suffer for ~~their~~ **his** opinions, he is a martyr.

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person whom I thought it was.

I beg pardon—you are not the person ~~who~~ thought ~~it was~~ **you were**. **Whom, object of the verb thought** (10).

(d)

(d) It cannot be me.

It cannot be I.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare him to.

I cannot tell whom to compare him to.

(f) Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

Each of ~~which~~ has stamped ~~their~~ **his** own impress on the character of the people.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers all fled.

Neat., 35 }  
Subj., 70 } 140  
S.M.B.

MARTHA CALDECOTT.

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following and explain :—

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Phthagros or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(d) It cannot be me.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(a) The army ~~whom~~ **which** (10) its chief had thus abandoned, pursued "*its*" miserable march. "Their" should be "*its*" as "*their*" is plural number, and the singular number is required, because "army" is singular.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Phthagros or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Phthagros or a Galileo suffer for his opinion, he is a martyr. [The verb must agree with its nominative.] (10)

The word *their* should be "*his*" as it only stands for one, and this also refers to *they*.

(c) If I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person ~~who~~ I thought it was. ["Whom," object of the verb thought.] (10)

"Whom" should be "*who*," as the verb "*was*" requires after it a nominative case, and "*whom*" is objective.

(d) It cannot be me.

(d) It cannot be I.

"Me" is incorrect, as "*be*" takes the nominative case after it, and "*it*" should be "*I*."

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

(e) I cannot tell whom to compare them to.

"Who" should be "*whom*," as the verb takes the objective case after it, and "*who*" is always nominative.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

(f) Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) has stamped his own impress of the character of the people. "Have" should be "*has*" to agree with its nominative, and "*their*" should be "*his*," as the noun for which it stands is singular.

(g) The commander of the ~~people~~ was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and all the soldiers fled.

The word "*they*" is not required, because "*soldiers*" is nominative case to "*fled*," and it is incorrect to have a pronoun and the noun it stands in place of in the same sentence.

Neat., 30 }  
Subj., 70 } 140  
S.M.B.

KATE L. STEEL,  
September 3rd, 1878.

GRAMMAR.

I. Correct the following and explain :—

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Pythagoris or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(d) It cannot be me.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, they all fled.

(a) The army ~~whom~~ **relates to army** its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

The army which its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile, its miserable march. The pronouns ~~whom~~ and "*their*" relate to persons, and "*they*" should not be used with reference to the noun **army**.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Pythagoris or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.

If an Aristotle, a Pythagoris, or a Galileo suffer for ~~their~~ **pronouns agree with the nouns they represent in number, gender, and person** (10) opinions ~~they are~~ **a verb agrees with its nominative martyrs**. In this sentence the conjunction is used too often, which spoils the sound.

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person whom I thought it was.

I beg pardon—you are not the person I thought you were. The third personal pronoun it is used for the second personal pronoun "*you*," and the word "*whom*" is unnecessary.

(d)



(d) It cannot be me.

It cannot be I. The object. case pronoun "me" used instead of the nom. case "I."

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

I cannot tell to whom I should compare them, or, I cannot tell whom to compare them to. The nominative pronoun "who" is used instead of the objective pronoun "whom."

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the characters of the people.

Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) have the word "each" requires the verb in the singular (10) stamped their impress on the character of the people. The word "own" is superfluous. **Not so.**

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, they all fled.

The commander of the detachment being killed, they all fled, or—The commander of the detachment was killed, and all fled. This might either be two simple sentences, or a combined joined by "and."

Neat., 35 }  
Subj., 60 } 140  
S.M.B.

HELEN HOLMES,  
3rd September, 1878.

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following and explain:—

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Pythagros or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(d) It cannot be me.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress of the character of the people.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

The army ~~whom~~ **which** its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile *its* miserable march. "Their" should be "its," as "their" is plural number; the singular number is required, as the noun which it stands for is singular.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Pythagros or a Galileo suffer for *their* opinions *they* are martyrs.

If an Aristotle or a Pythagros or a Galileo suffer for his opinion he is a martyr. [The verb must agree with its nominative.] (10.)

The word "their" should be "his," as it only stands for one; and this also refers to "they."

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person *whom* I thought it was.

I beg pardon—you are not the person ~~who~~ I thought it was **you were**. [Object of the verb thought.] (10.)

"Whom" is incorrect, as the verb "was" requires after it a nominative case.

(d) It cannot be *me*.

It cannot be *I*.

"Me" is incorrect, as the verb "be" requires after it a nominative case.

(e) I cannot tell *who* to compare them to.

I cannot tell whom to compare them to.

"Whom" should be used instead of "who," as it is in the objective case; "who" is always a nominative.

(f) Each of which *have* stamped *their* own impress of the character of the people.

Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) has stamped his own impress of **on** the character of the people.

"Have" should be "has" to agree with its nominative. "Their" should be "his," as the noun for which it stands is singular.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers *they* all fled.

The commander of the detachment was killed, and all the soldiers fled.

The word "they" is not required, because "soldiers" is nominative case to "fled," and it is incorrect to have a pronoun in the same sentence as the noun it stands for.

Neat., 35 }  
Subj., 70 } 140  
S.M.B.

MARY C. FAY,  
Sept. 3rd.

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following and explain:—

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Phthagros or a Gallileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(d) It cannot be me.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed and the soldiers they all fled.

Correct the following and explain:—

"a" The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(a) The army, ~~whom~~ **which** (10) its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile its miserable course.

The word "their" should be "its," as "their" is plural number, and the singular number is required because "army" is singular number.

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Phthagros, or a Gallileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Phthagros or a Gallileo suffer for his opinion *they* are martyrs.

[Pronouns agree with the nouns they represent in number, gender and person.]

The word "their" should be "his."

(c)

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(c) I beg pardon—you are not the person ~~who~~ I thought it **you** was **were**. [Object of the verb "thought"—10.]

The word "whom" should be "who," as "was" must take a nom. case after it, and "whom" is always objective.

(d) It cannot be me.

(d) It cannot be I.

The word "me" should be "I," as the case of "me" in above sentence is nom. after the verb, and "me" is always in objective case.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

(e) I cannot tell whom to compare them to.

Word "who" should be "whom," as "who" would have to be in objective case.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of people.

(f) Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) has stamped his own impress on the character of people.

"Have" should be "has," as the verb must agree with its nom. in number; "their" should be "his," as the noun for which it stands is singular.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed and the soldiers all fled.

There is no need for "they;" the pronoun must not be used in same clause as the noun for which it stands.

Neat., 35 }  
Subj., 60 } 140.  
S.M.B.

MARY GRIFFITHS,  
Sept. 3rd, 1878.

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following and explain:—

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Phthagros, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.

(c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(d) It cannot be me.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

The army ~~whom~~ **which** (10) its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile its miserable march. The word "their" should be "its" because if "their" remained in the sentence it would be plural number and the singular number is required, therefore by changing "their" into "is" the sentence is made correct because army is singular number.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Phthagros or a Galileo *suffer* for *their* opinions *they are* martyrs (10).

(c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.

I beg pardon, you are not the person *who* [object of thought] I thought ~~it was~~ **you were** (10).

The word "whom" should be "who" on account of the verb "was" being intransitive and not having an object. "Whom" is in the objective case, so it is incorrect, but by changing "whom" into "who" the sentence is made correct, for "who" is in the nominative after the verb "was."

(d) It cannot be me.

It cannot be I.

The word "me" should be "I" as me is in the objective case always, but if it were to remain in the sentence it would be parsed nominative after the verb which would be incorrect.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

I cannot tell whom to compare them to.

In this sentence the word "who" should be "whom" as "who" is always nominative, but if it were not changed it would be objective which would be wrong.

(f) Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

The word "have" should be "has" as the verb must agree with its nominative in person and number.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed and the soldiers they all fled.

In this sentence the pronoun and noun for which it stands are in the same clause which is incorrect; therefore the pronoun could be left out and the sentence would be correct.

Neat., 30 }  
Subj., 60 } 140.  
S.M.B.

MARIA CALLAN,  
September 3rd, 1878.

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following and explain:—

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Pythagros, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.

(c) I beg pardon; you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(d) It cannot be me.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

"Their" should be "its," as "their" is plural number, and the noun which it stands for is singular. "The" army ~~whom~~ **which** (10) its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile *its* miserable march.

(b)

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.

"If an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo *suffer* for *his* opinions, *he is a martyr.*" [The verb must agree with its nominative.] (10)

"His" refers to either an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo; it means only one, and therefore "his" should be substituted for "they." For the same reason the clause "they are martyrs" should be "he is a martyr."

(c) I beg pardon; you are not the person whom I thought it was.

"I beg pardon; you are not the person ~~who~~ **whom** [object of thought] (10) I thought it was."

"Whom" is incorrect, as it would be nominative after "was"; and as "whom" is always in the objective case, "who" should be used.

(d) It cannot be me.

"It cannot be I."

"Me" is incorrect, as it must then be nominative after "can be," in apposition with "it," which would be absurd, as "me" is the objective pronoun; but "I" being always nominative will be the proper word to use.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

"I cannot tell *whom* to compare them to."

"Whom" is to be used instead of "who," as it is objective, governed by the preposition "to;" and therefore "who," which is the nominative pronoun, is incorrect.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

"Each of ~~which~~ **whom** *has* stamped *his* own impress on the character of the people."

The nominative to "have" is third person singular number; therefore the verb should be the same. "Their" stands in place of "each," which is singular number, and therefore should be "his."

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

"The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers all fled."

It is incorrect to have a pronoun in the same clause as the noun it stands for; therefore "they" should be omitted.

Neat., 40 }  
Subj., 80 } 140.  
S.M.B.

ELIZABETH CHAFFER,  
September 3, 1878.

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following:—

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.

(c) I beg pardon; you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(d) It cannot be me.

(e) I cannot tell whom to compare them to.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

The army which its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile its miserable march.

The pronoun standing instead of army is put plural, it ought to be singular, "their" instead of "its."

[This subject is best explained by stating the rule of syntax in each case.]

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.

If an Aristotle, a Pythagoras, or a Galileo suffers for his opinion, he is a martyr.

When singular nouns are joined by the conjunction, or the verb remains singular. Here the verb is suffer instead of suffers.

(c) I beg pardon; you are not the person whom I thought it was.

I beg pardon, you are not the person ~~who~~ **whom** [object of thought], (10) I thought it was.

(d) It cannot be me.

It cannot be I.

Me is always in the objective case.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them too.

I cannot tell whom to compare them too.

Who is incorrect, because it is never in the objective case, but always in the nominative.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

Each of whom *have* [the word each requires the verb in the singular], (10) stamped his (or her) own impress on the character of the people.

Which is never used in speaking of persons.

Their is put in plural instead of the singular; their relates to one.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers all fled.

It is incorrect to have both the noun and the pronoun, for which it stands in the same sentence.

Neat., 40 }  
Subj., 70 } 140.  
S.M.B.

EMILY J. RUSHFORTH,  
3rd September.

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following and explain:—

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.

(c) I beg pardon; you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(d) It cannot be me.

(e)

- (e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.  
 (f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.  
 (g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army ~~whom~~ **which** (10) its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile its miserable march.

Here the noun "army" is singular number; therefore the pronouns standing in its stead must also be singular.

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo *suffer* for his opinions, he is a martyr. [The verb must agree with its nominative.]

Here it is not Aristotle, Pythagoras, and Galileo, who suffer, but only one of them; therefore use the pronouns "his" and "he," instead of "their" and "they."

(c) I beg pardon; you are not the person ~~who~~ **whom** [object of "thought"] I thought it was. The pronoun "it" is nominative case to the verb "was," and the pronoun "who" nominative case after the word "was" in apposition with "it." Therefore "whom," being a pronoun always in the objective case, is incorrect.

(d) It cannot be I.

Just for the same reason as that in example c. "I" must be used here instead of "me," which is a pronoun in the objective case.

(e) I cannot tell whom to compare them to, or I cannot tell to whom to compare them.

Because the preposition "to" governs the pronoun in the objective case, "whom" must be used, and not "who," which is nominative.

(f) Each of ~~which~~ **whom** [refers to persons] (10) has stamped his (or her) own impress on the character of the people.

Here "each" being singular number requires a verb in the singular number, "has" instead of "have," and a pronoun also in the singular number "his," "her," or "it's," according to the gender of the noun understood.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers all fled.

"The soldiers, they all fled," is incorrect, because it is literally making the noun and its pronoun nominative to the same verb, which cannot be.

Neat., 40 }  
 Subj., 70 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

GEORGE D. COTTERILL,  
 September 3, 1878.

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following and explain:—

- (a) The army ~~whom~~ its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.  
 (b) If an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo *suffer* for their opinions they are martyrs.  
 (c) I beg pardon; you are not the person ~~who~~ I thought it was.  
 (d) It cannot be me.  
 (e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.  
 (f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.  
 (g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army ~~whom~~ **which** (10) its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

In this sentence "their" should be "its," because it stands for the singular noun "army." Corrected it would read "The army *whom* its chief had thus abandoned, pursued meanwhile its miserable march."

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo ~~suffer~~ **suffers** for their opinions, they are martyrs.

This is incorrect, because a singular nom. is used with a plural verb. The words "Aristotle," "Pythagoras," and "Galileo" are joined by the conj. "or," which implies that only one suffers; while the predicate and other parts of the sentence distinctly give the idea that all three suffer. It may be corrected in two ways, first by making the nom. plural, as "If an Aristotle and a Pythagoras and a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs," and second, by making the predicate, &c., singular, as "If an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo suffers for his opinions, he is a martyr." The latter is the more elegant.

(c) I beg pardon; you are not the person ~~who~~ I thought it was.

This should be:—"I beg pardon; you are not the person ~~who~~ **whom** [object of thought] (10) I thought ~~it was~~ **you were**;" because the proper word to be used is the nom. case after "was," in app. with "it," whereas "whom" is the objective case.

(d) It cannot be me.

This corrected reads thus:—"It cannot be I;" because the proper word to be used is the nom. case after "cannot be," in apposition with "it," whereas "me" is the objective case.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

The above should be:—"I cannot tell whom to compare them to;" because the proper word to be used is obj. case governed by the preposition "to," and "who" is the nominative case.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

This should be:—"Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) has stamped his own impress on the character of the people;" because the subject "each" is singular, and therefore the verb "have" and pronoun "their" should also be singular.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

This is incorrect, because the word "they" is unnecessary. The sentence should read thus:—"The commander of the detachment was killed, and all the soldiers fled."

Neat.,

Neat., 40 }  
 Subj., 80 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

ROBERT ANDERSON,  
 3rd September, 1878.

## GRAMMAR.

Correct the following, and explain:—

- (a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.  
 (b) If an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.  
 (c) I beg pardon; you are not the person whom I thought it was.  
 (d) It cannot be me.  
 (e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.  
 (f) Each of which have stamped their own impress of the character of the people.  
 (g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursues meanwhile their miserable march.  
 This should be:—"The army *which* its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile *its* miserable march.

"Whom" refers to a *person or persons*, but "which" refers to nouns which are neuter, as "army." The word "their" should be "its," because "army" is singular, and therefore the pronoun should also be singular.

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.  
 This sentence should be:—"If an Aristotle, or a Pythagoras, or a Galileo ~~suffer~~ **suffers** for *his* opinion, *he is a martyr.*"

A rule of syntax says:—"That two or more nouns separated by *or*, are followed by a *verb* in the singular number."

The idea of being a martyr refers only to one person, and therefore instead of saying, "they are martyrs," it should be said that, "he is a martyr."

(c) I beg pardon; you are not the person whom I thought it was.  
 The above sentence corrected would read thus:—"I beg pardon, you are not the person ~~who~~ **whom** [object of thought] (10) I thought *you were.*"

*Whom* is the objective instead of nominative after *was*. The person is spoken to, and the person speaking to him would not address him in the third person.

(d) It cannot be me.  
 This should be:—"It cannot be I."

"Me" is objective; whereas the nominative form "I" should be used after the verb "be."

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

This sentence ought to be:—"I cannot tell *whom* to compare them to."

"Whom" is better to use than "who," because it is governed by the preposition "to," and "who" is the nominative case.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress of the character of the people.  
 The correct one is this:—"Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) *has* stamped *his* own impress of **on** the character of the people.

"Each" is singular number; and therefore the verb which agrees it, and also the pronoun used instead of it, should be singular.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.  
 This should be:—"The commander of the detachment was killed, and the *soldiers all fled.*"  
 The noun and its pronoun should not be in same clause together.

Neat., 30 }  
 Subj., 70 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

AGNES ADAM,  
 3/9/78.

## GRAMMAR.

Correct the following, and explain:—

- (a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.  
 (b) If an Aristotle, or a Pythagirus, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.  
 (c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.  
 (d) It cannot be me.  
 (e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.  
 (f) Each of which have stamped their own impress of the character of the people.  
 (g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile *its* miserable march.  
 The army ~~whom~~ **which** (10) its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

The noun "army" is spoken of here in the singular number, and the pronoun which stands for army must also be singular number, so the word "their" should be "its."

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Pythagirus, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.  
 If an Aristotle, or a Pythagirus, or a Galileo *suffer* [verbs agree with their nominatives] for his opinions *he is a martyr.*

In this sentence the word "their" should be "his," because each person is considered singly, and for the same reason the words "they are" must be put in the singular number.

(c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.  
 I beg pardon, you are not the person ~~who~~ **whom** (10) I thought it was.  
 The word *whom* [object of thought] is incorrect, it should be "he," because it is nominative after the verb "was" and in apposition with "it," which is nominative.

(d) It cannot be me.

It cannot be I.

According to the rule of the verb to be taking the same case after it as it does before it, the word "me" must be changed into "I" after the verb "be."

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.  
The word "who" must be changed into whom, because who is nominative case and cannot be governed by a preposition.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.  
Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) have stamped his own impress of the character of the people.  
The words "have" and "their."

Neat, 35 }  
Subj., 70 } 140  
S.M.B.

SUSANNAH DUMBRELL,  
Sept. 3rd, 1878.

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following, and explain:—

- (a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursue meanwhile their miserable march.  
(b) If an Aristotle, or a Pithargros, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.  
(c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.  
(d) It cannot be me.  
(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.  
(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.  
(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursues meanwhile their miserable march.  
The army ~~whom~~ **which** [refers to army] (10) its chief had thus abandoned pursues meanwhile its miserable march.

The noun army being in the singular number requires the verb it is nominative to to be also in the singular number, and also the pronoun that stands for it.

- (b) If an Aristotle or a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.  
If an Aristotle or a Galileo ~~suffer~~ **suffers** for his opinions he is a martyr.

(c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.  
I beg pardon, you are not the person ~~who~~ **whom** [object of thought] (10) I thought ~~it was~~ **you**

were.

It is incorrect to write "whom," because that is the objective form of the word, and the nominative form "who" is the one required.

- (d) It cannot be me.

It cannot be I.

I is used instead of me because it is nominative case after the verb can be, and me can never be in the nominative case.

- (e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

I cannot tell whom to compare them to.

The object of the transitive verb "can tell" requires to be in the objective case, and "who" is the nominative form of that word, therefore it is necessary to use "whom."

- (f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) has stamped his own impress on the character of the people.

The nominative to "has stamped" is each, therefore it would be incorrect to write a verb in the plural number when its nominative is in the singular; and the pronoun must also be in the singular number that stands for the noun, therefore "his" is used instead of "their."

- (g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers fled.

Neat, 40 }  
Subj., 70 } 140.  
S.M.B.

MARY FITZGERALD,  
3rd September, 1878.

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following, and explain.

- (a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.  
(b) If an Aristotle or a Pithargros, or a Galiol suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.  
(c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.  
(d) It cannot be me.  
(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.  
(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.  
(g) The commander of a detachment was killed and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

CORRECTION:—The army ~~whom~~ **which** [refers to army] (10) its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile its miserable march.

In (a) "their" used incorrectly because the noun it stands for is in the singular, and therefore it also should be in the singular because pronouns should agree with the nouns they stand for in number

(b) If an Aristotle or a Pithargros or a Galiol suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.

CORRECTION:—If an Aristotle or a Pithargros or a Galiol ~~suffer~~ **suffers** for his opinion he is a martyr.

Nouns joined by the conjunction "or" require a verb in the singular and also any pronouns following those nouns and alluding to them should be singular; therefore "their" and "they" in preceding, are incorrect because the words do not refer to these three persons but to one of them. "Are" is also incorrect because when "they" is changed into "he" the verb will require to be singular to agree with its nominative.

(c)

(c) I beg pardon you are not the person whom I thought it was.

CORRECTION:—I beg pardon you are not the person ~~who~~ **whom** [object of thought] (10) I thought it was **you were**.

Nouns and pronouns following the verb "to be" are nominative case and in apposition with those preceding, therefore in (c) the word "whom" is incorrect because it is objective case and does not agree with the rule; to be correct therefore it must be changed into "who," which is nominative.

(d) It cannot be me.

CORRECTION:—It cannot be I.

To agree with the preceding the pronoun following "be" in (d) should be in the nominative case, but it is the word "me" which is in the objective case and therefore incorrect. To be correct the nominative of "me," "I," should be placed after "be."

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

CORRECTION:—I cannot tell whom to compare them to.

Prepositions govern nouns and pronouns in the objective case. In (e) the pronoun "who," which is governed by prep. "to," is in the nominative case, and therefore incorrect. To be correct it requires the objective case of "who," which is "whom."

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

CORRECTION:—Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) has stamped its **his** own impress on the character of the people.

The verb should agree with its nominative in number. In (f) the nominative of "have" is singular, therefore "have" is incorrect because it is plural; the singular of have is has which placed in the sentence will be correct. "Their" is also incorrect, because it is a pronoun standing for the noun "each," which is singular, and it itself is plural.

(g) The commander of a detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

CORRECTION:—The commander of a detachment was killed and the soldiers all fled.

"They" in sentence (g.) is ~~superfluous~~ **superfluous** because the pronoun should not be used in the same sentence as its noun.

Neat., 30 }  
Subj., 45 } 140.  
S.M.B.

EMILY NICKISSON,  
4/9/78.

#### GRAMMAR.

Correct the following, and explain:—

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(b) If an Aristotle or a Pithagorus or a Galileo suffer for their opinions they are martyrs.

(c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(d) It cannot be me.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress of the character of the people.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned, pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

The army ~~whom~~ **which** (10) its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile its miserable march.

The word their is used wrongly, it should be *it* [wrong (10), does not depend upon army], because it is used instead of army, which is singular number, their being plural.

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Pithagorus, or a Galileo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.

If an Aristotle, or a Pithagorus, or a Galileo *suffer* [the verb must agree with its nominative] for his opinions, he is a martyr.

The word "their" should be "his," because it is used instead of either Aristotle, Pythagorus, or Galileo, and not instead of the three, in which case their would be used. The word "they" also should be "he," as it is used instead of either of the three, Aristotle, Pythagorus, or Galileo.

(c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.

I beg pardon, you are not the person ~~who~~ **whom** (10) I thought ~~it was~~ **you were**.

The word who should be substituted for whom, because whom is objective case and the pronoun should be nominative case after the verb "was," in apposition with "it."

(d) It cannot be me.

It cannot be I.

The word me is objective case, and the verb "to be" takes the same case after it as it does before.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

I cannot tell who to compare them with.

The word who should be whom, because it is objective case, governed by the preposition "with." Who is nominative case.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress of the character of the people.

Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) has stamped his own impress of the character of the people.

Have is plural, and the nominative of have is each, which is singular number, therefore the verb must be singular, hence has should be used.

(g) Not treated. (15)

Neat., 30 }  
Subj., 60 } 140.  
S.M.B.

CHARLES R. READ.

#### GRAMMAR.

Correct the following, and explain:—

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Pthagoras, or a Galilea suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.

(c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.

(d)

- (d) It cannot be me.  
 (e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.  
 (f) Each of which have stamped their own impress of the character of the pupil.  
 (g) The commander of the detachment was killed and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.  
 The army, which its chief had thus abandoned, pursued meanwhile ~~their~~ **its** (10) miserable march.  
 ["Whom," when used, should refer to person or persons, and not to an inanimate object.]

(b) If an Aristotle, or an Phthagoras, or a Galileo, suffers for their opinions, they are martyrs.  
 If an Aristotle or a Phthagoras, or a Galileo, suffers for *their opinions they are martyrs*. [Pronouns agree with the nouns they represent in number, gender, person. II. A verb agrees with its nominative (10).]  
 When nouns or pronouns are connected by "or," the verb should be in the singular number.

(c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.  
 I beg pardon, you are not the person who [Object of the verb thought (10).] I thought it was.  
 Whom is the objective case. Instead of whom should be placed who, which is the nominative case.  
 Here the nominative case is required after was, the verb to be, when both words refer to the same person.

(d) It cannot be me.

It cannot be I.

Me is the objective case, and the nominative case is required here, because the verb to be takes the same case after it as it does before it when both nouns and pronouns refer to the same thing.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

I cannot tell to whom to compare them.

The objective case is here required instead of the nominative. Who is nominative, whom objective case governed by to.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the pupils.

Each of ~~which~~ [not applicable to persons] has stamped ~~their~~ **his** own impress on the character of the pupils.

Instead of a plural verb a singular verb is required to agree with the singular nominative.

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed and the soldiers they all fled.

The commander of the detachment was killed and the soldiers all fled.

The pronoun and its co-relative should not occur in the same clause.

Neat., 30 } 140.  
 Subj., 60 }  
 S.M.B.

JOHN McPHIE,  
 3rd September, 1878.

#### GRAMMAR.

Correct and explain the following :—

- (a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.  
 (b) If an Aristotle or a Phythargaros, or a Galleo suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.  
 (c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.  
 (d) It cannot be me.  
 (e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.  
 (f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.  
 (g) The commander of the detachment was killed and the soldiers they all fled.

(a) The army whom its chief had thus abandoned pursued meanwhile their miserable march.  
 The army, whose chief had thus abandoned it, pursued meanwhile ~~their~~ **its** (10) miserable march.  
 In this case "whose" is substituted for "whom its," because "whom" is redundant and "its" would not imply a plural meaning to agree with its co-relative "army."

(b) If an Aristotle, or a Phythargaros, or a Galleo, suffer for their opinions, they are martyrs.  
 If an Aristotle, or a Phythargaros, or a Galleo ~~suffer~~ **suffers** for his opinions, he is a martyr.  
 "Their" in this instance should be "his," because *reference* is one of each, and hence should be singular; for the same reason "they" should be "he," and "are" changed to "is" to agree with "he."

(c) I beg pardon, you are not the person whom I thought it was.

I beg pardon, you are not the person *who* [Objective of verb thought (10).] I thought you were.

"Whom" is changed to "who," to agree with its nominative "you" after "were," and "it" is changed to "you," to agree with its co-relative person; "was" is altered to "were" to agree with its nominative "you."

(d) It cannot be me.

(e) I cannot tell who to compare them to.

I cannot tell *to* whom to compare them.

Here "who" has been altered to "whom" because it governs it in the objective case.

(f) Each of which have stamped their own impress on the character of the people.

Each of ~~which~~ **whom** (10) has stamped *its* own impress on the character of the people.

"Have" is altered to "has" to agree with its singular nominative "each"; and "their" to "its" ["Its" is not a relative pronoun (10).] to agree with its co-relative "each."

(g) The commander of the detachment was killed, and the soldiers they all fled.

The commander of the detachment was killed, and all the soldiers fled.

Neat,



Neat, 40 }  
 Subj., 30 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

EMILY J. RUSHFORTH,  
 12 September, 1878.

## TRANSLATION.

*English.*

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well-made, the Frenchman well-looking, the Italian of middle-size, the Spaniard awkward.

In dress, the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners, the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

*French.*

En apparence externe **large**, l'Allemande est **grand de belle mine** (10) l'Anglais bien-fait, le Français bien-beau, l'Italien de moyenne taille, l'Espagnol gauche.

En habit **les vêtements**, l'Allemand est **général guéux**, l'Anglais somptueux, le Français **volage changeant**, l'Italien **frépe miserable**, l'Espagnol **décent convenable**. En **mœurs manières** (10) l'Allemand est rustique, l'Anglais barbare, le Français aisé, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol hautain.

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge to good and evil :  
 Of good, how just ! of evil (if what is evil  
 Be real) why not known, since easier shunned ?  
 God therefore cannot hurt ye and be just ;  
 Not just, not God ; not feared, then not obeyed ;  
 Your fear of death itself removes the fear.

The pain of death, being denounced against you, did not deter you from attempting to achieve what might lead to a happier life, to a knowledge of good and evil ; if good, how just ! and if the evil be real why is it not known since then it would be more easily shunned ? God therefore cannot hurt ye (for this) and be just ; and if He be not just He is not God, and then not feared or obeyed. Your fear of death itself removes the fear.

Neat, 35 }  
 Subj., 55 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

ANNIE BOUSFIELD.

## FRENCH.

Translate into French :—

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well-made, the Frenchman well-looking, the Italian of middle size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

En l'apparence l'Allemand est gros, l'Anglais bien-fait, le Français **beau de belle mine**, l'Italien du **milieu grossier, de moyenne taille**, l'Espagnol **maladroit gauche**. En s'habit **les vêtements**, l'Allemand est en **mauvais état, guéux**, l'Anglais **coûteux somptueux**, le Français **inconstant changeant**, l'Italien **déceira miserable**, l'Espagnol **décent convenable** (10). En **mannières** l'Allemand est rustique, l'Anglais barbare, le Français facile, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol fier.

Transpose the following from the metrical to the prose order :—

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil :  
 Of good, how just ! Of evil (if what is evil  
 Be real) why not known, since easier shunned ?  
 God therefore cannot hurt ye and be just ;  
 Not just, not God ; not feared, then nor obeyed ;  
 Your fear itself of death removes the fear.

The pain of death being denounced did not deter you from achieving what might lead to a happier life, that is, a knowledge of good and evil. If good how just, if what is evil is real why not known since it would be shunned the easier ? God therefore cannot hurt you and at the same time be just. If he is not just he is not God, and then he is not feared nor obeyed. *Your fear of death removes the fear.* [The underlined not explained.]

The fear of death lay in the forbidden fruit, and the trespass removed that fear by making them like God, knowing good and evil ; and like Him also in that He does not die.

Neat,

Neat., 30 }  
 Subj., 50 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

LUCY THEOBALDS,  
 12 September, 1878.

## COMPOSITION.

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil :  
 Of good, how just ! (If what is evil be real)  
 Why not known ?  
 Since easier shunned.  
 God therefore cannot hurt ye and be just ;  
 Not just, not God ; not fear, then not obeyed ;  
 Your fear of death itself removes the fear.

The pain of death being denounced against you has not deterred you from achieving what might lead to a happier life—knowledge of good and evil. Your fear of death removes the fear that you may achieve this happier life. Of good, how just. If what is evil be real, why is it not known not completed (50) since it is easier shunned? God therefore cannot hurt ye.

[This transposition changes the author's meaning. The evil is known. Satin argues that what appears as evil is only undeveloped good ; and the subtle rogue has many pupils at the present time who illustrate this meaning by saying, "That the apple, as a crab, is bad ; but when matured, excellent."]

Neat., 40 }  
 Subj., 45 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

HELEN HOLMES.

## FRENCH.

Translate into French :—

In eternal appearance the German is large, the Englishman well-made, the Frenchman well-looking, the Italian of middle size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

En apparence extérieure l'Allemand est grand large, l'Anglais bien-fait, le Français beau de belle mine (10), l'Italien de moyenne taille, l'Espagnol gauche. En habit les vêtements l'Allemand ~~gros~~ est ~~gros~~ gueux, l'Anglais somptueux, le Français ~~volage~~ changeant (10), l'Italien ~~frisé~~ miserable, l'Espagnol ~~decent~~ convenable. En mœurs manières l'Allemand est rustre, l'Anglais barbare, le Français aisé, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol fier.

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil :  
 Of good, how just ! of evil (if what is evil  
 Be real) why not known, since easier shunned ?  
 God therefore cannot hurt ye and be just ;  
 Not just, not God ; not feared, then nor obeyed ;  
 Your fear itself of death removes the fear.

Transposition :—

The pain of death being denounced did not deter you from achieving what might lead to happier life, that is, knowledge of good and evil. How just is the knowledge of good. Why is that of evil (if what if evil be real) not known since from having. [(Not comprehended. (25).]

Neat., 35 }  
 Subj., 45 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

MARTHA CALDECOTT.

## COMPOSITION.

Translate into French :—

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well made, the Frenchman well looking, the Italian of middle size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress, the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners the German clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

## TRANSLATION.

En apparence externe l'Allemand est grand, large l'Anglais bien fait, le Français beaux de belle mine (10) l'Italien de moyenne taille, l'Espagnol gauche ceci est exagere En habit les vêtements l'Allemand est ~~gros~~ gueux l'Anglais somptueux, le Français ~~volage~~ changeant (10) l'Italien ~~frisé~~ miserable, l'Espagnol ~~decent~~ convenable. En mœurs manières (10) l'Allemand est rustre, l'Anglais barbare, le Français aisé, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol fier.

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil :  
 Of good, how just ! of evil, what is evil  
 Be real, why not known, since easier shunned ?  
 God therefore cannot hurt ye and be just ;  
 Not just, not God ; not feared, then nor obeyed ;  
 Your fear itself of death removes the fear.

Transposition :—

The pain of death being denounced, it did not deter you from achieving what might lead to a happier life,—the knowledge of good and evil. Of good how just ! of evil what—What is evil, You be real, ~~why is it not known~~ it is known since it is easier shunned ; God therefore cannot hurt you and you be just, is. [Not fully treated, nor comprehended. (25)]

Neat., 35 }  
 Subj., 40 } 140  
 S.M.B.

AGNES ADAM.

FRENCH.

Translate into French :—

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well made, the Frenchman well-looking, the Italian of middle size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners the German clownish, the English barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

TRANSLATION.

En l'apparence extérieure l'Allemand est grand large, l'Anglais bien fait, le Français beaux de belle mine (10), l'Italien du milieu grandeur de moyenne taille, l'Espagnol maladroit gauche. En l'habit les vêtements (10), l'Allemand est en mauvais état gueux, l'Anglais coûteux somptueux, le Français inconstant changeant, l'Italien dechire miserable, l'Espagnol deccent convenable (10). En les manières l'Allemand est rustique, l'Anglais barbare, le Français facile aise, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol eher orgueilleux (10).

Transpose :—

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happy life,—knowledge of good and evil,  
 Of good how just ! Of evil (if what is evil  
 Be real) why not known, since easier shunned ?  
 God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just :  
 Not just, not God—not fear'd then nor obeyed ;  
 Your fear itself of death removed the fear.

The pain of death being denounced deterred you not from achieving what might lead to happy life, which is a knowledge of good and evil. If it be a knowledge of good, how just it is ; if of evil (if what is evil be real) then why is it ~~not~~ should it not be known known since it is easier to be shunned. God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just ; then if not just he cannot be God ; then *it will not be feared* [wrong tense] nor obeyed, the fear which you yourself have of death removed all other fear. [Last sentence not comprehended. The fear of death lay in the trespass, and the trespass itself removed that fear by making them like God knowing good and evil.]

Neat., 50 }  
 Subj., 35 } 140  
 S.M.B.

MARY C. TAY.

FRENCH.

Translate into French :—

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well made, the Frenchman well-looking, the Italian of middle size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

En apparence exterie<sup>2</sup>re l'Allemand est grand large, l'Anglais bien fait, le Français beau de belle mine (10), l'Halien de taille mayenne L<sup>1</sup>e Espagnol gauche. En habit les vêtements (10), l'Allemand est gredin gueux, l'Anglais somptieux le Français ~~velage~~ changeant, l'Italien ~~fripe~~ miserable, l'Espagnol deccent convenable. En mœurs manieres (10) l'Allemand est rustreique l'Anglais barbare, le Français aisé, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol fier.

The pain of death denounced,  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil :  
 Of good how just ! Of evil (if what is evil  
 Be real) why not known, since easier shunn'd ?  
 God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just :  
 Not just, not God ; not feared then nor obeyed ;  
 Your fear itself of death removes the fear.

The pain of death being denounced, deterred you not from achieving what might lead to a happier life—a knowledge of good and evil ; for if the good be so just, if what is evil be real, why is it not known, since it would be easier shunned ? God cannot hurt ye, therefore, and still be just. [Not treated fully, nor comprehended, 25.]

Neat,

Neat., 35 }  
 Subj., 30 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

MARY GRIFFITHS,  
 12th September, 1878.

## TRANSLATION.

Translate into French:—

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well made, the Frenchman well looking, the Italian of middle size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manner the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

En apparence <sup>2</sup>extérieure l'Allemand est <sup>1</sup>grand large, l'Anglais bien fait, le Français beau de belle mine (10), l'Italien de taille moyenne, l'Espagnol gauche. En <sup>2</sup>habit les vêtements l'Allemand est mal mise, l'Anglais somptueux, le Français <sup>1</sup>volage changeant, l'Italien <sup>2</sup>frépe miserable, l'Espagnol <sup>1</sup>decent convenable (10). En manières l'Allemand est rustreique, l'Anglais barbare, le Français aisé, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol fier.

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil:  
 Of good, how just! Of evil (if what is evil  
 Be real) why not known, since easier shunned?  
 God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just:  
 Not just, not God; not fear'd then nor obeyed;  
 Your fear itself of death removes the fear.

The pain of death being denounced deterred you not from achieving what might lead to happier life. [Not treated (50).]

Neat, 35 }  
 Subj., 20 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

MARIA CALLAN,  
 12th September, 1878.

Translate into French:—

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well-made, the Frenchman well-looking, the Italian of middle size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

En apparence <sup>2</sup>extérieure l'Allemand est <sup>1</sup>grand large, l'Anglaise bien fait, le Français beau de belle mine (10), l'Italienne de taille moyenne, l'Espagnol gauche. Dans l'<sup>2</sup>habit les vêtements l'Allemand est malmise, l'Anglaise somptueux, le Française <sup>1</sup>volage changeant (10), l'Italienne <sup>2</sup>frépe miserable, l'Espagnol <sup>1</sup>decent convenable. En <sup>2</sup>mœurs manières (10) l'Allemand est rustreique, l'Anglais barbare, le Français aisé, l'Italienne poli, l'Espagnol fier.

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil:  
 Of good how just? Of evil (if what is evil be real)  
 Why not known, since easier shunned?  
 God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just:  
 Not just, not God,—not feared then not obeyed;  
 Your fear itself of death removes the fear.

[Not treated, 50.]

Neat., 35 }  
 Subj., 30 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

SUSANNA DUMBRELL,  
 September 11th, 1878.

## TRANSLATION.

In external appearance, the German is large, the Englishman well-made, the Frenchman well-looking, the Italian of middle-size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

En apparence <sup>2</sup>extérieu, l'Allemand est <sup>1</sup>grand large, l'Anglais bien fait, le Français beau, de belle mine (10), l'Italien de taille moyenne, l'Espagnol gauche. En <sup>2</sup>habit les vêtements, l'Allemand est mal mise, l'Anglais somptueux, le Français <sup>1</sup>volage changeant, l'Italien <sup>2</sup>frépe miserable (10), l'Espagnol <sup>1</sup>decent convenable. En manières, l'Allemand est rustreique, l'Anglais barbare, le Français aisé, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol fier.

Transpose.

Transpose the following:—

The pain of death denounced  
Deterred you not from what might be  
To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil:  
Of good, how just! Of evil (if what is evil  
Be real) why not known, since easier shunned?  
God therefore cannot hurt ye, and be just:  
Not just, not God—not fear then not obeyed;  
Your fear of death itself removes the fear.

TRANSPOSITION.

The denounced pain of death did not deter you from what might be, to happier life.  
[Not treated, 50.]

Neat., 35 }  
Subj., 20 } 140.  
S.M.B.

KATE L. STEEL,  
12 September, 1878.

FRENCH.

Translate into French—

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well made, the Frenchman well-looking, the Italian of middle size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

Dans l'apparence externe l'Allemand est grand, l'Anglais bien fait, le Français beau, de belle mine, l'Italien de taille moyenne, l'Espagnol est gauche. En l'habit les vêtements (10) l'Allemand est fripe, gueux, l'Anglais est magnifique, somptueux, le Français est volage, changeant (10), l'Italien est gredin, miserable, l'Espagnol est décent, convenable. Dans les mœurs manières l'Allemand est rustique, l'Anglais est barbare, l' Français sans souci, aisé, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol fier.

TRANSPOSITION.

The pain of death denounced  
Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
To happier life:—knowledge of good and evil  
Of good, how just! Of evil (if what is evil  
Be real), why not known since easier shunned?  
God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just:  
Not just, not God—not feared then, nor obeyed;  
Your fear itself of death removes the fear.

The pain of death denounced against you did not deter you from achieving what might lead to happier life, the knowledge of good and evil, of good.

Neat., 35 }  
Subj., 30 } 140.  
S.M.B.

ISABELLA KERR.

TRANSLATION.

Translate into French—

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well-made, the Frenchman well-looking, the Italian of middle size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners the German is clownish, the English barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

En apparence extérieur l'Allemand est grand large, le Anglais bien fait, le Français beau de belle mine, l'Italien de taille moyenne l'Espagnol gauche En habit les vêtements (10), l'Allemand est mal misé, l'Anglais somptueux, le Français volage changeant, l'Italien fripe miserable, l'Espagnol décent convenable (10). En manières l'Allemand est rustique, l'Anglais barbare, le Français aisé, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol fier.

The pain of death denounced  
Deterred you not from what might be  
To happier life—knowledge of good and evil:  
Of good, how just! Of evil (if what is evil  
Be real) why not known, since easier shunned?  
God, therefore, cannot hurt you and be just:  
Not just, not God—not feared, then nor obeyed.  
Your fear itself of death removes the fear.

The pain of death being denounced did not deter you from achieving what what might lead to a knowledge. [Not treated, 50.]

Neat, 35 }  
 Subj., 30 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

ELIZABETH CHAFFER,  
 12th September, 1878.

Translate into French :—

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well-made, the Frenchman well-looking, the Italian of middle size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian rugged, the Spanish decent. In manners the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

En apparence <sup>2</sup>extérieure l'Allemand est <sup>1</sup>grand large, l'Anglais bien fait, le Français beau, de belle mine, l'Italien de taille moyenne, l'Espagnol gauche. En s'habiller, les vêtements (10) A, l'Allemand est mal-mise, l'Anglais somptueux, l'Français volage, changeant, l'Italien frêle, miserable, l'Espagnol décent convenable. En mœurs manières l'Allemand est rustrique, l'Anglais barbare, le Français aisé, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol fier.

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil :  
 Of good how just ! Of evil (if what is evil  
 Be real), why not known, since easier shunned ?  
 God therefore cannot hurt ye and be just :  
 Not just, not God—not fear'd then, nor obey'd ;  
 Your fear of death itself removes the fear.

Having had the pain of death denounced it did not deter you from achieving what might lead to a happier life.

[Not treated, 50.]

Neat, 40 }  
 Subj., 30 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

MARY FITZGERALD.

COMPOSITION.

Translate into French :—

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well made, the French well-looking, the Italian of middle size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

FRENCH.

En apparence <sup>2</sup>extérieure l'Allemand est <sup>1</sup>grand large, l'Anglais bien fait, le Français beau de belle mine (10), l'Italien de taille moyenne, l'Espagnole gauche. En habit les vêtements l'Allemand est mal mise, l'Anglais somptueux, le Français volage changeant, l'Italien frêle miserable, l'Espagnole décent convenable (10). En manières l'Allemand est rustrique l'Anglaise barbare, le Français aisé, l'Italien poli l'Espagnole fier.

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil :  
 Of good how just ! Of evil (if what is evil  
 Be real) why not known, since easier shown ?  
 God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just :  
 Not just, not God ; not fear'd then nor obey'd ;  
 Your fear itself of death removes the fear

[Not treated, 50.]

TRANSPPOSITION.

Having had the power of death denounced to you deterred you not from achieving what might lead to a happier life. How just is the knowledge of good. If it be a knowledge.

Neat, 40 }  
 Subj., 55 } 140.  
 S.M.B.

JANE WHYSALL.

TRANSLATION.

Translate into French :—

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well-made, the Frenchman well-looking, the Italian of middle-size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

En apparence <sup>2</sup>extérieure l'Allemand est <sup>1</sup>grand large, l'Anglais bien fait, l'Français beau de belle mine, l'Italien de taille moyenne, l'Espagnol gauche. En habit les vêtements (10), l'Allemand est mesquin, l'Anglais somptueux, le Français volage changeant, l'Italien frêle miserable, l'Espagnol décent convenable. En mœurs manières (10), l'Allemand est rustique, l'Anglais barbare, le Français aisé, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol fier.

TRANSPPOSITION.

## TRANSPOSITION.

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil:  
 Of good how just! Of evil (if what is evil  
 Be real) why not known, since easier shunn'd?  
 God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just:  
 Not just, not God; not fear'd nor obey'd;  
 Your fear itself of death removes the fear.

The pain of death being denounced did not deter you from achieving what might lead to happier life, that is knowledge of good and evil. How just is the knowledge of good; why is that of evil (if what is evil be real) not known, since from having a knowledge of it it is easier to shun it.  
 [Not fully treated, 25.]

Neat., 35 }  
 Subj., 20 } 140.

EMILY NICKISSON,  
 September 11, 1878.

## FRENCH.

Translate into French:—

In external appearance the German is large, the Englishman well-made, the Frenchman well-looking, the Italian of middle-size, the Spaniard awkward. In dress the German is shabby, the Englishman costly, the Frenchman fickle, the Italian ragged, the Spaniard decent. In manners the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

En l'apparence ~~exterieur~~<sup>2</sup> l'Allemand est ~~grand~~<sup>1</sup> **large**, l'Anglais bien fait, la Français ~~beau~~ **de belle mine** (10) l'Italien de taille moyenne, l'Espagnol ~~maladroit~~ **gauche**. En habit **les vêtements** l'Allemand est ~~mal vêtu~~ **goux** (10), l'Anglais ~~coûteux~~ **somptueux**, le Français ~~inconstant~~ **changeant**, l'Italien ~~deceh~~ **miserable**, l'Espagnol ~~decent~~ **convenable**. En manières l'Allemand est ~~grossier~~ **rustique** (10), l'Anglais barbare, le Français facile, l'Italien poli, l'Espagnol **hautain**.

Transpose the following from the metrical to the prose order:—

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil:  
 Of good, how just! of evil (if what is evil  
 Be real) why not known, since easier shunn'd?  
 God, therefore, cannot hurt you and be just:  
 Not just, not God; not fear'd, then nor obey'd;  
 Your fear itself of death removes the fear.

The pain of death having deterred you not from achieving what might lead knowledge of good and evil to happier life. If what is evil is real, why is it not known. [Not treated, 50.]

Neat., 30 }  
 Subj., 80 } 140  
 S.M.B.

E. M. FITZPATRICK.

## COMPOSITION.

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil:  
 Of good, how just! Of evil (if what is evil  
 Be real) why not known, since casier shunned?  
 God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just:  
 Not just, not God; not feared then nor obeyed;  
 Your fear of death itself removes the fear.

Although the pain of death is denounced, let it not deter you from achieving what might lead to happier life, which is obtained through the knowledge of good and evil. Of good how just, of evil (if what is evil be really evil, why then not known, since it would be easier shunned. God cannot be just and hurt ye, not just, not God, not feared nor obeyed then: *let your fear of death remove the fear*. [Ambiguous, 20.]

Neat., 35 }  
 Subj., 90 } 140  
 S.M.B.

MARY M. EVERITT,  
 12th September, 1878.

## COMPOSITION.

The pain of death denounced  
 Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
 To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil:  
 Of good, how just! of evil (if what is evil  
 Be real) why not known, since easier shunned?  
 God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just:  
 Not just, not God; not feared then nor obeyed;  
 Your fear itself of death removes the fear.

TRANSPOSITION.

## TRANSPOSITION.

The pain of death being denounced, did not deter you from achieving that which might lead to a happier life—the knowledge of good and evil. [Apparently not comprehended.] It is not Is it not just that you should know the good. Why should you not know the evil (if there be such a thing as evil) since, if you know it you may the easier shun it? Therefore God cannot hurt you, and be, at the same time, just. If he be not just he is not God, and should not then be feared nor obeyed.

*The fear itself which you entertain of death removes that fear.* [The underlined not explained.] The fear of death lay in the eating of the forbidden fruit, and Satan argues:—that the eating of the fruit will remove the fear, by making them, like God, knowing good and evil, and like Him also in that He cannot die. [Words not in original should be put within brackets.] (10.)

Neat., 30 }  
Subj., 80 } 140  
S.M.B.

MARY HADFIELD,  
September 12th.

## COMPOSITION.

The pain of death denounced  
Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil :  
Of good, how just! of evil (if what is evil  
Be real) why not known, since easier shunned?  
God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just :  
Not just, not God ; not feared then nor obeyed ;  
Your fear of death itself removes the fear.

The pain of death denounced gives you fear of death; but let it not deter you from achieving what might lead to a happier life, by knowing good from evil, which removes the fear of death; because then you are equal to God; then you know what is good and just, and what is evil, therefore can shun it. God, therefore, cannot hurt you since you are equal to Him. [In transposition words in the original are not changed, and words supplied are put within brackets. 20.]

Neat., 30 }  
Subj., 50 } 140  
S.M.B.

KATE DOONAN.

## COMPOSITION.

The pain of death denounced  
Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil :  
Of good, how just! of evil (if what is evil  
Be real) why not known, since easier shunned?  
God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just :  
Not just, not God ; not feared, then not obeyed ;  
Your fear of death itself removes the fear.

The pain of death being denounced against you did not deter you from achieving what might lead to a happier life. You though by eating the fruit you would obtain a knowledge of good and evil. Of good: how good was just: Of evil what was evil. Be real: why should you not? [Not completed, nor comprehended. 50.]

Neat., 25 }  
Subj., 0 }  
S.M.B.

S. J. PHILLIPS,  
12th September, 1878.

## COMPOSITION.

The pain of death denounced  
Deterred you from not achieving what might lead  
To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil :  
Of good, how just! of evil (if what is evil  
Be real) why not known, since easier shunned?  
God, therefore, cannot hurt ye and be just :  
Not just, not God ; not feared then nor obeyed ;  
Your fear of death itself removes the fear.

*Transposition.*

The pain of death denounced deterred you from not achieving what might lead to happier life, of good and evil.  
Of good how just of evil.

Neat., 35 }  
Subj., 70 } 140  
S.M.B.

MARION BECK,  
12th September, 1878.

## COMPOSITION.

The pain of death denounced  
Deterred you not from achieving what might lead  
To happier life,—knowledge of good and evil :  
Of good, how just! of evil (if what is evil  
Be real) why not known, since easier shunned?  
God cannot therefore hurt ye, and be just :  
Not just, not God ; not feared then nor obeyed ;  
Your fear of death itself removes the fear.

The pain of death (being) denounced (should) not deter you from achieving that which might lead to a happier life. How good (would be) the knowledge of good and evil; if evil is real why *is it not* [wrong tense 10] made known, since (it could be) shunned (more) easily. God, who is just and good, cannot hurt you for *wishing to attain greater knowledge.* *When the fear of death is removed* [not comprehended. 20.]



85

No. 3.

## Memorandum to Training Master.

No. 78-18,537.

*Complaints preferred against you by Mrs. Bardwell.*

IN a letter received at this office from Mrs. Bardwell, assistant in the Public Training School, the following statements are made:—"Mr. Wright has vilified me, charged me with uttering language only used *par les femmes de la Halle*, language he uses himself, to the great edification of the students who are to teach the youth of the Colony. I most earnestly request, therefore, that a full and searching inquiry may be made into the causes of the want of discipline in the Training School, and the encouragement there given to rudeness and vulgarity; into the threat held out before I entered—that in spite of the Council I would be turned out in a month, and the efforts made to carry this threat into effect. In connection with this letter I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter I felt compelled to write to the Head Master, which, though effectual for the time in putting a stop to the brutal coarseness of which I complained, has not been sufficient to put an end to the system of persecution of which the complaint now made to the Council against me is only a part."

I am accordingly to request that you will be good enough to furnish such an explanation in regard to these representations as you may desire to afford.

It is deemed desirable to explain that this communication has been delayed on account of your recent illness.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 8th October, 1878.

No. 4.

## Memorandum to The Secretary.

*Mrs. Bardwell's charges against me. Your memorandum No. 78-18,537.*

IN reply to your memorandum I beg to state that I never vilified Mrs. Bardwell, nor charged her with using improper language. My language to the candidates will bear scrutiny. I never held out a threat that Mrs. Bardwell would be turned out of her situation in spite of the Council. The Training School is not in a bad state of discipline. I am most anxious there should be a full investigation.

J. WRIGHT,  
Training Master.

Training Master's Office,  
Fort-street, 8 October, 1878.

No. 5.

Training School.

I HAVE suspended from attendance hereat, pending the decision of the Council, Messrs. Bradstreet and Davies, who are charged by Mrs. Bardwell with insolence and insubordination towards her while giving them instruction.

W. WILKINS.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 2nd October, 1878.

B.C. Examiner. This report is referred to you in order that you may inquire into the facts of the case. Mr. Kevin can supply some information on the subject.—W.W., 8/10/78.—J.G., 10/10/78.

No. 6.

Training School.

Charges preferred by Mrs. Bardwell against Messrs. Davis and Bradstreet, candidates in training.

IN conjunction with Mr. Forbes I investigated the above, at Fort-street, on the 9th instant.

The complaint against Mr. Davis is that, on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and while parsing the line "In their noonday dreams," occurring in the XXXVI Exercise of Book V, that gentleman was insolent to Mrs. Bardwell, the teacher for the time being, saying, in reference to her correction of an omission, "Mr. Wright teaches us to parse rightly, and you teach us to parse wrongly." The point in question was this:—Mr. Bradstreet had parsed the word "dreams" as objective case, governed by "in." Mrs. Bardwell, requiring more precision, called for further answers, and pronounced the rendering of Mr. Arkins to be the proper mode, namely, "governed by the preposition 'in.'" In relation to the above charge, Mr. Davis admits having said, "Mr. Wright teaches us one way, and you say it is wrong." The evidence of Messrs Spence and Byrne, the witnesses called by Mrs. Bardwell, show that these were the words used, or something very near them; but they acquit Mr. Davis of any intentional disrespect to the teacher, affirming that his manner is abrupt to all.

2. Mrs. Bardwell further complains that, while defending her views of the foregoing mode of parsing, and when she called for a show of hands from those who thought her wrong, Mr. Davis alone responded, by holding his hand aloft, saying at the same time, rudely, "Go; report it." In relation to this charge, it appears that when Mrs. Bardwell called for the show of hands, she had been remonstrating with the class for what she deemed rudeness; and Mr. Davis asked permission to explain. Mrs. Bardwell here, apparently dreading further distraction, told him to sit down. Mr. Davis admits having then said, "You can report it to Mr. Wright or the Council." The evidence at this stage shows that these were very nearly the words used, that Mr. Davis was excited, and that his manner was almost angry. It should be observed that the interruption or "rudeness" which he desired to explain away was attributed by the candidates to a blunder committed by Mr. Evans in dealing with the verb "are shaken." The untimely merriment arising from this error appears to have been regarded by Mrs. Bardwell as in some way directed against herself,—an inference to which the candidates warmly object, alleging that no such intention existed. Some even affirm that Mr. Davis has been heard to speak respectfully of Mrs. Bardwell out of the class. He is, however, impulsive, inconsiderate, prone to argument, and offends seemingly without knowing that he does so.

3.

3. As regards Mr. Bradstreet, the case is simply this—that, in relation to the parsing already quoted, he said “objective case governed by ‘in’” instead of saying “governed by the preposition ‘in,’” a correction which was supplied by the next candidate, Mr. Arkins, and approved by Mrs. Bardwell. That lady here states that Mr. Bradstreet then said, “I am right; I have parsed it as Mr. Wright taught it.” But none of the witnesses heard such words used. Mr. Arkins, who sat next in order, declares that Mr. Bradstreet muttered something, he could not say what, and that his manner was flurried; but this was all. He saw no sign of rudeness. Mr. Bradstreet admits having said, in reference to his mode of parsing, “Mr. Wright takes that form,” but nothing more; did not speak disrespectfully; has no unkindly feeling towards Mrs. Bardwell, and has of late been extremely careful in addressing her, because she seemed to regard him as discourteous. It is important here to observe that Mrs. Bardwell, on feeling dissatisfied with Mr. Bradstreet’s rendering, simply requested him to sit down, and passed on to the next candidate. She did not ask him to repeat or correct, and, necessarily, there was no refusal on his part to rectify.

4. Mr. Kevin was not present when the matters complained of by Mrs. Bardwell occurred. At the close of the hour, when he went to resume charge of the class, Mrs. Bardwell stated what had taken place, and repeated the expressions which she alleges were made use of by Messrs. Davis and Bradstreet, and appealed to Messrs. Byrne and Spence for their confirmation of her accuracy. She asserts that they agreed that she had given the words accurately; and Mr. Kevin supports her in this; but both Mr. Spence and Mr. Byrne, when called as her witnesses, denied that they admitted that she had given the identical words, the latter gentleman affirming that he said, “Or words to that effect,” in which statement he was supported by Mr. Evans, the student who sat next to him, although Mr. Kevin did not hear the words.

It is furthermore worthy of remark, that Mr. Kevin speaks favourably of the class as a whole, and says that although there are two or three of its members whose manner is unfavourable, he does not think that they are intentionally rude or insolent—and further, that he knows no reason for supposing that they would be designedly rude or disrespectful to Mrs. Bardwell. This was elicited by a special question put at the close of the investigation by Mr. Forbes.

6. Taking all the circumstances into account, it is a matter for regret that the foregoing incidents should ever have occurred. A little tact and courtesy would have rendered such an inquiry unnecessary.

J. GARDINER,

Examiner.

Sydney, 10th October, 1878.

#### No. 7.

#### Mr. H. W. Callan to The Council of Education.

Gentlemen,

Mort-street, Balmain, 14 October, 1878.

I beg most respectfully to draw your attention to the suspension of my daughter Maria Callan, a student in Training School, Fort-street, on charges brought by Mrs. Bardwell, and on which a partial inquiry took place on the 3rd instant. At that meeting I asked and was allowed to be present.

The first witness, Mr. Kevin, stated,—that he was told by Miss Stevens, Assistant Mistress, Fort-street School, that my daughter had ridiculed and made fun of Mrs. Bardwell’s lessons; but Miss Stevens when called denied having told Mr. Kevin any such thing, or said anything from which he could have supposed she intended him to draw such an inference. After considerable cross-questioning, which did not alter her evidence, Miss Stevens was told that her memory was very good in some things and very bad in others, and Mrs. Bardwell made a remark in French which I did not understand, but from her manner I am sure it was not complimentary to the witness.

Mrs. Bardwell next made a charge of “systematic rudeness and insolence” before the whole class and called a student, Miss Rushforth, who, however, said that she had never known Miss Callan rude or insolent, and that my daughter’s conduct was the same to Mrs. Bardwell as to Mr. Wright and others. Another young lady gave similar evidence, and Mrs. B. declined to call other witnesses.

When Miss Rushforth was leaving the room Mrs. Bardwell remarked,—“I did think *that girl* would speak the truth.”

The investigation was then adjourned.

My object is not to screen any faults my daughter may have, but that you be pleased to order that she may be honourably reinstated in her former position, or that a most thorough and impartial investigation may at once be made in the matter.

My daughter was a pupil-teacher in Fort-street School for three years, and entered the Training School in June last, and has always passed first class examinations and received highest reports from Masters and Mistress, and, I may add, at the last examination received the £5 bonus; during all that time has never before had any complaint made of her conduct.

It is now eleven days since the inquiry, and we have heard nothing further of it. The suspension and the delay deprives my daughter of the advantages of Mr. Wright and the other Master’s lessons, as well as Mrs. Bardwell’s, thereby imperilling her chance of passing successfully the next examination if reinstated in her position in the school.

I have, &c.,

HENRY W. CALLAN.

#### No. 8.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 14 October, 1878.

Council of Education. Examiner’s Memorandum to Secretary.

*Training School.—Miss Callan’s Case.*

1. It appears to me that in this case much mischief was done by the thoughtlessness of Miss Stevens in the matter of the “lesson notes,” and subsequently through the representations of the assistant training master, who, instead of privately and kindly admonishing Misses Callan, Stevens, and Ogilvy, as to the unseemliness of their conduct, unnecessarily aroused the sensitiveness and suspicions of Mrs. Bardwell, by repeating to her Miss Stevens’ folly. To this largely may be traced Mrs. Bardwell’s bearing towards

towards her pupil. Miss Callan, on the other hand, unable to account for Mrs. Bardwell's apparent severity, seems to have thought herself too pointedly addressed at lessons, and unjustly treated. From this further irritation arose, and so on to subsequent bitterness.

2. Miss Callan I think acted ungenerously towards her teacher in the use made of the notes at lunch, &c. Were she willing to express regret for this, and to assure Mrs. Bardwell that she neither felt nor meant any disrespect at lessons, I am of opinion that this should be accepted as an atonement.

3. Mrs. Bardwell, on the other hand, might be a little more motherly, more kindly disposed, *i.e.*, to trust her pupils for truthfulness, and be less hasty in drawing sweeping conclusions. Playful they may be at inopportune times, perhaps thoughtless; but I cannot think they are as a class other than upright, honourable, attentive, and respectful. In fact I may say that the gaiety and discretion shown by the female candidates, considering their youth, have been to me a matter of gratification.

J. G.

## No. 9.

### Training School, Sydney.

Complaints of Mrs. Bardwell, Assistant Teacher.

Inquiry held by Messrs. Wilkins, Gardiner, and Forbes.

Minutes of Evidence.—16 October, 1878.

*Mr. Flashman* being examined, states: I was in training last session; never heard Mr. Wright speak disrespectfully to Mrs. Bardwell, nor of her; he never spoke ill, but always well of her; he supported Mrs. Bardwell's authority.

*To Mr. Forbes*: I do not think Mr. Wright showed any antagonism to Mrs. Bardwell; I was satisfied of his desire to support her authority.

*To Mr. Gardiner*: On one occasion, when there was some dispute in the class as to a point of Grammar, and Mrs. Bardwell had asked the class their opinions, it was found necessary to appeal to Mr. Wright, who decided in Mrs. Bardwell's favour; she did not exactly invite discussion on that occasion; she stated that she did not object to respectful questioning.

*To Mr. Wright*: I have had no conversation with you about this matter.

*Mr. John Moyes* being examined, states: I was a student last session; I have heard Mr. Wright speak to Mrs. Bardwell respectfully; I have also heard him speak of her—for example, he told us, "while she was here to instruct us that we were not to give her any trouble"; believes he meant to support Mrs. Bardwell; I remember Thursday, the 18th of April; Mr. Wright told us on that day that we were to have a new teacher, named Mrs. Bardwell, who had formerly been in the Training School, but had not gone through the whole course; Mr. Wright would not have been pleased if we gave her trouble; I can speak decisively on this point.

*To Mrs. Bardwell*: I did not hear Mr. Wright say why you did not go through the course, but I think Mr. Wright did not mean to disparage you in stating that you had not gone through the course.

*Mr. W. Teale* examined, states: I have heard Mr. W. speak respectfully to Mrs. B.; I do not remember hearing him speak of her before Mrs. B. came to the Training School; Mr. W. informed us she was coming, and that he did not know what she was then (*i.e.*, at the moment of speaking) but that some few years ago she was not able to go through the course here (*i.e.*, in the Training School); when the dispute arose respecting the point in grammar, Mr. W. told us to take Mrs. B.'s opinion, and not to question it.

*To Mr. Forbes*: Mrs. B. was supported in her position by Mr. Wright; he was desirous heartily to uphold her authority.

*To Mr. Wright*: I do not consider that you meant any disrespect to Mrs. B. in speaking of her not going through the training course.

*To Mrs. B.*: I thought your retirement was caused by incapacity.

*To Mr. Wilkins*: By "incapacity," I mean that at first I supposed she had withdrawn on account of health; but some time after a change was produced in my mind by the dispute about the grammar question, and by the fact that exercises corrected by Mrs. B. had been altered by some other person.

*To Mr. Wright*: The papers marked by Mrs. B. were re-marked by Mr. Kevin.

*To Mr. Forbes*: I came to my conclusion about her incapacity from my experience of her teaching.

*To Mrs. B.*: Without any bias, I should have observed the same faults.

*Mr. E. Larcombe*, examined: I have heard Mr. W. speak to Mrs. B., not frequently, but always respectfully; I have not heard him speak of her; he supported her authority, and was not antagonistic to her; he would have reported any student who would have been disrespectful or disobedient, and would not have supported them in such conduct.

*Miss Daly*, examined: I have heard Mr. W. speak to Mrs. B. respectfully about the affairs of the Training School; I never heard him speak of her on any occasion; I was in the Training School on the 18th April; I did not, to my recollection, hear Mr. W. speak of her on that day; Mr. W. checked the students when the dispute arose about grammar, telling them, "While you are here, it is your duty to obey;" Mr. W. was always disposed to support her authority; it would not have given satisfaction to Mr. W. if the students were troublesome to Mrs. B.

*To Mr. Gardiner*: From his manner, I inferred it was Mr. W.'s desire to support Mrs. B., and to secure for her the reverence and obedience of the students.

*Miss S. Picard*, examined: I have heard Mr. W. speak to Mrs. B. politely—never with a disrespectful expression; I have heard him speak of Mrs. B.; on the occasion when Mrs. B. found fault with Miss Ferguson he charged us to obey her; he desired to support her authority; I had no suspicion that he designed to undermine it; I have often thought how just it was to all; in the grammar case, I thought his procedure fair, honourable, and straightforward.

*To Mr. Forbes*: I saw nothing in his manner to lead me to suppose that he undervalued or slighted Mrs. B., or desired to undermine her authority; I never heard him make an unkind remark to her.

*Miss Ferguson* examined: I have heard Mr. W. speak to Mrs. B. invariably as a gentleman should speak to a lady; I once heard him speak of her; that was before she came to the Training School; Mr. Wright announced her appointment to the upper class of female students only, and stated that Mrs. B. had

had been in training for a time—for half the session,—and that she had resigned, not being able to keep up with the studies; I inferred that it was from mental incapacity; Mr. W. would not encourage rudeness or any disobedience on the part of the students; he always supported Mrs. B.; he prohibited the class from arguing with her.

*To Mr. Forbes:* I am not aware of any disrespect shown to Mrs. B. by the class; if there had been, Mr. W. would not have encouraged it; I have never heard him speak disrespectfully of, or to Mrs. Bardwell.

*Miss M'Neilly* examined: I have heard Mr. W. speak to Mrs. B. respectfully; I never heard him speak of her, except on her first appointment, when he said, "You are to have a new French teacher, named Mrs. Bardwell—she was once in the Training School, and that is all I know about her"; I do not remember his saying anything else; I have heard him tell the class to behave properly, and to avoid all scrapes, and so to conduct themselves that Mrs. B. would not have occasion to find fault; he supported her authority on all occasions; I do not think it would have improved a candidate's prospects to be disrespectful to her.

*To Mr. Forbes:* I am not aware that there was any feeling of disrespect in the class towards Mrs. Bardwell; if there had been, it would not have been encouraged by Mr. Wright; I have never heard him speak of or to her in a way to encourage the class to show disrespect.

*To Mrs. Bardwell:* I remember the day when you sent Miss O'Brien out of the class; Mr. Wright told you the Council would not allow it; I heard him speak before the class.

*To Mr. Wilkins:* He spoke to Mrs. B. in the hearing of the class, saying it was not according to rule to send the students out; he did not say authoritatively that Miss O'Brien should not be sent out; he only disapproved of it.

*To Mrs. Bardwell:* If I had a class in a school, and the head mistress spoke to me in the same manner that Mr. W. spoke to you, I think it would not tend to uphold my authority.

*To Mr. Wright:* You spoke in an undertone; I think you meant it as a friendly suggestion.

*To Mr. Gardiner:* There was no trace of menace or anger in Mr. W.'s tone when speaking to Mrs. Bardwell.

*To Mrs. Bardwell:* I do not remember Mr. Wright's coming twice into the class-room, or his speaking to you in the far corner.

*To Mr. Forbes:* I think that Mr. W.'s feeling was, that he should have been consulted before Miss O'Brien was sent out of the class; he did not approve of rudeness on the part of Miss O'Brien.

*Miss Cardwell,* examined: I have heard Mr. Wright speak to Mrs. Bardwell; he spoke quietly and respectfully; I heard him speak to her respecting Miss O'Brien; it was in this room, near the table; I was sitting in the second seat; he inquired why Miss O'Brien was removed from the class, and was told that it was for impudence; he then said she should not have been sent out without first asking him; I heard him speak to Mrs. B. in the far corner of the room; I thought Mr. W. wished to make it understood that a mistake had been made, and to instruct Mrs. B. as to the usual course in such cases; he did not speak angrily; some complaint was made about the correction of French exercises not having been made by all the students; Mrs. B. complained of this; and Mr. W. caused all the exercise books to be collected; he told us he did not like quarrelling, and that it was best for us to do what we were told; on the Thursday before Good Friday, I heard Mr. W. tell the class we were to have a new French teacher; but he did not know if Mrs. Duff was going to leave; I did not hear him say anything disparaging to Mrs. B.'s abilities; Mr. W. would not have been pleased with disobedient students; he said nothing hurtful to Mrs. B.'s feelings, or prejudicial to her authority.

*To Mr. Forbes:* Some students were disposed to be disrespectful to Mrs. B.; but Mr. W. did not encourage them; and the majority did not sympathize with, nor encourage them; there were two of these disrespectful students.

*To Mrs. Bardwell:* If I had a class of children in a school, and the Mistress spoke to me in their presence, as Mr. W. spoke to you, it would not make any difference in their respect for me.

*To Mr. Wright:* If a subordinate teacher turn out a pupil of the class, and say that the pupil should not return till an apology had been made, and the teacher should tell the head mistress so, it would not have a good effect.

*To Mr. Wilkins:* Never knew Mr. W. to say or do anything prejudicial to Mrs. B.'s authority; never saw any impropriety in the class; passed no notes; have asked questions as to lessons, nothing more.

*To Mr. Forbes:* When Mr. W. spoke to Mrs. B. relative to Miss O'Brien's exclusion, he did not speak loudly.

*Miss Emma Johnson,* examined: I have heard Mr. Wright speak to Mrs. Bardwell; he spoke very respectfully; I have also heard him speak of her; it was on Thursday before Good Friday; he stated that Mrs. B. had formerly been in the Training School, but that she had not gone through the final examinations; thought it was through inability as regards attainments, that Mrs. B. had withdrawn from the Training School; Mr. W. was a little excited; Mr. W. has in my opinion always treated Mrs. B. with kindness and consideration; he always took her side in case of disputes; I remember the lesson on Domestic Economy: Mrs. B. was not pleased with Miss Ferguson, on account of the position in which she sat; Mrs. B. spoke on the subject to Mr. W., who asked Miss F. what the offence was of which she had been guilty; this was not in Mrs. B.'s presence; Miss F. showed Mr. W. the position in which she had sat; my impression was that Mr. W. thought the offence trivial; I do not know if Mr. W. reprimanded Miss Ferguson.

*To Mrs. Bardwell:* The position in which Miss F. sat was with her elbows on the table, and her hands up to her face; I do not know if she drew down her eyelids; in Miss O'Brien's case, Mr. W. came twice into the class-room; The first time he stood in front of the class; he then called Mrs. B. over to the table; I heard what Mr. W. said; he spoke in a low tone; I heard Mrs. B. say that she would leave, if Miss O'Brien returned to the class; Mr. W. replied that the Council would not allow Miss O'Brien to be excluded; I did not hear you say that you would throw up your appointment if Miss O'Brien was sent back, but that you would walk out of the room.

*To Mr. Gardiner:* I did not see Miss Ferguson make gestures, or draw down her eyelids; heard Mrs. B. reprove her on account of her position.

*To Mr. Wright:* Mrs. B. said she would not take Miss O'Brien back for you, or the Council of Education; this was said in the far corner of the room, near the blackboard; I think that remark was not heard by all the students; I think Mrs. B. was the first to raise her voice; I do not exactly remember. (The witness here became confused and shed tears.)

To

*To Mrs. Bardwell:* You stated that all you required from Miss O'Brien was an apology.

*Miss Graham* examined: I have heard Mr. W. speak to Mrs. B. kindly and respectfully on all occasions; I have also heard him speak of Mrs. B.; once during a French lesson Mrs. B. spoke to Miss Campbell; on the Thursday before Good Friday, heard Mr. W. tell the students that Mrs. B. had been appointed by the Council; that she had at one time been in the Training School; and that she had not gone through the whole course; she was to teach French, and to be present at other times; I understood Mr. W. to assert that Mrs. B. had failed to go through the Training School, but I formed no opinion as to the cause of such failure; I do not think Mr. W. was *always* kind and considerate to Mrs. B.; I cannot mention any circumstance to illustrate that statement; Mr. W. would not have been pleased if any of the students were impertinent to Mrs. B.; I do not know whether he would have been displeased.

*To Mr. Forbes:* I have not heard Mr. W. speak disrespectfully to Mrs. Bardwell.

*To Mrs. Bardwell:* On the occasion when Miss O'Brien was sent out of the class, Mr. W. was at first near the blackboard when he spoke to you on the subject; he seemed to say that you had not taken the proper course, and that he would not allow a student to be excluded from the class without referring the matter to him; you then stated to Mr. W. that if he brought Miss O'Brien into the class you would walk out. The second time Mr. W. came in, he stood near the table; it was then you used the expression, "I will walk out of the room;" you said you would rather throw up your appointment than take Miss O'Brien back without an apology; you only required an apology from her.

*To Mr. Wilkins:* I cannot remember whether Mrs. B. said I will walk out, "if you bring Miss O'Brien back," or "if Miss O'Brien be brought back."

*To Mrs. Bardwell:* You only required an apology; Miss O'Brien could have returned if she had apologised; Mr. W.'s view seemed to be that you should have reported the matter to him; he spoke as an authority in an ordinary tone; there was some loud and angry talking; I do not know who began it.

*To Mr. Gardiner:* Did not hear Mr. W. say that Miss O'Brien "must come back" or "must be brought back."

*Miss Campbell* examined: I have heard Mr. W. speak respectfully to Mrs. B.; not kindly and not unkindly, but in a business-like way; I remember Thursday, the 18th of April, Mr. W. informed the students on that day that we were to have Mrs. Bardwell for a teacher; that she had been in the Training School, and had not gone through the course; I do not remember if he said why, or if he said anything about Mrs. B.'s examination and certificate; Mr. W. did not support Mrs. B.'s authority; Miss O'Brien's case is an example; Mrs. B. wished Miss O'Brien to apologise for something she had done, and told Mr. W. this; I believe that if Mr. W. had told Miss O'Brien to apologise she would have done so; on that occasion he came once into the room; he stood near the table, and spoke in a loud tone; he asked if Miss O'Brien could come into the class; Mrs. B. replied that she could if she first made an apology; Mr. W. then stated that Mrs. B. had no power to turn Miss O'Brien out of the class; Mrs. B. said she would apply to a higher power; I think no more took place; remember Mrs. B. saying that if Miss O'Brien came back, she would walk out; my impression was that Miss O'Brien could return on making an apology.

*To Mr. Forbes:* Mr. W. asked if Miss O'Brien could come into the class, and Mrs. B. stated that she wished for an apology; Mr. W. then said, that Mrs. B. had no power to turn her out, and told Miss O'Brien she had better go home again; Mr. W. was angry, and Mrs. B. was not; apart from Miss O'Brien matter, Mr. Wright supported Mrs. B.'s authority; I think Mr. W. would have been displeased had the candidates been rude or disrespectful to her.

*To Mrs. Bardwell:* I remember the case of Miss Ferguson, and Mrs. B.'s remonstrances with her as to improper position and gestures; Mr. W. asked Miss F. why Mrs. B. had complained, and she showed him the position; Mr. W. made no remark.

*To Mr. Wright:* I never complained to you of Mrs. B.'s conduct while I was in the Training School; I never went to your office crying at the way I was treated by her; I have had difficulties with Mrs. Bardwell in the class on account of not correcting my exercises; she took our note-books and made corrections, and told me to copy the corrections fairly; if any one asserts that I came to your office crying about Mrs. B.'s treatment of me, that person would be telling an untruth. I have received a note from Mr. Wilkins directing me to meet him here to-day; I had no conversation with any person yesterday about these matters.

*Miss Hodges* examined: I have heard Mr. W. speak to Mrs. Bardwell in this room; his manner in speaking was not objectionable; he did not speak louder than usual; I thought him rather angry; he spoke authoritatively, but respectfully; that was about Miss O'Brien's matter; he met Miss O'Brien in the passage, and asked her why she was not with the class; he then came to Mrs. B., and inquired why Miss O'Brien was excluded from the class; when he was informed that it was for impudence, Mr. W. then stated that Mrs. B. had not the power to exclude any one from the class; this took place in front of the class; I have heard Mr. W. speak of Mrs. B.; he said on the Thursday before Good Friday, "A new teacher, Mrs. B., is coming to take charge of the female students; she has been in the Training School before as a student, but did not pass through the whole course"; he did not say why she left; I thought she might have resigned through having to study too hard; Mr. W. said nothing about examination in connection with Mrs. B.; he was not angry when he made these statements; I never heard him speak disrespectfully or disparagingly of Mrs. B., nor heard anything to her disadvantage; I do not remember any instance; he would not have been pleased if any student was disobedient or disrespectful.

*To Mr. Gardiner:* I do not know if Miss O'Brien was excluded, or simply suspended from attendance; Mrs. B. would not admit Miss O'Brien at all; any young lady would not be re-admitted if sent out of the class.

*To Mr. Forbes:* Mr. W. would not encourage any student in slighting or disobeying Mrs. B.; his general manner to her was respectful; he generally speaks in a loud tone when teaching, and in speaking to Mrs. B. his usual tone was not altered; when he spoke of Mrs. B. on the Thursday before mentioned I did not get the impression that he wished to slight or to make us think little of Mrs. B.; he was always disposed to support Mrs. B.; one or two of the students were disposed to be troublesome; the remainder were not pleased with their conduct; one of these, Miss McNeilly, thought Mrs. B. disliked her.

*To Mr. Wright:* The troublesome students were Misses Ferguson and McNeilly.

*To Mrs. Bardwell:* If I took a class in the Model School for a time, and the head mistress told my pupils that I could not pass through the training course, that would not be likely to cause them to respect

respect me, nor could they have confidence in me ; I have heard the other students speak of the fact of you having been in the Training School, and wonder why you did not go through the whole course ; Mr. W. did not tell the class that you had resigned through ill-health ; If I sent a pupil out of my class, and the head mistress inquired the reason, and I thereupon stated to her that the pupil was rude and impertinent, but that I was willing to receive her if she apologised, I should expect the head mistress to support my authority ; I did not hear you say you would receive Miss O'B. if she made an apology ; I was not with the class ; I was engaged upon a different exercise ; I heard Mr. W. say to Miss O'B. that if she did not come into the class she might go home ; I do not know that Mr. W. has a habit of disparaging persons by innuendoes ; I have heard him say to the students, " You can go to the Singing Lesson, and what you learn will not do you any harm ; " I do not remember hearing him make a similar remark respecting you ; I remember that you had sometimes to remonstrate with, and reprimand Miss Ferguson, and that once you had to speak very decidedly to her ; I do not remember hearing Mr. W. ask Miss Ferguson what the *row* was about, nor did I see her show him the position you objected to ; I did not hear you say that Miss O'B. might return to the class if she made an apology ; Miss M'Neilly took no notice of your instructions, and you appealed to Mr. W. about the non-correction of exercises ; I do not remember whether Mr. W. spoke to the class generally on the subject, but he took our note-books to give to you.

*To Mr. Wright :* It was the day after Miss O'Brien's exclusion from the class that you became aware of it ; If I had sent a pupil out of my class, I ought not to have waited a day before reporting the case to the head mistress ; from your statement about Mrs. B. I thought she had to resign through bad health or too hard study ; your manner did not show any hostility to her ; you have said of your own lessons that they " would not do us any harm " ; I think you did not mean any disrespect to Mr. Fisher ; you spoke in plainer terms than innuendo ; I know Miss Campbell ; I have known her to exhibit bad feeling towards Mrs. B. on one occasion ; that was on the day the exercises were not corrected in the note-books ; she one day began to cry in Mrs. B.'s class ; I do not know if there was any special reason for Miss C.'s crying ; my impression of Miss C., as a student in training, was, that she liked to have her own way ; if she thought anything right, she did not like anyone to say it was wrong ; I have heard her reprimanded for inattention to duty ; if you reprimanded her, I think she would not be favourable to you afterwards ; I have heard Miss O'B. ask what was meant by " the Strata of Society next to Royalty. "

*To Mrs. Bardwell :* I think you have had occasion to reprimand Miss Campbell ; she manifested animosity to you afterwards, but it did not last through the whole term ; I think Mr. Wright's report upon a student would have a great effect upon her classification.

*To Mr. Wright :* When giving advice to the students, you have stated that half the marks determining classification depended upon our conduct and skill when practising in the model school, and the other half upon a written examination ; you never, as far as I know, told the class that you had power to influence their classification ; I did not think it more advantageous to be friends with you than with other teachers.

*Miss O'Brien examined :* I have heard Mr. W. speak to Mrs. B. in a proper manner ; he did not give me the impression of being disrespectful to her ; I have never heard him speak of her ; I was in the class on the Thursday before Good Friday ; I heard Mr. W. say that Mrs. B. was coming to be a teacher of French, and that he did not know why Mrs. Duff, whom he liked very much, was leaving ; I do not remember that he said any more ; I heard him say that Mrs. B. had been in the Training School ; I do not remember any more ; I heard him say that she left without going through the whole course ; he did not say why ; he said nothing about Mrs. B.'s examination ; the impression made upon me by his statement and manner was that he did not seem to care much for her ; this circumstance had no influence upon my own conduct towards Mrs. B. ; I never heard Mr. W. speak or hint anything to Mrs. B.'s disadvantage ; he would not have been pleased with students who were disrespectful, and gave them no encouragement ; I remember the case of Miss Ferguson ; I do not know if she was troublesome to Mrs. B. ; Miss M'Neilly was troublesome ; she would not correct the French exercises when told.

*To Mrs. Bardwell :* I had no ill-feeling towards you when I returned to the class after being sent out ; you did say it was a pity that Mr. W. had not done what he generally did in the matter ; this was in your room ; I liked you from the beginning, but there were some who felt otherwise—Misses Armstrong, M'Neilly, and Nolan ; I remember you speaking to Miss Ferguson about her improper attitudes, and heard her reprimanded ; I do not remember Mr. W. asking what the *row* was about ; I remember Miss F. placing herself, at Mr. W.'s request, in the attitude you complained of ; Mr. W. did not then reprimand her ; he said nothing ; if I bore ill-feeling towards you I should not have written a letter to you since leaving the Training School ; I do not know what impression Mr. W.'s remarks about you made in the minds of the students ; I have not heard them mention the matter ; I did not think Mr. W.'s report would of itself secure a good classification after the final examination ; I have heard Mr. W. speak of you in innuendoes ; he has said there were too many French exercises, and that French was not of much use to teachers.

*To Mr. Wright :* I was excluded from the class for an afternoon and a morning, before you were aware of it—from half-past 2 in the afternoon to 11 or 12 next morning ; I have asked what was meant by the Strata next to Royalty ; I asked Mr. Kevin, because I heard Mrs. B. say that she had mixed with people a little below royalty, and also with savages.

*To Mr. Wilkins :* My motive in asking the question was to know who were in the next rank to royalty ; I did not ask Mrs. B., because she was not speaking to me, but to the class ; I had no particular reason besides.

*To Mr. Wright :* I have heard you say that nothing in your report would keep any of the students out of the second class ; I heard you say your report would affect the classification of the students ; you said you would report to the Council about the bad test papers of certain students ; French was not included ; you spoke only of papers you gave ; I have heard you give information to the class to the effect that our practical skill in school management gave half the marks at examination, and the written tests the other half ; it was a common expression that your report would affect the classification of the students ; that circumstance did not make them think they had better be friends with you.

*To Mrs. Bardwell :* When you spoke of mixing with people in the next Strata to Royalty, you had assembled the students to inculcate respect to the Training Master ; you stated that they should show him the courtesy of rising when he met them in the class for the first time every day ; I heard Mr. Wright

say to you, "It will be your duty to teach geography to the lower division next session; begin to take notes now;" I am not certain about the exact words; I did not hear him say "Look it up—do you hear?" I do not think he spoke offensively.

*Mr. Stewart* examined: I was a student in the second session of 1877; I think a student would stand a bad chance if Mr. W. reported unfavourably of his conduct in the Training School; my impression was that it would be wise to keep friends with Mr. W.; he would report according to the deserts of the students; I have heard Mr. Wright use strange expressions—for example, "It is a pity the Council does not know what you are; if they had known, they would not have allowed you into training."

*To Mr. Forbes*: I never heard Mr. W. use low or vulgar expressions; I thought he would give every one his due; I never knew, or supposed, him to have favourites; he never told me that his report would have a great effect upon my classification; I expected my classification to depend upon my attainments, conduct, and capability in teaching.

*To Mrs. B.*: I have told Mr. Kevin of certain language used by Mr. Wright before the class; he used a vulgar expression—"bloody old whore."

*To Mr. Wilkins*: This expression was not addressed to the class, but spoken of in connection with an investigation case which occurred at the Glebe school years ago.

*To Mrs. B.*: I have never heard Mr. W. speak in innuendo about teachers, or the office.

*To Mr. Wright*: I do not think you capable of using immoral or filthy language.

*Mr. Kevin* examined: I have heard Mr. Wright speak to Mrs. Bardwell; I consider his manner was gruff and cutting. As an example, I will mention what took place with reference to certain composition exercises worked by the students on the theme "A rolling stone gathers no moss;" Mrs. B. had been engaged correcting these exercises, and, after going through five or six of them, remarked to Mr. W. that it was singular all the students should have taken the same view, which she regarded as erroneous, inasmuch as it was not necessary for success, in any sense of the word, for a person always to remain in the same place. Mr. W. objected to her view. Mrs. B. urged its correctness, and Mr. W. closed the discussion by saying—"That'll do; bring the papers back; I will do the rest myself"; these words were intended to hurt or offend her. I have frequently heard Mr. W. speak of Mrs. B. in anything but complimentary terms—in fact, in disparaging terms; he has stated that her attainments are next to nothing, that she is not up to her work, and that she does not even know French. I beg to hand in this written statement as containing my experience in this matter. (*Paper received, A.*)

*To Mr. Forbes*: Mr. W.'s manner to Mrs. B. was considerably different from his ordinary manner.

*To Mrs. B.*: I did not notice Mr. W.'s face or expression when you urged the example of Indian caste; he cut you short.

*To Mr. Wright*: You showed me these papers and asked my opinion respecting them; my reply was that I did not see any objection to view it in that light; I did not say the other view was wrong; I gave no decided opinion.

*Mr. Godfrey* examined: I have observed some of the female candidates communicating with the male students—with myself, for instance, and I with them; Miss Skerritt was one; these communications were on commonplace matters, sometimes on the business of the class; I never saw any written communications passing between them.

*To Mr. Wright*: The teachers were not in charge when these communications took place; it did not occur when the business of the class was going on, or when a teacher was present.

*To Mrs. B.*: I never heard Mr. W. speak directly or indirectly about you; I do not think Mr. W. has any power in getting a student a good or bad classification; if a student displeased Mr. W., it would not affect his classification.

*Miss Nolan* examined: I have heard Mr. W. speak to Mrs. B.—always as a gentleman—in a way to show respect; I never heard him speak of, or about her; I never heard him speak angrily to her; I never heard him speak of her; there was a feeling of antagonism among some of the student to Mrs. B., for example, in Misses Ferguson, O'Brien, and McNeilly; I know that Miss Ferguson often sat with her elbows on the table, and her hands up to her face; I did not see her drawing down her eyelids; I remember Miss Ferguson being reprimanded for this; she did not alter; it was a habit she had got into; Miss McNeilly used to ask needless questions; I do not know whether in doing so her intention was to irritate Mrs. B.; the general attitude of the class was respectful; there was a disposition to respect Mrs. B.'s authority.

*To Mrs. Bardwell*: I did not hear a report that the members of the upper class intended to subscribe in order to purchase for me a new silk dress in order to annoy you; I remember that Mr. W. came into the class-room to speak about Miss O'Brien; you said she could not return to the class without apologising; I heard Mr. W. say that she must come back; and you replied, "In that case, I walk out."

*To Mr. Wright*: You did not speak very loud.

*To Mrs. B.*: If Miss O'Brien had been brought into the class, she would not have regarded you with the same respect; Miss Ferguson was reprimanded; I do not remember Mr. W. asking her what the "row" was about; I did not see the occurrence; I do not know that Mr. W. has great power in the matter of students' classifications; we were afraid to offend Mr. W. because he used to be so angry; we did not think of the effect our conduct might have on our classifications.

*To Mr. Wright*: If the students offended Mrs. B., you would not have been pleased, but angered; you would not have spoken approvingly of such conduct.

*To Mrs. Bardwell*: I do not know if Mr. Wright was angry with you (in the Miss O'Brien case); I think he was.

#### *Mr. Kevin's Examination resumed, 23rd October, 1878.*

I do not wish to add to, explain, or eliminate anything contained in my written statement.

*To Mr. Forbes*: I have taken notes of the alleged conversations with Mr. Wright, or rather of his remarks upon such occasions; they could hardly be called conversations, as his remarks were frequently forced upon me; I began to take notes on the 19th of April last; I was prompted to do so for various reasons—

- I. Because I was satisfied, from the very beginning, before Mrs. Bardwell entered upon her duty, that trouble would arise; for Mr. W. had declared, before he knew certainly who Mrs. B. was,

was,

was, that if the lady appointed were the Mrs. B. who was trained here, she would not be long here. Hence I anticipated trouble; and I determined, if it should arise, to be in a position to say exactly what occurred.

- II. I was by no means edified by Mr. W.'s loyalty to the Council or to his superior officer; and, as before stated, I prepared myself to know exactly what occurred.
- III. Because I considered that Mrs. B. was not likely to be treated in a manly way in consequence of Mr. W.'s threats.

IV. Because I sympathized with her (Mrs. B.), as one likely to suffer, and who suffer unjustly. May I be permitted to add that I hereby charge Mr. Wright with being the sole cause of this trouble, as, from the first, he acted disloyally to the Council and Secretary, and frequently boasted to me that Mr. Wilkins dare not bring any matter in dispute between Mr. Wright and Mrs. B. before the Council; for, if he did, the Secretary would be the sufferer. "Had it not been for the Secretary," he said, "Mrs. B. would never have been appointed to the Training School." He also threatened more than once to bring the matter before the President in spite of Mr. W.

*To Mr. Forbes*, continued: I state emphatically that I did not keep these memoranda in the interest of Mrs. B., nor to protect her, but to protect myself; I thought I might need protection, as I did not know how I might be involved in a quarrel between two persons in the same department as myself; Mr. Wright endeavoured to involve me; I utterly deny that I kept these memoranda in order that I might some day use them to Mr. W.'s detriment; I was brought here much against my will, but having said certain things I determined to adhere to my statements to the extent of truth; I decline to give any opinion at all upon the question what my opinion or estimate would be of a subordinate who would keep a record or notes of my sayings or doings, if they were likely to be used to my own disadvantage; I remember one occasion only of any consequence, when I had any variance or misunderstanding with Mr. Wright; I was aware of some feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of Mrs. B. at Mr. W.'s conduct to her, and I decidedly did occasionally relate to her circumstances that might increase that dissatisfaction; my idea of the effect of such a course, and the probability of its removing Mrs. B.'s dissatisfaction is that it would have that effect; I did not tell her for the purpose of irritating her against Mr. W., nor did I tell her many things; what I did tell, was chiefly said with the object or purpose of making her reconciled to the circumstances—as in the case the other day; by incidentally mentioning certain things I hoped Mrs. B. would be reconciled to her uncomfortable position, and I disclaim any other intention; any misunderstanding between Mr. W. and myself occurred after the conversation with Mrs. B.

*To Mr. Gardiner*: I was not present on the Thursday before Good Friday when Mr. Wright spoke to the class respecting Mrs. Bardwell's coming.

HAVING been called upon to give evidence in this inquiry, I think I shall best subserve the ends of truth and justice by stating in a narrative form all that I know of the case and its surroundings.

In making this statement—which I do without fear or favour—I beg to be understood as giving a strictly truthful and impartial review of the whole case, as far as it has been brought, indeed, I might say *forced*, under my notice.

I disclaim all feelings of personal hostility to Mr. Wright or to any one else. I am simply the witness of truth.

The first intimation that Mr. Wright had of the appointment of a lady assistant to the Training School was received privately as a rumour, and from a Miss Armstrong, I think, who was trained in the first session of the present year. Miss Armstrong would appear to have heard this from her sister, who was then a pupil teacher in Mrs. Bardwell's Ladies' College, Woollahra. This was towards the end of March of the present year.

Shortly after, on 5th April, Mr. Wright was informed officially of the Council's intention to appoint a lady assistant in connection with the Training School, and, by letter dated the 17th of April, he was further informed that the lady's name was Mrs. Bardwell, and that she would enter on her duties on Thursday 23rd following.

On receipt of the information Mr. Wright became much excited, and used language which I considered extremely foolish, as well as indiscreet. He severely questioned Mrs. Bardwell's fitness for the position to which the Council had appointed her, and declared very emphatically his intention of "upsetting the appointment"—saying that he would "risk his position to put that woman out"—meaning Mrs. Bardwell.

This happened on April 19th, or on the Friday before the day upon which Mrs. Bardwell was expected to enter upon her duties.

On the 22nd of April the subject of Mrs. Bardwell's appointment was again brought forward by Mr. Wright. As before, he used very strong language with regard to Mrs. Bardwell herself, and to the Council of Education in appointing her—reiterating his former threat of "putting her out." I then ventured to reason with Mr. Wright, but he seemed darkly impenetrable to persuasion of any kind. I pointed out to him that the Council had appointed Mrs. Bardwell to her present position; that she had been, I believed, strongly recommended by the Secretary; and that, to attempt to do as he had said was flying in the face of his superiors, and appeared to me the very extreme of folly. Mr. Wright's reply to all this was at once painful and silly: he said, "What do I care for the Council? The Council and Wilkins can go to h—l."

I heard no more of the subject till the morning of the 25th of April, when I received a note from the Secretary asking me to have the female students assembled in one of the lecture rooms by half-past 9. I may observe here, that this note was addressed to me, as Mr. Wright had applied to the Council for leave of absence to visit Braidwood I think, and was, therefore, supposed to be absent.

Mr. Wright did not go, however, and, when he came to the Training School, I showed him the Secretary's note. He became much excited, and said if "he (the Secretary) were coming over to blow his horn too loudly in Mrs. Bardwell's favour, that he (Mr. Wright) would insult him before the class."

Mr. Wright then asked me to assemble the female students as directed. I did so in lecture room No. 2.

At half-past 9 exactly, the Secretary, in company with Mrs. Bardwell, arrived at the Training School.

After



After a few moments, Mr. Wilkins entered the room when I had the female candidates assembled; he was accompanied by Mrs. Bardwell and Mr. Wright. The Secretary then, in a few words, introduced Mrs. Bardwell to the female students; telling them that she had been appointed by the Council to assist in the work of the Training School generally; but that, in addition to this, the Council had in view one or two special matters in appointing Mrs. Bardwell, namely, that it was felt by the Council that the influence and instruction of a lady of culture and refinement, such as Mrs. Bardwell was, could not be otherwise than beneficial to the female students—particularly so in their tone, manners, and general conduct; and further, that the sympathetic presence of a lady among the female candidates would benefit them in many ways.

Mr. Wilkins then referred briefly to Mrs. Bardwell's fitness for the office to which the Council had appointed her; and concluded by expressing a hope that the female candidates would, at all times, cheerfully and spontaneously show Mrs. Bardwell the respect and consideration due to her office.

Judging from the countenances of the students themselves, they seemed to welcome the appointment of Mrs. Bardwell with pleasure and gratification.

The Secretary then directed the male candidates to be brought in, and he spent nearly an hour in reading and lecturing to the whole class.

When he had gone, Mr. Wright came up to me in the lecture room and said with a sneer,—“That was a grand speech,” alluding to Mr. Wilkins' introduction of Mrs. Bardwell, “but,” he continued, “I will neutralize every word of it.” How far this threat was carried into effect by Mr. Wright I had no direct means of knowing.

For some time after this things in the Training School were anything but pleasant. Mrs. Bardwell and Mr. Wright had frequent and serious misunderstandings. The female students, or, more correctly, a number of them, were a source of great anxiety and trouble to Mrs. Bardwell; and, at last, things assumed a serious turn by the direct refusal, I think, of one of the candidates of the French Class—a Miss O'Brien—to do as she had been told by Mrs. Bardwell. She was also, I believe, very offensive in her manner and language towards Mrs. Bardwell. I had no direct means of knowing the cause of Miss O'Brien's refusal to obey Mrs. Bardwell, but I know the Secretary himself came over and personally inquired into the matter. He, in my presence, reasoned and expostulated with Miss O'Brien on her conduct. At first Miss O'Brien was stubborn and contumacious; but eventually she said she would apologize to Mrs. Bardwell, and take great care to obey and respect her in the future.

I cannot help observing here that I was greatly astonished to see a candidate for the office of teacher hesitate—nay, absolutely refuse for a time—to act upon the suggestion of the highest executive officer of the Council, particularly as Mr. Wilkins treated Miss O'Brien with kindly forbearance, almost paternal.

Mr. Wright was absent on this day, as he was engaged at the Sussex-street Public School hearing the candidates of the present session giving their “test” lessons.

On his return, on the following morning, I told him that the Secretary had been over and had settled the misunderstanding between Mrs. Bardwell and Miss O'Brien. Mr. Wright seemed greatly pleased when he learnt that Miss O'Brien had at first refused to act on the Secretary's advice, calling her a “brick” for so doing, and saying that he was glad she had “so much pluck in her.” He appeared, however, anything but pleased that Miss O'Brien should have acted as the Secretary had advised her, and declared if *he* had been Miss O'Brien he would *not* have followed Mr. Wilkins' advice. I told him that Mr. Wilkins seemed worried and pained over the affair, and that I felt for him. Mr. Wright replied—I thought very unfeelingly—“The devil and h—l's cure to him; he brought it all on himself by his speech in introducing ‘that woman’ to the candidates, and by placing her over my head.”

As might have been expected from the foregoing threats and statements of Mr. Wright, much unpleasantness—to use the mildest word—has arisen in the Training School since the appointment of Mrs. Bardwell. I am not in a position to go into particulars—indeed I avoided at all times and as much as possible direct interference between Mr. Wright and Mrs. Bardwell—but from Mr. Wright's hostile and determined attitude and bearing towards Mrs. Bardwell, as well as from Mrs. Bardwell having frequently complained to me privately, and as a friend, of his “harsh and unmanly treatment,” I am forced into the belief that Mr. Wright's threat “to risk his position to put Mrs. Bardwell out” was uttered in all sincerity.

Before concluding, I think it is only due to myself to say that I more than once advised Mr. Wright to give Mrs. Bardwell a fair trial, and *judge her by her work*, and that if she failed to give satisfaction *then* he would have fair grounds for asking to have her removed. But I regret to say my advice was given in vain. Mr. Wright's invariable answer was that “she was incompetent, and that he would be held responsible for that which she could not do.”

Mrs. Bardwell will, I am sure, bear witness that my advice to her at all times was to have patience, and that probably things would change for the better after a time. In justice to Mrs. Bardwell I must say that, as far as I had opportunities for judging, her manner and bearing towards Mr. Wright were uniformly respectful and civil.

It pains me to have to make this statement, but having been called upon to give evidence in the case, I am simply a witness to the truth—knowing neither friend nor enemy—and I speak the truth fearlessly and without regard to consequences.

JOHN W. KEVIN,  
Assistant Training Master.

Sydney, 14 October, 1878.

No. 10.

Mrs. Bardwell to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Nandamanu, Ocean-street, Woollahra, October 19, 1878.

I have the honor to add, in reference to recent correspondence, the following facts:—

Since the time when I commenced duty in the Training School, the systematic rudeness and insolence of some of the students towards me has, at times, perplexed, pained, and surprised me; in that I had hitherto always commanded respect; and in that I felt I had done nothing to forfeit it in my relation with the students.

Attributing

Attributing their conduct to ignorance and want of refinement, a few days after my instalment I requested the female students to assemble in class, as I had something to say to them. They did so, and I remonstrated with them in reference to their general deportment. I endeavoured to impress upon them their serious responsibility as teachers—that in act, gesture, and general behaviour they taught far more than by lecture—and, therefore, the importance that in all these respects they should be examples worthy of being copied by their pupils. I indirectly referred to the rudeness towards myself, by requesting them to show more respect to their teachers, upon the principle that they would like to receive it themselves; and I asked them, as an act of courtesy, to be in their places at 9 o'clock each morning, and when the Head Master entered to salute him in the usual manner. I perceived that all were impressed by what I said; so, after a short pause, I continued, "Whosoever approves of what I have said, please raise the hand." They all did so. "I am very glad," I replied, "that you all appreciate what is good and right, and now I wish you good-morning, and trust you will practise it."

I here wish to direct attention to the fact that it is not, as Mr. Wright has endeavoured to impress, that I could not manage or command the class. I did and can do so, and I would continue to do so if no other influence had been brought to bear to destroy mine.

As a proof that an influence has been brought to bear to destroy it, when the session was about to end, and the fear which Mr. Wright inspires about to end with it, or partly so, the students in their relation to me were all that I could desire. Even some of those who had given me most trouble were studious in their attentions. They said at parting that they liked me from the beginning, begged me to pardon them, and try to think well of them in the future.

Such are the vraisemblances of instigation in the past session, and in the present the impudent letter of Miss Callen, which Mr. Wright admitted he told her to write, which he read and approved of, as shown by his initials, and by the fact that when summoned to attend the Secretary by a letter marked "immediate," she (Miss Callen) first remained ten minutes in the girls' school and then went to Mr. Wright, where she remained nine minutes consulting him. Further, the attempt of Mr. Wright to degrade me before the students the first day I met them are two of the plainest proofs of instigation that one can desire.

Mr. Wright was in and out during the lesson on that day; he saw the attention of the students in taking notes, &c., and after the lesson was ended he effectually destroyed the influence which he saw I was likely to have.

Never since have the students received me as on that first time; nor could it be expected that they would when Mr. Wright called me in their hearing an *impudent* woman—said I talked nonsense to the class—that if I did not do better I would have to leave there, and that he would see to it, &c., &c. On that occasion I wrote him the following letter, which proves that I have acted frankly and with generosity towards my adversary, though he acted treacherously and deceitfully towards me.

But to return to the circumstance of assembling the students, in which I had their confidence and esteem. The next morning, on entering the Training School, great was my surprise to see those very students in open rebellion against me. Some of them crowded my room and barred the entrance to it with their persons, so that I could not pass. I requested more than once to be allowed to pass, and at last when allowed, they impudently jostled up against me and laughed. The place was like a bedlam. I entreated no longer, but indignantly commanded them to take their places, said it was after 9 o'clock, and that Mr. Fisher was waiting. They defiantly answered, "We are not to take our places—Mr. Wright said we were not." "I do not believe it," I replied; "I wish you to take your places at once." At the entrance to the class they jostled against Mr. Fisher and laughed. I entered the class with them, and said, in presence of Mr. Fisher, "Never before have I met with such rudeness; I must report it to the Council." They laughed again, evidently counting upon support in their conduct.

Here I beg to direct attention to the fact that I did not, as has been said, bring that trouble upon myself, by allowing the students to a certain extent to have their own opinion in so far as it might be right; for while I permitted that liberty, I ever reserved and was always prepared, by conviction, to enforce my authority as Mistress, and I permitted that liberty because I considered it educative; and further, because I heard some of the students say that in consequence of Mr. Wright's arbitrary and tyrannical manner they left the Training School knowing very little more, and in some cases less, than when they entered; and it was added, "There is no use in complaining, for he is all-powerful, even in our classifications."

The next morning I reported to Mr. Wright the insolence and want of discipline mentioned above, and I asked him if he had told the students not to assemble in class at regular times. He said, "I have; I will not have them wait upon that old humbug." "But Mr. Wright," I earnestly continued, "it is not for the sake of Mr. Fisher nor that of any other man that I request you, but for the sake of the principle involved, for the sake of discipline, of decency, of common courtesy." Here I had to desist, for Mr. Wright broke out in violent invective, applying the most opprobrious epithets to Mr. Fisher, which did not much surprise me, knowing that scarcely any one connected with the Service or the Council's Office escapes Mr. Wright's invective and censure.

Perhaps, in that respect, I have little reason to complain in comparison with such gentlemen as the Secretary and those connected with his office, also Mr. Gardner and Mr. Forbes. The *mal propos* which Mr. Wright, by innuendo and directly attributes to the Secretary are too grossly absurd to be written. In my own hearing he has stigmatised the gentlemen connected with the work of the Council's Office as a pack of lazy imbeciles. I have had to refer to this point to supply an answer to a question which may arise. It may be asked how has it been possible for Mr. Wright to bring such a system of influence and intimidation to bear upon others? That he has done so is plain, not only from my own experience, but even, in the course of this investigation, from the reluctance with which in most cases evidence has been given which might tend to inculpate him. The answer is, by representing others who do the Council's work as weak and incompetent, and his own influence with the Council as paramount.

That Mr. Wright has had an influence in all that has led to the present unhappy affair is a lamentable fact. And what should we expect from the rising generation, when there is not a public teacher going forth from the Training School to teach the youth of the Colony whom Mr. Wright has not more or less stamped with the impress of his own mind, and that impress is coarse vulgarity, tyranny, injustice, and violence. Never have I heard the higher faculties of the students appealed to, except on two occasions, and that by the Secretary; but I have frequently heard their low propensities appealed to, which never ought to be called forth in any system of education whatever.

The

The facts mentioned here and in former correspondence in reference to this subject, by no means represent what I have had to endure from Mr. Wright. The looks of contempt and derision he has habitually given me, and before the students, are acts by which he has endeavoured to effect the threat held out before I entered. His manner of addressing me on several occasions was with overbearing and even bullying rudeness, using such expressions as:—"Do you hear—hold your tongue," &c., &c.

Among the instances in which he has endeavoured to impress upon the students by innuendo and directly that I was not competent for the position are the following:—In giving a dictation lesson he began it himself, and ordered me how to do it before the students, thus trying to impress upon them that even I was not competent to give a dictation lesson. Another time, after I had given the grammar lesson for the day, and some of the lady students said on that occasion that they were very much interested, and would like me to teach them always, Mr. Wright took the class again for the same subject, saying,—“Give the books for grammar; I don't suppose what you have had this morning has hurt you much.” Before some of the students of last session he said to me, “You will have to teach the geography of New South Wales next session; you had better look it up, do you hear?” Lately he gave me some grammar papers to correct, telling me not to write upon them, but merely to underline mistakes. His object in that was that the students might not see that I was capable of correcting them.

Such are instances of Mr. Wright's treatment of me—this too towards a weak and defenceless woman, who had a claim which no refined nature would have refused to acknowledge for help and support instead of rudeness and insult, and if only for my helplessness, for at least ordinary respect. But what can be expected from a man who uses language before the students too gross for publication—a mild form of it being—“Do you ever sweat?” and who could so far forget himself in the presence of a lady (even if he hated her) as *de se moucher avec les doigts*, and this filthy habit I have seen him do crossing the yard in presence of the students.

Mr. Wright has also said that I do not know French,—a charge the more absurd because I believe he knows not a word of the language, and that department had been so much neglected that many of the students confessed to me that they never heard French spoken till I spoke it to them, but only heard a little read out of a book or grammar. I was led to make inquiry into this, as I observed the students laughing when I spoke French, just as people almost naturally do when entering a foreign country and hearing the language spoken for the first time; and on asking the reason, was told that it sounded so strange to hear another language. As to the insinuation against my competency to teach the language, I am willing to submit to the judgment of any gentleman in Sydney who is qualified to form an opinion, and who is not prejudiced by professional jealousy. I might refer on this subject to Dr. Badham and to others, but the insinuation is beneath contempt. If, however, this matter is gone into at all, I must, in justice to myself, demand an investigation into the character of the instruction given in French to the students generally. After studying for three years, some are unable to make even a regular verb agree with its nominative. Miss Callen is one of the number, and her gross ignorance makes her forwardness the more intolerable. Nevertheless, referring to her case—I may say I have no desire to see any severe measures adopted with regard to her, feeling persuaded that she has been an instrument in the hands of others rather than a free agent.

It is plain, in view of the facts which I have stated, that an exposure of the influence at work in the Training School was sooner or later inevitable. That circumstances have forced the task or part of it upon me I deeply regret. I have had to refer to matters which no educated woman can mention without a sense of humiliation and shame. Having been driven to it, however, by a series of persecutions, which began at the very time I entered the school, before I had done or could have done anything to provoke enmity, and which have continued ever since.

I feel bound, therefore, to make this claim for justice, in full confidence that it will not be denied. I ask for justice, not only because of mental torture endured, of humiliation inflicted and health shattered, but also on behalf of all who may enter the Training School. Unless a remedy be applied to the degrading influence now at work in the Training School the students will all suffer, and so will every child who may hereafter come under their care. I therefore ask for justice on behalf of the well-being of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

### No. 11.

EXTRACT from a letter received from Mrs. Bardwell, Assistant in the Public Training School, Sydney.

“I am prepared to add several more facts to those here mentioned. I have positive proof that Mr. Wright asked a gentleman to form one of a clique of two and himself to oust the Secretary from his position.”

*Examiner's Memo. on the above.*

1. Mrs. Bardwell herself knows nothing of the alleged conspiracy; her information is derived solely from Mr. Kevin, the “gentleman” above mentioned. On his authority she affirms positively, and after careful deliberation, that Mr. Wright *did* ask Mr. Kevin to join a party of two with himself, the express object being “to drive the Secretary from his position.”

2. Mr. Kevin here declares that Mrs. Bardwell puts the case “too strongly.” On the morning of the 10th July, when walking down Church Hill, Mr. Wright, while complaining of a letter he had received from the “Office” in the case of Pupil Teacher John Thompson, said that “he wished he could organize a party to attack the Secretary,” hinting that he would be glad if Mr. Kevin would make one, as he had already three. Mr. Kevin hereupon asked, “What good would result?” Mr. Wright said “None, only to annoy the Secretary.” Mr. Wright did not say—nor even remotely hint who the “three” were. Mr. Kevin affirms that he had no unfriendly feeling towards Mr. Wright when he spoke of this matter to Mrs. Bardwell—merely spoke of it incidentally, and with no view to Mr. Wright's detriment. On cross-examination, however, he admitted that there had been a “misunderstanding” between Mr. Wright and himself about this time.

3. Mr. Wright, in his defence, most solemnly affirms that Mr. Kevin's statements as to the alleged conspiracy are lies, and that Mr. Kevin knows they are lies; that they have been fabricated by Mrs. Bardwell and himself, to ruin Mr. Wright in the Council's estimation; and that neither then nor at any other time has he ever contemplated such a thing as a combination of any kind to give the Secretary trouble. On the contrary, he shows that his constant effort has been to uphold Mr. Wilkins.

4. Mr. Kevin has no evidence to adduce in support of his allegations—cannot “even imagine who the alleged conspirators could be.”

5. The other parts of the information, namely, as to the “improper terms” alleged to have been applied to the Secretary, are—

I. That, in relation to an address made to the candidates, by Mr. Wilkins, when Messrs. Davis and Bradstreet were suspended, Mr. Wright had spoken of Mr. Wilkins as an “old pedagogue,” and as a “weak old woman.” Mrs. Bardwell did *not hear this said*—she was simply told it by Mr. Kevin.

Mr. Kevin being examined, denies all knowledge of the phrase “weak old woman,” but admits having reported the former, and declares its accuracy.

Mr. Wright here denies having said anything of the kind, but affirms that they are the words used by Mr. Kevin himself after Mr. Wilkins had concluded the giving of a reading lesson to the candidates; said Mr. Kevin—“After all, he cannot throw off the old pedagogue.” Mr. Wright here observed, “It sticks to people through life,” and denies that he ever used the term “pedagogue” as regards Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. Kevin and Mrs. Bardwell have no evidence beyond that here given. The latter heard nothing. The former has only his own statement.

II. Mrs. Bardwell again states that, on one occasion, when speaking of Mr. Fisher, Mr. Wright affirmed that he could not teach music—that Mr. Wilkins knew this, but still kept him there at Fort-street, knowing that Mr. Fisher was his enemy, and hated him intensely, &c., &c. Mr. Wright, while admitting the statement as to his own belief in Mr. Fisher’s incapacity for teaching music, and maintaining his belief also in the attitude assumed by Mr. F. towards Mr. Wilkins, utterly denies having said that “Mr. Wilkins knew Mr. F. could not teach music, and yet still kept him on at Fort-street.”

Mrs. Bardwell has no evidence beyond her own statements. The conversation, she says, took place in May last. She has no notes, and speaks from memory.

III. About the same time, Mrs. Bardwell further affirms that the following incident took place. Mr. Wright, in his office, said one day:—“Well, about twelve years ago, Mr. Wilkins was a nice man”—then (after a pause, during which Mr. Wright made some gestures and nods to imply what he did not express, he continued) “there was not a teacher in Sydney but loved him—would have laid down their lives for him—but now they would jostle up against him in the street with disrespect.”

Mr. Wright examined—gives the following as the words used on the occasion:—Twenty-two years ago Mr. Wilkins was the nicest man I ever met; he saved me from what appeared to be dismissal, from the then Secretary. I am astonished that he did not become a spoiled man from the way the teachers almost worshipped him; but now it is different—the teachers have got into cliques, and many would annihilate him. I have held on to him through every case, and have found no cause to alter my opinion of him.

6. Mrs. Bardwell had no evidence to adduce beyond her own statements, but declared that she would take an oath as to their correctness,—a most serious thing to do, seeing that she quoted from memory, of an event occurring last May, and had no record of the words used on the occasion. There were no further charges, and this terminated the inquiry, which lasted from 9 a.m. to 12.30.

I may, however, add that Mrs. Bardwell charged Mr. Wright with having used some objectionable expressions regarding the Examiners. Into this, however, we did not think it necessary to enter.

7. The whole case may be thus summed up:—

It does appear that Mr. Wright felt aggrieved on account of certain communications which he received from the office, and, in his usual outspoken way, said so, in a private conversation, to Mr. Kevin, but there is nothing to show that he has ever spoken of the Secretary in disrespectful terms, or that he has wavered in the attachment and fidelity he has consistently manifested through trying times. The whole evidence rather points to a feeling of pain and regret at the apparently changed relations existing between himself and the Council’s office. The Head Master was called at the instance of Mr. Wright, to speak as to the attitude of Mr. Wright in relation to the Secretary, and I may here give his words: “I had no idea that I should be called this morning, or even at all. I have known Mr. Wright for sixteen years, and up to the present time he has always spoken of Mr. Wilkins with the utmost respect. He has in fact, in certain quarters, brought odium upon himself by doing so. A combination to injure Mr. Wilkins is about the last thing he would be likely to contemplate; but did an idea so foreign to his habit and nature ever enter his mind I think I should be almost the first he would consult. Mr. Kevin would very likely be the last man he would take into his confidence.

Sydney, 22nd October, 1878.

J. GARDINER,  
Examiner.

## No. 12.

### Mr. J. Kevin to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Public Training School, Fort-street, 24 October, 1878.

Mr. Wright having characterized as “a lie” and “a conspiracy” my evidence as given before Messrs. Gardner and Forbes on Monday last, 21st instant, and again on Wednesday, 23rd October instant, before yourself and the gentlemen named, declining to put any questions to me as he “had already,” he said, “given his opinion of the trustworthiness of my evidence,” I do myself the honor to state, for the information of the Council:—

1. As regards “a conspiracy” Mr. Wright did not say what the object of such “conspiracy” was, limiting himself to the statement; “that these two (Mrs. Bardwell and myself) had worked this matter up between them.” I only hope Mr. Wright may be able to prove this. For the present I shall content myself by indignantly and emphatically denying such a statement. I never at any time desired, wished, or tried to injure Mr. Wright in any way.

What

What should I have to gain by such insane conduct? I have risked much peace of mind, the good opinion of many, nay, almost my position, to come forward in the *cause of truth and justice*, and simply because I saw a man acting as he had no right to act, setting at defiance the very Council itself, and harassing a defenceless woman.

It is quite true I took a note on three or four occasions of certain expressions (from among a very great number) used by Mr. Wright in reference to the Council, to their Secretary, and to Mrs. Bardwell; but I did not note anything till I had thought, and thought seriously, that mischief would be likely to come of Mr. Wright's threats, and not for nearly a month before Mrs. Bardwell entered the Training School.

On examination of my evidence it will be found that the first expression of a hostile nature uttered by Mr. Wright towards Mrs. Bardwell is put down for the 19th of April last. But Mr. Wright was aware by rumour or otherwise for upwards of three weeks before that Mrs. Bardwell was likely to be appointed, and during these three weeks and upwards his almost constant talk was of Mrs. Bardwell, and what he would not do if such appointment turned out to be a reality.

It was then I saw mischief would be likely to arise, and that I determined to commit to paper one or two brief facts to aid my memory in case anything serious should follow Mr. Wright's threats.

I am ready to admit that my action in committing to paper certain expressions used by Mr. Wright in reference to Mrs. Bardwell's appointment, and quoted by me in my former statement, is of such a nature as to be misunderstood or perhaps to be open to misinterpretation. But I beg to say in explanation that at the time I wrote these words I had not the remotest intention of ever using them to Mr. Wright's injury; indeed I hoped that I should never be forced to use them at all, but simply as a protection to myself; for Mr. Wright's threats were so persistent and so vehement, and his language breathed such hostility to Mrs. Bardwell for the three weeks or more before Mrs. Bardwell entered the Training School (as well as for some time after), that I was quite prepared for action on his part that I thought might seriously compromise me. Indeed, I fully expected Mrs. Bardwell to be subjected to insult by Mr. Wright on the 23rd April, the day upon which she was to enter on her duties, and hence I felt much relief when I saw the Secretary had come over to introduce her to the students.

Under these circumstances then did I put pencil to paper, so that if anything serious resulted from all Mr. Wright's threats I might be in a position to show from *his own words* that he alone was responsible.

Again I saw from the first that Mr. Wright was acting in direct opposition to the Council's will. I warned him of this but he heeded me not.

Having then no sympathy with such conduct, and feeling almost certain that trouble would come of it some day, I felt myself compelled, both for my own safety as well as for the honor of the Council and their Secretary, to take note of Mr. Wright's expressions, so that should it ever be *officially* demanded of me I might be prepared to say for certain what action Mr. Wright had taken that was opposed to the Council in the appointment of Mrs. Bardwell.

As I said in my first statement, I several times advised Mrs. Bardwell to patience, and to give Mr. Wright no cause for complaint. In doing this I happened to mention, perhaps in a moment of weakness, one or two facts to show Mrs. Bardwell the cause of Mr. Wright's conduct towards her—for she was utterly puzzled to account for it; but I declare most sincerely that I had no idea of creating by this means any ill-feeling between Mr. Wright and Mrs. Bardwell.

How Mr. Wright can, in the face of the threats and language uttered by him *before Mrs. Bardwell entered the Training School at all*, charge me with "conspiracy" is a thing quite beyond my comprehension. Here was his future line of conduct clearly indicated; and if "conspiracy" can be brought home to any one it must be to Mr. Wright himself, as from the first he "conspired" to oppose the action and upset the appointment of the Council.

Instead of conspiring with Mrs. Bardwell to injure Mr. Wright I have more frequently "conspired" to kindle and keep alive a better feeling between them.\* In this, of course, I failed, as Mr. Wright would never reconcile himself to the appointment of Mrs. Bardwell.

I once more reiterate my former assertion—and I do so with pain—namely, that Mr. Wright is solely responsible for this inquiry, for if he had acted loyally and faithfully by the Council and the Secretary in this matter the pain and humiliation that must ever follow such conduct as his would have been spared him; Mrs. Bardwell would have had no reason to complain of unfair treatment; and I should have been spared what has been to me a most trying and painful ordeal—namely, giving and then defending my evidence in this case.

2. With reference to my statements being "lies," I very willingly leave that point to be decided by the Council.

I beg you will append this letter to my statement of the 14th October instant.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN KEVIN.

### No. 13.

#### The Assistant Training Master to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Public Training School, Fort-street, 7 November, 1878.

I have the honor to state, for your information, the following facts, and to beg the interference of the Council:—

Almost immediately after the termination of the late inquiry at the Training School, Mr. Wright instructed the messenger, Flanagan, to bring, in the first instance, all letters addressed to persons in the Training School to him. Thus my correspondence—which is very small, as I have usually instructed my regular correspondents to address to my private residence—must pass through Mr. Wright's hands, and be subjected to his scrutiny before it can come into my possession. By this action I am in a measure treated like the candidates. I

\* The last occasion upon which I tried conciliation was about five weeks since, when Mr. Wright received a memo. from the Council directing him to allot more than ten hours per week in oral teaching to Mrs. Bardwell. I then advised Mr. Wright to hand over the *Reading lessons* (two hours per week) to Mrs. Bardwell, saying that I should willingly give up the subject to meet the case. He pointedly refused, and wrote back to the Council, saying that he could not make any arrangements by which Mrs. Bardwell could have more than the time already allotted, viz., ten hours per week. I

I must confess my ignorance of any regulation—written or otherwise—authorizing Mr. Wright to do as he has done in this matter.

Heretofore I received my correspondence without regard to any fixed rule; nor has Mr. Wright ever informed me that such a rule existed. Had he done so, no correspondent of mine should have ever addressed to me at the training school. I can only attribute Mr. Wright's action in this matter to a desire on his part to annoy and, if possible, humiliate me.

May I therefore request you will do me the favour to direct that for the future my correspondence shall be handed to me without first having to pass through Mr. Wright's hands.

I have, &c.,

JOHN KEVIN,

Assistant Training Master.

No. 14.

Memorandum to Training Master.

Training School: Complaint from Assistant Training Master as to Letters received by him.

(78/20,783.)

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1878.

In a communication received from the Assistant Training Master he states as follows:—"Almost immediately after the termination of the late inquiry at the Training School, Mr. Wright instructed the messenger, Flanagan, to bring in the first instance all letters addressed to persons in the Training School to him. Thus my correspondence must pass through Mr. Wright's hands and be subjected to his scrutiny before it can come into my possession. By this action I am, in a measure, treated like the candidates."

The Council would accordingly be glad to be furnished with any remarks you may desire to make in regard to this representation.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 15.

Memorandum to the Secretary.

Public Training School: Complaints against me by Assistant Training Master, as to his letters directed to the Training School. Your B.C., No. 78-20,783, dated 12th Nov. inst.

(78-167.)

Training Master's Office, Fort-street, 16th November, 1878.

It has for years been the rule here that all letters addressed to the Training School should be first brought to my office, and then the messenger distributes them as directed. In all cases the letters for the teaching staff are delivered to them (teachers) at once. From my knowledge of Mr. Kevin's desire to peer into other people's affairs, which leads him so far as to read private letters belonging to others when he gets a chance, I concluded that, he being now in the front room at the head of the stairs, he would stop the messenger to sort the letters; and in consequence I repeated my former directions to the messenger—that all letters must be first brought to me.

Now no letter addressed to Mr. Kevin ever comes into my hands, as I take none from the messenger but those addressed to myself and the candidates, and direct that Mr. Kevin's be immediately delivered; so much for my scrutiny of his correspondence.

The bringing of all letters addressed to the Training School to my office is in keeping with the first clause in No. 4 of "Instructions to Principal Teachers."

J. WRIGHT,  
Training Master.

No. 16.

Council's Minute upon Letter No. 28,691.

Training School.

The Council resolved that letters addressed to teachers in the Training School be delivered to them by the messenger direct; and that the Training Master be informed that the instructions to which he appeals do not apply to the Training School.—25/11/78.

No. 17.

Memorandum to Training Master.

Training School:—Complaints preferred against you by Assistant Training Master as to his letters. Your B.C., No. 78,167.

(No. 78-21360a.)

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 19 November, 1878.

ADVERTING to your B.C. memorandum of 16th instant (No. 78,167), I am to acquaint you that, in the absence of a specific instruction, you were not warranted in taking the course objected to by the Assistant Training Master simply on the strength of the direction cited by you, relating to principal teachers. The wide difference which exists between the position of assistant in a school and that of an assistant training master, renders it undesirable that the same course should be adopted in regard to the disposal of letters.

The Council's authoritative decision will be obtained at an early date. In the meantime, the former practice should be reverted to, and letters addressed to Mr. Kevin and Mrs. Bardwell should be taken to them *direct*, by the messenger.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 18.

99

No. 18.

## Memorandum to Training Master.

Training School : Assistant Training Master's complaint against you as to his letters. My B.C. Memorandum No. 78/21,360.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 28 November, 1878.

ADVERTING to my B.C. memorandum of 19th instant, No. 78-21,360a, I am to acquaint you that, having had under notice your explanation in regard to the complaint preferred against you by the assistant Training Master as to the delivery of his letters, the Council has resolved that letters addressed to teachers of the Training School shall be delivered to them by the messenger *direct*.

The Council desires me to add that the "Instructions to Principal Teachers," to which you appeal in justification of the course adopted by you, do not apply to the Training School.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 19.

## Memorandum to The Assistant Training Master.

Training School : Complaint preferred by you against the Training Master as to letters.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 28 November, 1878.

HAVING had under notice the Training Master's explanation in regard to your complaint against him as to the delivery of your letters, the Council has resolved that letters addressed to teachers of the Training School shall be delivered to them by the messenger *direct*.

Mr. Wright has been informed accordingly.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 20.

## Memorandum to The Training Master.

Memorandum from the Secretary to J. Wright, Esq., Training-Master.

(No. 78-21211.)

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 18 November, 1878.

HEREWITH is transmitted a copy of the minutes of evidence taken at the investigation held at the Training School on the 16th and 23rd October ultimo; and I am to request that you will be good enough to state if you regard these minutes as containing an accurate account of the statements made by the several witnesses examined. If you think that there are any errors of omission or commission you should at once point them out.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 21.

## Memorandum to the Secretary.

Public Training School : Investigation at the Training School, Minutes of Evidence taken at, herewith returned.

Training Master's Office, Fort-street, 20 Nov., 1878.

IF compliance with the instructions in your B.C. No. 78-21,211, dated 18th instant, I herewith return the Minutes of Evidence taken at the investigation held at the Training School. The Minutes, so far as I can judge, are correct; there are one or two omissions, but they are not important; I feel quite satisfied that the minutes are just and truthful.

These minutes do not contain the evidence upon the charge that "I conspired to oust you from your office, or at least to so annoy you as to seriously damage you"—a charge unsurpassed in falseness, one, the very thought of which arouses my abhorrence of the preferrer.

J. WRIGHT,  
Training Master.

No. 22.

## Memorandum from The Secretary, Council of Education, to Mrs. Bardwell.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 18 November, 1878.

HEREWITH are transmitted Minutes of Evidence taken at the investigation held at the Training School on the 16th and 23rd October ultimo; and I am to request that you will be good enough to intimate if you regard them as containing an accurate account of the statements made by the several witnesses examined. If you think that there are any errors of omission or commission you should at once point them out.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 23.

## No. 23.

Mrs. S. M. Bardwell to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

In reply to your Memo. No. 78/21,212 of the 18th of November instant, I have the honor to call your attention to the following commissions and omissions in connection with the Minutes of Evidence:—

*Report, page 2.*—Evidence of Mr. Teal—the word “then,” line 6, should be “now.”

*Report, page 5.*—In reference to the question: “Did you ever hear Mr. Wright speak of Mrs. Bardwell, which, at first, was answered in the negative by all, Miss M’Nielly is reported to have said:—“You are to have a new French teacher, named Mrs. Bardwell. She was once in the Training School, and that is all I know about her.”

I beg to say that the last clause in the foregoing sentence should be: “I do not know her.”

*In Report, page 8.*—It is stated that Miss Johnson, in reply to the question: “Did Mr. Wright always take Mrs. Bardwell’s side in cases of disputes?” answered in the affirmative.

I beg to say that her answer to the question was negative—and when required to give an example of such answer she gave the case of Miss Ferguson, and said: “Mrs. Bardwell spoke on the subject to Mr. Wright, and he said the offence was trivial.”

The Report states: “My impression was that Mr. Wright thought the offence trivial.”

*In Report, page 9,* it is stated that one of the witnesses “shed tears.” And this fact should have been mentioned with regard to Miss O’Brien and others, who evinced the greatest fear and emotion when forced to say anything to inculcate Mr. Wright.

*Report, page 10.*—Miss Graham, when required to state what language Mr. Wright used on the occasion when I appealed to him in the case of Miss Ferguson, *demurred and refused to tell*:—

I beg to direct particular attention to the fact of her refusal to tell the language used by Mr. Wright on that occasion. The answer was neither drawn from her, nor is there any mention of it in the Report.

*In Report, page 12,* it is stated that Miss Campbell said:—“Apart from Miss O’Brien’s matter, Mr. Wright supported Mrs. Bardwell’s authority. And in reference to Miss Ferguson’s case the same witness is further reported to have stated:—Mr. Wright made no remark.”

I beg to say that Miss Campbell gave the case of Miss Ferguson as a second instance in which Mr. Wright, on being appealed to by me, did not support my authority, and that after Miss Ferguson had shown Mr. Wright the position (or nearly so) which she was in the habit of assuming to annoy me, Miss Campbell stated:—“Mr. Wright laughed.”

*Report, page 15.*—In the evidence of Miss Hodges, referring to the case of Miss Ferguson, the following is omitted:—“You applied to Mr. Wright and he never reported her.”

*Report, page 17.*—Miss O’Brien, in answer to the question: “Did you ever hear Mr. Wright speak of Mrs. Bardwell?” replied, as did all the other witnesses when the question was first put to them, in the negative. But when the answer was dragged from them, with the utmost reluctance on their part, they had to acknowledge, *in silence, the falsehood* of their first answer. Miss O’Brien, however, after the answer to the first question was dragged from her, and in reply to the second question put by the secretary: “Is not that speaking of her?” positively asserted “yes,” and I have a note to that effect.

Further, in connection with the fact that Mr. Wright did speak disparagingly of me on the Thursday before Easter, before I had entered upon duty, I beg to say that his observations concerning me on that day are not so clearly brought out by the Minutes as they were by the students when giving evidence. Many of them clearly stated that Mr. Wright’s language concerning me on that occasion left the impression upon their minds of inability on my part for the position, and when asked what effect Mr. Wright’s language, if applied to themselves, would be likely to have, Miss McNeilly, Miss Campbell, Miss Hodges, and Miss Graham clearly admitted that his language tended to lessen me in the estimation of the students; and Miss Hodges asserted that Mr. Wright’s observations concerning me, on that occasion, was afterwards a subject of conversation among the students.

*In Report, page 18.*—Miss O’Brien is reported to have said: “You said it was a pity that Mr. Wright did not do what he generally did in the matter.”

I beg to say that the words acknowledged by Miss O’Brien were these: “You said you felt sorry that the Secretary should be troubled in the matter, and that he should have to come and do what you asked Mr. Wright to do in the first instance, and which if he had done all the trouble might have been avoided.”

*Report, page 19.*—The tenor of Miss O’Brien’s evidence is unintelligible through an omission of the words which she stated I had used, when referring to the extensive vulgarity prevalent and unchecked in the Training School,—the students passing each other and their teachers and even jostling them upon the stairs and elsewhere, without the least regard to the most ordinary courtesies of life, viz.: “You said also that you lived with savages, and that even they, on meeting each other for the first time in the day, wished each other good morning.”

Miss O’Brien expressly stated that I used these words.

I am simply asked to state errors of commission and omission, and I therefore refrain from comment.

I have, &c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

## No. 24.

Mrs. Bardwell to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Public Training School, 25 November, 1878.

I have the honor to inquire if students, while present in the Training School, are allowed to absent themselves from my courses without asking me to be excused?

On the 5th instant the Misses Callen and Caldecott were absent during the course on Domestic Economy till within a few minutes of the lesson being ended, when they entered the class laughing. Again, on the afternoon of the same day, Miss Caldecott was absent at French course, though she showed herself at the window while the lesson was going on.

I have, &c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

Training master to state if he authorized these students to absent themselves from any class.  
26/11/78.



101

No. 25.

## Memorandum from Secretary, Council of Education, to Training Master.

Training School.—As to students Miss Callan and Miss Caldecott.  
It is requested that you will be good enough to state if you have authorized Miss Callan and Miss Caldecott, students in training, to absent themselves, at any time, from any classes of the Training School.

Council of Education Office,  
Sydney, 27 November, 1878. }

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 26.

## Memorandum of Training Master to Secretary, Council of Education.

Miss Callan and Miss Caldecott, students in training, as to your inquiry, if I authorized them to absent themselves from *any* classes.

In your memorandum No. 78-21,996, dated 27th instant, the following request is made: "Be good enough to state if you have authorized Miss Callan and Miss Caldecott, students in training, to absent themselves at any time from *any* classes of the Training School." In reply, I beg to say they have been absent from some lessons, viz.:—

1. On 2nd August last, Miss Caldecott was suffering severely from toothache, and at half-past 11 a.m. I gave her liberty to visit the dentist, to get the tooth extracted. She felt unwell after the operation, and I gave her leave to go home, and absent herself from the Training School for the remainder of the day.

2. On 5th November, Miss Caldecott had an attack of hysteria while in the singing class, and was carried out to the balcony; she did not recover for a considerable time, and I allowed Miss Callan to remain with Miss Caldecott, as the latter was unable to stand or even sit on a chair. Both were absent from some lessons on this day.

3. On 15th November, Miss Callan had a bilious attack about noon, and I gave her leave to go home at fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock p.m. She was scarcely able to walk, and as Miss Caldecott lives within a short distance of Miss Callan's residence in Balmain, I sent the former to assist the latter home. They were both absent from lessons during this afternoon.

4. I have never willingly allowed a candidate to be absent from any classes in the Training School; but in the cases referred to there was no alternative.

Training Master's Office,  
Fort-street, 28 November, 1878. }

J. WRIGHT,  
Training Master.

No. 27.

## James B. Byrne to The Council of Education.

Gentlemen,

No. 4, Bligh Terrace, Kent-street, 2 December, 1878.

I have the honor to call your attention to the treatment which I have received from Mrs. Bardwell during the last two months.

Since an investigation, which took place some time ago, and at which I was a witness, I have been subjected to a studied course of neglect during the time I am under her charge, and have scarcely ever been asked a single question on any subject.

On this day (Monday, December 2nd), during Geography Lesson, Mrs. Bardwell, without any provocation, attacked me in a most unbecoming manner, telling me I was a disgrace to any institution. During the whole time I never spoke a single word, and she concluded by telling me that if I spoke she would send me out of the room.

The other candidates can testify that I have never given Mrs. Bardwell any cause for such treatment, and I humbly request that you will be pleased to take such steps as will protect me from further insult during the remainder of the session.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES. B. BYRNE,  
Candidate in Training.

B.C., Mrs. Bardwell, for report.—W.W., 5/12/78. B.C., Secretary, report herewith.—S.M.B., 10/12/78.

No. 28.

## Mr. F. W. Spence to The Council of Education.

Gentlemen,

11, Jamieson-street, Sydney, 2 December, 1878.

I have the honor to report that during a lesson given by Mrs. Bardwell to-day, the male candidates of the lower division were asked the following question:—"How do mountains influence the character of a people?" Upon receiving no answer from them they were told that they would be reported to the Council of Education for insubordination. The ladies were then asked to answer the question and one of them said, "the people are brave." This was taken as the answer. Not seeing any connection between the question and the answer given, I said to the person next me, "I do not think that that is any answer." Mrs. Bardwell saw me and asked me what I was saying. I told her, and she then accused me,—

1st.—Of knowing the answer and refusing to give it.

2nd.—Of being rude.

Wishing to exculpate myself, I told her that I did not know the answer, but that I did not think that the answer given was correct because I could see no connection between the question and answer. Mrs. Bardwell then threatened to expel me from the class if I behaved rudely *again*.

As this is not the first time since the investigation held here (I was never spoken to previously to that) that I have been unjustly accused, and on more than one occasion insulted before the class. Mrs. Bardwell

Bardwell telling me once in reply to a question, "to go and find out," and on another "that she wished me in the Gulf of Bothnia," and also on several other occasions. And as I have every reason to believe that I have not deserved treatment like this, I humbly beg that you will be pleased to take such steps as will protect me from further insult during the remainder of my stay in the Training School.

I have, &c.,

FRED. W. SPENCE.

Mrs. Bardwell for report, 10/12/8.—W.W. B.C., Secretary, report herewith.—S.M.B., 10/12/78

No. 29.

Miss E. M. Fitzpatrick to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

4, Blyth-terrace, Kent-street, 4 December, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you, that I am compelled in justice to myself, to report to you the very unfair treatment exercised towards me during school hours by Mrs. Bardwell, who, among other statements, has accused me of ridiculing her to ladies of my acquaintance out of the school; and although I have given the accusation my firm denial, she still persists in demanding an apology from me. I do not consider I have given any cause for apology, so I respectfully refer to you for your kind consideration and interference in this matter.

I have, &c.,

E. M. FITZPATRICK.

Minutes on No. 29.

B.C., Mrs. Bardwell, for report.—W.W., 6/12/78. B.C., Secretary, report already furnished.—S. M. Bardwell, 10/12/78.

No. 30.

Mrs. Bardwell to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Public Training School, Fort-street, 9 December, 1878.

I have the honor to request your presence in the Training School, to check insubordination and insolence on the part of the male students of the lower division.

I have, &c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

No. 31.

Mrs. Bardwell to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Public Training School, Fort-street, 9 December, 1878.

I have the honor to forward a paper connected with the report of the late investigation, and I beg to be excused for not sending it with the minutes of evidence.

Not having occasion to remark upon it I put it away carefully and forgot all about it when returning the minutes of evidence.

I have, &c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

No. 32.

Mrs. Bardwell to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Public Training School, Fort-street, 9 December, 1878.

I have the honor to direct your attention to the case of Miss Fitzpatrick, before mentioned, in connection with that of Miss Callen on the 21st of September.

From the beginning of this session to the present time Miss Fitzpatrick has, in various ways, behaved very rudely towards me; and has caused me much annoyance by laughing and asking unnecessary questions during lessons.

On Tuesday, the 17th of September, during the course on domestic economy I had to reprove Miss Fitzpatrick two or three times for rudeness. She and Miss Callen, their heads close together whispering, at other times nearly resting upon the desk, occasionally looking up defiantly at me, were chuckling the greater part of the lesson. I had to leave the room in order to bear it. In short, Miss Fitzpatrick was on that occasion as insolent as Miss Callen, except that she did not threaten me with Mr. Wright. On that occasion I took her note-book, which I still have, because it proves she has taken unwarrantable liberties with my name, and that she has not taken exact notes during lessons.

It has always been very painful to me, in the interests of discipline and performance of duty, to be compelled to direct the Council's attention to the vulgarity and insolence allowed in the Training School, and to make against persons charges which might be injurious to them. I have, therefore, hitherto—even to my own detriment—avoided complaint as much as possible, and I have done my utmost to avoid it in this case by offering Miss Fitzpatrick conditions easy of her acceptance and not detrimental to my authority.

I called her into my office privately, and said if she would write me an apology acknowledging her fault, express sorrow for it, and promise to set a better example in future, I would pardon her and forego all charges against her before the Council. This she has refused to do.

I therefore beseech the Council to make an effective example to the others in the case of Miss Fitzpatrick and thus show its disapproval of the vulgarity and insolence allowed in the Training School, as such tends to bring disgrace upon the Institution.

I have, &c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

## Mrs. Bardwell to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

"Nandamanu," Ocean-street, Woollahra, 9 December, 1878.

I have the honor to state that the complaints made by Messrs. Spence and Byrne and Miss Fitzpatrick are simply a part of the system of persecution to which I have been subjected since I entered upon my duties in the Training School.

The two male candidates have been repeatedly guilty of the gross vulgarity of staring me out of countenance, and annoying me in other ways; and they now are seeking to avoid censure by making an impudent counter-charge.

Mr. Byrne has received as much of my attention as any other candidate; but his manner towards me has been so offensive, that to question him on any subject is anything but pleasant. His bearing is that of surly independence, combined with that self-sufficiency always allied to ignorance, which is so objectionable, in no matter what relation, but especially so in a pupil towards a teacher. It would be difficult, indeed, for the students to certify to the vulgarity of Messrs. Spence and Byrne, for they have been so guardedly circumspect in their offensiveness that they could not be noticed by the others. Mr. Byrne, however, on one occasion, after he had sneered and whispered with Mr. Myres, said that what I stated "was not true." Mr. Byrne perverts the truth by stating that I said he was a disgrace to any institution. What I said was: "that the conduct of a good many of them tended to bring disgrace upon the institution."

Permit me to direct attention to the shameless impertinence of the statement of Mr. Spence: He acknowledges, in the very letter in which he makes complaint of being reproved by his teacher, a gross breach of discipline on his part, in talking during the lesson to his neighbour—a habit, combined with sneering, so much indulged in by him, as to hinder his taking the notes, and, hence, he has frequently required me, in a rude manner, to tell him again. It was on one of those occasions, and while the other students were waiting for me to proceed, that I might have said, "Go and find out." Mr. Spence tells a gross untruth in his statement "That the people were brave" was taken by me as a complete answer to the question: "How do the mountains of a country affect the character of its people?" That matter was fully explained by me and by Mr. Kevin, and yet not one of the male students would answer it when required; and when one of the female students did her best to answer it, Mr. Spence, as if annoyed that any one should answer me, sneered, and whispered to his neighbour that it was not the correct answer.

I here beg to state that that occasion was not the only one on which the students refused to answer me. They did so several times before, and once again to-day when required to answer the question, "How are latitude and longitude measured upon the earth?"

Previously, after I had carefully explained to them the foregoing matter, I put questions in various ways concerning it, and received answers thereto, so that they could, if they would, answer it to-day.

With regard to Miss Fitzpatrick the case is evident. Knowing that she has been guilty of gross misconduct, and that it was likely to be reported, she has, I believe, been advised to annoy me by making a complaint against me first. In addition to the charges which I have already brought against her is that of stating a gross untruth in her letter, viz., "That I persist in demanding an apology." I beg to say that I have never, but once, asked her to make me an apology, and that I did in kindness to her.

I beg most respectfully to report that the apology that Messrs. Bradstreet and Davis were directed to make me was made so impudently that I refused to accept it. When I observed to Mr. Bradstreet that his saying he did not mean to be rude did not amount to an apology, and contained no expression of regret, he replied, "I do not want to argue with you now," saying this in such a tone of vulgar insolence that I had to request him to leave the room.

I beg most respectfully to remark that if Messrs. Bradstreet and Davis had been punished for their insubordination and insolence on that occasion it would effectively have checked the vulgarity and insolence rampant in the Training School. Since that time Mr. Bradstreet's mode of annoying me is by stamping in ascending and descending the stairs. I have remonstrated with him relative to this behaviour, since when he has done it more markedly.

Last Thursday, at 3 o'clock p.m., while I had all the female students for composition, the males, as if incited by Mr. Bradstreet, made such an uproar on the stairs and the front balcony as must have arrested the attention of people passing in Prince-street. It made the female students stare at one another, and then at me, which, when I saw, I ventured to say, "Pretty conduct for a Government institution, is it not?" In short, it was such conduct as would tend to bring disgrace upon not only l'Ecole normal of Sydney, but upon any institution.

I beg most respectfully to request that the investigation into the charges I have made may be continued at the earliest possible opportunity, as the evidently premeditated arrangement on the part of Messrs. Spence and Byrne and Miss Fitzpatrick is concocted so as to injure the cause I am now pleading before the Council against Mr. Wright and his management of the Training School generally. When the investigation again begins I beg to call Mr. Fisher as a witness.

It is scarcely necessary to say that in the present position of affairs it is almost impossible for me to do my duty effectively. A defenceless woman open to the insult of every ill-bred, vulgar, malcontent student, who tries to crush her and everything which interferes with his animal propensities, and who knows that his efforts to carry out Mr. Wright's threat to drive me from my position will win him favour.

The charges brought against me on the whole are exceedingly frivolous, and give an insight into the character, as teachers, of the men who advance them against a woman.

It is not a little to be proud of, however, that in spite of the persistent malignity pursued against me, in which no stone has been left unturned, and even gross falsehood resorted to, in order to injure me, the frivolous charge of Mr. Spence, "That his teacher wished him in the Gulf of Bothnia," is the only serious one brought against me. Malignity should be congratulated upon her great triumph.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

## No. 34.

## Mr. J. Kevin to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir, Public Training School, Fort-street, Sydney, 10 December, 1878.

I do myself the honor to bring under your notice certain misconduct on the part of the following candidates: Messrs. Byrne, Bradstreet, Myers, and Richardson.

To-day, as these young men were going down stairs to drill, they made such an unseemly noise by stamping heavily on the steps of the stairs that but one interpretation could be put upon such conduct, namely, to show how little they care for the directions of their teachers.

They had been spoken to by Mrs. Bardwell before, and requested to go up and down in a proper and becoming manner. I must look upon their conduct to-day as a gentlemanlike response to this civil request of Mrs. Bardwell.

On their returning to class I spoke to them, before the class, on the matter, and they all pleaded guilty in silence—or rather did not seem to care, except Mr. Richardson, who urged that he did not mean to give offence, and had been in the habit of coming up and going down stairs in that way.

I make this report as Mr. Wright was not in the Training School at the time—nor for nearly an hour previous—and as, in his absence, I consider myself responsible for the proper working of this institution.

I have, &c.,

JOHN KEVIN,

Assistant Training Master.

## No. 35.

## Training School.

For Sir Alfred Stephen's consideration.

*Papers relating to recent inquiry and complaints,—*

1. The charges against Mr. Wright.
2. Notes of evidence taken at the inquiry and papers relating thereto.
3. Mr. Wright's replies.

NOTE.—One of the charges brought against Mr. Wright had reference to myself. This matter was inquired into by Messrs. Gardiner and Forbes, whose report is forwarded herewith in the same condition as when handed to me—unopened.

A letter from Mr. Kevin on the same subject is also appended.  
13 December, 1878.

W. WILKINS.

## No. 36.

## Mr. Fisher to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Singing-master's Office, 13 December, 1878.

*In re* discipline, &c., of candidates under training, and pupil-teachers, in Saturday morning classes.

Sir,

I have the honor to bring under the consideration of the Council certain matters connected with the discipline and conduct of the candidates in training, and the pupil-teachers, in the Saturday music classes, while under my charge. I consider that this subject has so important a bearing upon the future welfare and success of these young teachers, and upon the influence for good or evil they may hereafter exercise over the children entrusted to their care, that I offer no apologies for bringing it under the Council's notice. Indeed, I think I am perfectly justified in regarding this matter as one not merely of temporary, personal, or official interest, but of very significant, national, and social importance. So much, as I view it, depends upon the character and demeanour of the Teacher, and the earnestness and enthusiasm which he infuses into his work, that any defects in the former, or lack of the latter, must seriously militate against the value and success of his labours.

2. For some time past I have remarked a gradual but very evident deterioration in the conduct, and, to use a somewhat trite phrase for which I can find no substitute, the "moral tone" of the students in the Training School. This declension has been more noticeable during the present session than in any previous one. It has evinced itself in repeated instances of disrespect to myself as teacher, insubordination, frivolity, want of earnestness, indifference to reproof, and, perhaps, worst of all, the *vis inertia* of a passive but obstinate resistance to advice and instruction.

3. I should hesitate to speak thus forcibly, were I not compelled to do so from a feeling of the immense importance of the subject, and from a sense of the duty I owe both to the Council and myself. That I am not likely to be mistaken in the convictions at which I have arrived, may be inferred from the circumstance that I have been longer connected with the Training School than any other teacher; having, in fact, been associated with it from the inauguration of the Council. I have therefore had abundant opportunity of forming an opinion on these matters.

4. The faults of which I complain have, during the present session, been confined principally to the male candidates. At the commencement of the session in July last, I found it necessary, in a few instances, to admonish some of the female students. Since then their conduct has been as satisfactory as could be expected, considering the bad influence which the example of some of their male companions might have had upon them. Nor is it, of course, to all of the latter that my strictures are intended to apply.

5. It will be sufficient, in substantiation of my statements, to allude to two or three recent cases. I may state, however, that at the commencement of almost every lesson I have had to check the tendency to general and sometimes boisterous talking, which my entrance into the class-room had failed to silence. This inveterate habit must, in itself, prove a sure and fruitful source of subsequent disorder. I look upon it, that common courtesy, if no higher motive, demands that, when a teacher takes his place before his class, he should be at least received with respectful silence, be his position what it may.

6. On one occasion, finding that a considerable number of the male candidates appeared resolved to make no effort to do what I desired, after repeated trials to induce them to work, I requested some of them to leave the class for that lesson. They accordingly did so, and went into the other class-room, where they immediately commenced laughing so loudly as to interrupt my lesson, which I had resumed. I went to them, and remonstrated with them; when one of their number, while I was yet speaking, laughed derisively. On demanding his name, I found it was Davies.

7. A few days afterwards, after repeatedly requesting the male candidates to abstain from whispering to one another, and from other disorderly conduct, I took the opportunity, at the close of the lesson, to speak very seriously but kindly to them, in the absence of the ladies. My remonstrance appeared to have some effect upon them; and I hoped that I should have no further cause of complaint. Within a week, however, a candidate named Bradstreet, taking advantage of my turning to the blackboard, commenced speaking almost aloud. I had previously several times checked whispering from others; and I accordingly endeavoured to ascertain who was the new offender. For some time I failed to elicit any information, and it was only by resorting to an expedient, common enough in a Primary School, but which should certainly not be necessary in a class of adults, that I discovered the culprit. On asking an explanation of his conduct, he attempted to shelter himself under the childish subterfuge that he was not talking, but was only repeating something to himself.

8. I think the instances I have detailed will sufficiently indicate the faults of which I complain. I need only allude to such unseemly behaviour as stretching and yawning aloud, secretly sounding a tuning-fork, persistently lounging on the desks, surreptitiously reading books, &c., during an important lesson, to prove that some of these young teachers can scarcely yet have acquired a sense of that propriety of conduct which they themselves are expected to inculcate.

9. My letter is already so long that I will not trespass further, except to state that I have had occasionally to correct similar faults, though not perhaps of so inexcusable a character, on the part of some of the pupil teachers in the Saturday classes; but even there I have long felt the want of some greater power of checking abuses than I already possess.

10. I respectively submit these statements to the Council for their consideration. I do not think I am called upon at present to express any opinion as to the causes of the evils I have described. Suffice it to say that they certainly exist; and, unless I am mistaken, demand immediate attention and prompt measures for their correction. Any suggestions or instructions as to my own course of duty I shall gratefully receive, and faithfully endeavour to act upon in the future.

I have, &c.,  
J. C. FISHER,  
Singing Master.

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### No. 37.

#### Council's Minute upon Training School Inquiry.

##### TRAINING SCHOOL.

AFTER full and lengthened consideration the Council resolved,—

1. That Mrs. Bardwell has failed to substantiate the several charges she had preferred against the Training Master.
2. That, at the same time it is manifest that Mr. Wright, in addressing to the students, prior to her entry on duty, remarks respecting Mrs. Bardwell of a nature calculated to prejudice her in their estimation, failed to act with the discretion and good feeling which it was incumbent upon him to exhibit.
3. That the relations between the Training Master and his assistants, as disclosed at the investigation and in the correspondence, require that the latter should cease to hold office in the Training School, and that Mr. Kevin and Mrs. Bardwell be accordingly removed from their positions therein on the 31st December instant, but to be eligible for re-employment elsewhere.
4. That Mr. Kevin be also informed that the Council views with distrust his representatious respecting conversations between himself and the Training Master, and regards with great dissatisfaction his mode of dealing with the circumstances even if he has stated them exactly as they occurred.

20/12/78.

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### No. 38.

#### Memorandum to Training Master.

*Training School: As to complaints made by Mrs. Bardwell against you.*

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 27 December, 1878.

THE Council has had under notice Mrs. Bardwell's complaints against you as Training Master, together with the minutes of evidence taken at the inquiry into the matter, and your statement in reply.

After full and lengthened consideration, the Council has resolved,—

1. That Mrs. Bardwell has failed to substantiate the several charges she had preferred against you.
2. That, at the same time, it is manifest that you, in addressing to the students, prior to her entry on duty, remarks respecting Mrs. Bardwell of a nature calculated to prejudice her in their estimation, failed to act with the discretion and good feeling which it was incumbent on you to exhibit.
3. That the relations between you and your assistants, as disclosed at the investigation, and in the correspondence, require that the latter should cease to hold office in the Training School, and that Mr. Kevin and Mrs. Bardwell be accordingly removed from their positions therein on the 31st December instant, but to be eligible for re-employment elsewhere.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 39.

## Memorandum from Secretary, Council of Education, to Mr. J. W. Kevin.

*Training Schools: As to complaints made by Mrs. Bardwell against the Training Master, Mr. J. Wright.*

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 27 December, 1878.

THE Council has had under notice Mrs. Bardwell's complaints against the Training Master, together with the minutes of evidence taken at the inquiry into the matter, and Mr. Wright's statement in reply.

After full and lengthened consideration the Council has resolved,—

1. That the relations between the Training Master and his assistants, as disclosed at the investigation and in the correspondence, require that the latter should cease to hold office in the Training School, and that Mr. Kevin and Mrs. Bardwell be accordingly removed from their positions therein on the 31st December instant, but to be eligible for re-employment elsewhere.
2. That Mr. Kevin be also informed that the Council views with distrust his representations respecting conversations between himself and the Training Master, and regards with great dissatisfaction his mode of dealing with the circumstances, even if he has stated them exactly as they occurred.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 40.

## Memorandum from Secretary, Council of Education, to Mrs. Bardwell.

*Training School: As to your complaints against the Training Master.*

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 27 December, 1878.

THE Council has had under notice your complaints against Mr. Wright as Training Master, together with the minutes of evidence taken at the inquiry into the matter, and Mr. Wright's statement in reply.

After full and lengthened consideration the Council has resolved,—

1. That you have failed to substantiate the several charges you had preferred against Mr. Wright.
2. That, at the same time, it is manifest that Mr. Wright in addressing to the students prior to your entry on duty, remarks respecting you, of a nature calculated to prejudice you in their estimation, failed to act with the discretion and good feeling which it was incumbent on him to exhibit.
3. That the relations between Mr. Wright and his assistants, as disclosed at the investigation and in correspondence, require that the latter should cease to hold office in the Training School, and that Mr. Kevin and you be accordingly removed from your positions on the 31st December instant, but to be eligible for re-employment elsewhere.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 41.

## Mrs. Bardwell to The President of the Council of Education.

"Nandamanu," Ocean-street, Woollahra, 28 January, 1879.

The Honorable Professor Smith, C.M.G., President of the Council of Education,—

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Secretary's memorandum of the 27th of December ultimo, conveying the decision of the Council of Education on complaints preferred by me against Mr. Wright, and in reply thereto I beg most respectfully to express my surprise at the conclusion to which the Council has arrived.

In the second resolution of the Council it is admitted—"It is manifest that Mr. Wright, in addressing to the students, prior to your entry on duty, remarks respecting you of a nature calculated to prejudice you in their estimation, failed to act with that discretion and good feeling which it was incumbent on him to exhibit."

One of my principal charges against him bore upon this very point—in fact the matters complained of by me were but further developments of the same animus which he manifested before I had commenced duty in the Training School, and which, in order to effect his threat—"that he would drive me from my position in a month," he manifested to the end.

Further, as Mr. Wright, by the Council's own acknowledgment, is solely responsible for the relations existing between him and myself, I humbly beg the Council to consider whether it is altogether *equitable* that I alone should suffer punishment.

On these grounds I entreat the Council to reconsider the whole matter, to cause further inquiry to be made by disinterested persons, such inquiry to embrace not only the charges already investigated but also those contained in my letter of the 9th of December ultimo, upon all those points I have additional evidence to produce. And I further beg that, as a part of the case, it may be ascertained whether Mr. Wright gave me any, and if so, what directions for the performance of my duties in the Training School; or whether he did not leave me entirely without instructions in the hope that I might, in some respects, fail.

As the Council's decision deprives me of a livelihood, after I had relinquished other means of support in order to enter its service, and after my health has suffered by ill-treatment in its service, I trust my request may be considered reasonable; and I appeal with confidence to the sense of right and justice, which I am sure the members of the Council must have.

As I am desirous, sir, that this letter should come under your personal cognizance, I have taken the liberty of addressing it to yourself directly, in place of sending it through the ordinary channel; and I also beg to enclose a letter to you from Sir John Hay, which I have some months in my possession.

I have, &c.,  
S. M. BARDWELL.

107

No. 42.

## Council's Minute upon letter No. 79,3416.

Mrs. Bardwell.

THE Secretary was instructed to inform Mrs. Bardwell,—

1. That the Council sees no sufficient reason for reopening the inquiry into her charges against the Training Master.
2. That the Council does not admit, as she alleges, that the Training Master is solely responsible for the relations existing between him and herself.
3. That it was not the Council's intention to exclude her from its service, but that the Council is willing to appoint her to any vacant situation suitable to her qualifications.

No. 43.

## The Secretary, Council of Education, to Mrs. Bardwell.

Madam,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 14 February, 1879.

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice your letter dated 28 January ultimo, requesting a reconsideration of the Council's decision in regard to the matters in dispute between you and the Training Master, Mr. Wright.

2. In reply, I am instructed to state that the Council sees no sufficient reason for reopening the inquiry into the charges made by you against the Training Master, and does not admit the correctness of your allegation that that officer is solely responsible for the relations which existed between him and yourself during your connection with the Training School.

3. I am to add that it was not the intention of the Council by the decision arrived at in this case to exclude you from its service, but that the Council is willing to appoint you to any vacant situation suitable to your qualification.

I have, &amp;c.,

G. MILLER,

(For Secretary).

No. 44.

## Mrs. Bardwell to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Watson's Bay, 10 March, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of the 14th ultimo, and in reply thereto I request the Council, as a matter of justice, to grant me an appointment socially not inferior to that which I relinquished to enter its service, and pecuniarily not inferior to that of which I have been deprived.

I would most respectfully suggest that the Council should appoint me teacher of French or German to the most advanced classes in the principal Public Schools in Sydney. Many of the students in the Training School expressed the great interest they took in learning French from hearing me speak it to them, saying that though they had learned it for two and three years, nobody ever spoke it to them before. I beg to refer to Dr. Badham as to my knowledge of the language, and my ability to speak it fluently.

In justice to myself, I must respectfully say that, had not the investigation been prematurely closed at a time when I asked that it might be continued, and when I was distinctly told that it was to be continued, I had witnesses to call who would have fully proved my case.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

*Minute by Council of Education.*

The Council resolved that it could not make any new office of the kind proposed, but that it is willing to appoint Mrs. Bardwell to any vacant school in the country.

No. 45.

## The Secretary, Council of Education, to Mrs. Bardwell.

Madam,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 9 April, 1879.

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has had under notice your letter dated 10th ultimo, applying for re-employment, in which you suggest that you should be appointed as teacher of French or German to the most advanced classes in the principal Public Schools in Sydney.

2. In reply, I am to state that it is not deemed expedient to create any new office of the kind suggested in your communication. The Council, however, is willing to appoint you to any suitable vacancy in a country school, should such an arrangement accord with your wishes.

3. I am accordingly to inquire if you are prepared to accept appointment as indicated.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

No. 46.

No. 46.

Mrs. Bardwell to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

"Nandamana" House, Ocean-street, Woollahra, 18 April, 1879.

In reply to your letter, dated the 9th instant, in which you inform me that the Council of Education cannot comply with my application for reappointment, but offer me a position in a country school, I beg to state that such a situation would not be acceptable to me. I intend, however, to continue the studies with which since leaving the Training School I have been principally engaged, and will in due course make application for examination for a first-class certificate, and thus prove my ability to discharge the duties of mistress of an important city school.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

[2s. 9d.]

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Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1881.



1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(CROWN-STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL—CHARGES AGAINST MRS. BARDWELL.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 September, 1881.*

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18th August, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all evidence taken at the Inquiry into the management  
“ of the Crown-street Superior Public School; and also copies of charges  
“ made against the Mistress, Mrs. Bardwell, before Inspectors Johnson  
“ and Morris.
- “ (2.) Also copies of all minutes, reports, &c., thereon; and also any  
“ charges, of whatsoever nature or character, made against Mrs. Bardwell.
- “ (3.) Also copies of instructions to Principal Teachers issued on the 29th  
“ February, 1879; also Mrs. Bardwell’s replies, &c., to the charges, more  
“ especially correct copies of her replies, with the exact way she has spelled  
“ different words.
- “ (4.) Also copies of all evidence, minutes, &c., taken at the inquiry held  
“ by the Council of Education on the occasion of her dismissal as a  
“ Teacher by the Council of Education.”

(*Mr. McElhone.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Mrs. Bardwell to Minister of Public Instruction. 31 August, 1881, and enclosures .....	2
2.	Do. do. do. 1 September, 1881 .....	5
3.	Do. do. do. 1 September, 1881, with five enclosures .....	6
4.	Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. J. P. Rooney. 7 September, 1881 .....	7

## EDUCATION.

## No. 1.

## Mrs. Bardwell to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Nandamanu House, Ocean-street, Woollahra, 31 August, 1881.

I have the honor to request that the accompanying documents may be considered in dealing with the complaints brought against me by Mr. Rooney and others, viz. :—

1. Evidence in contradiction of Miss Booth's statement.
2. Evidence in contradiction of Miss M'Limont's statement.
3. Evidence as to performance of play-ground duty.

I have, &c.,  
S. M. BARDWELL.

## [Enclosures.]

*Evidence of girls belonging to the classes near which I was standing when I am said to have used the expression attributed to me by Miss Booth, the girls of which classes, it was said, must have heard me.—S. M. Bardwell.*

Sir,

16 June, 1881.

I was here on the occasion that Mrs. M'Taggart made the charge against the girls in Crown-street School that the girls endangered the lives of the infants; Miss Booth said that Mrs. Bardwell used that expression; I was in the room at the time when Mrs. Bardwell was telling us, and I can positively say that she used no such phrase.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

MARTHA DAVIES.

I was present the day when Mrs. Bardwell told us of Mrs. M'Taggart's accusation of knocking down the infants, and I never heard her use the expression Miss Booth has attributed to her.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

Crown-street Public School, 17 June, 1881.

ADA BOOTH, Fifth Class.

I, THE undersigned, was present the day Mrs. Bardwell told us of Mrs. M'Taggart's accusation about killing her infants, and I never heard Mrs. Bardwell use that expression Miss Booth attributed to her.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

Crown-street Public School, 17 June, 1881.

JANET A. TELFER, Fifth Class.

Sir,

On the occasion of Mrs. M'Taggart's complaining of the rude behaviour of the Crown-street girls seriously endangering the life of the infants, Miss Booth said that Madame Bardwell (in telling the girls) used the expression.

I was in the room at the time when Madame B. was telling us, and I am positive that she used no such phrase. If she had I should most assuredly have heard it.

ALICE TOTTERDELL.

I NEVER heard Madame use the expression attributed to her by Miss Booth.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

Crown-street Public School, 17 June, 1881.

ELLEN PETRIE, Fifth Class.

I, the undersigned, was present on the day that Mrs. Bardwell spoke of the accusation made by Mrs. M'Taggart, but did not hear her use the bad language that was attributed to her by Miss Booth.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

17 June, 1881, Crown-street Public School.

AMY SMALL, Fifth Class.

I, ROSE Roberts, was present on the day that Mrs. Bardwell told us of Mrs. M'Taggart accusing us of killing the infants, and I never heard Madam use the expression that Miss Booth said she did.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

Sydney, 17 June, 1881.

R. R.

I WAS present on the day when Mrs. Bardwell told us of Mrs. M'Taggart accusing us of killing the infants, and I never heard any such expression as Miss Booth attributed to her.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

17 June, 1881.

JESSIE BREWSTER, Fifth Class.

I WAS present the day Mrs. Bardwell spoke about Mrs. M'Taggart accusing us of killing the infants, and I did not hear the expression which Miss Booth attributed to Mrs. Bardwell.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

Crown-street Public School, 17 June, 1881.

ETHEL COLLINS, Fifth Class.

I NEVER heard Mrs. Bardwell use the language Miss Booth complained of.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

Crown-street Public School, 17 June, 1881.

LENA GEHDE, Fifth Class.

I WAS present on the day that Mrs. Bardwell told us of the accusation made by Mrs. M'Taggart to the effect of killing her infants, but did not hear her use any bad language that was attributed to her by Miss Booth.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

Crown-street P. School, 17 June, 1881.

ALICE BURNEY, Fifth Class.

I WAS at school the day that Miss Booth accused Mrs. Bardwell of using an improper expression, and I never heard it.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

Public School, Crown-street, 17 June, 1881.

ROSENIA BLANCHE BOWMAKER, Fifth Class.

I WAS here the day Mrs. Bardwell told us of Mrs. M'Taggart accusing us of killing the infants, and I never heard her use the expression Miss Booth accused her of.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

17 June, 1881.

LIZZIE COX.

Crown-

Crown-street Public School, 16 June, 1881.  
I WAS at school the day when Mrs. Bardwell was accused of using the expression charged with, and I declare I never heard it.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

ADA PATERSON, Fifth Class.

Crown-street Public School, 17 June, 1881.  
I WAS present on the day that Mrs. Bardwell spoke of the accusation made by Mrs. M'Taggart, but did not hear her use the bad language that was attributed to her by Miss Booth.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

ADA SMITHERS, Fifth Class.

*Evidence of girls belonging to the classes near which I was standing when I am said to have used the action attributed to me by Miss M'Lymont.—S. M. Bardwell.*

I WAS present the day Miss M'Lymont left, but I did not see Madame shake her hand at her.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

SUSAN YOUNG.

Sir,

I was present the day of Miss M'Lymont's leaving, and I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her hand in Miss M'Lymont's face.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

EDITH M. BROWNE.

I WAS present at school the morning of Miss M'Lymont's leaving, but I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her fist in Miss M'Lymont's face.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

EMILY LYONS.

I WAS present the day Miss M'Lymont left, and I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her closed hand in Miss M'Lymont's face.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

EMMA COX.

I WAS present the day Miss M'Lymont left, and I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her closed hand in Miss M'Lymont's face.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

MIRIAM MARKS.

17 June, 1881.  
I WAS present the morning Miss M'Lymont left, but I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her fist at Miss M'Lymont's face.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

ADA LAYTON.

I WAS present the day Mrs. Bardwell and Miss M'Lymont were talking together, but I never saw Mrs. Bardwell shake her fist at Miss M'Lymont—that was the day she left.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

LAURA TYTHERLEIGH.

I WAS here on the day that Miss M'Lymont went away, and Mrs. Bardwell did not shake her closed hand in her face.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

ANNIE SEMPLE.

I WAS present on the day that Miss M'Lymont and Mrs. Bardwell were talking together, and I never saw Mrs. Bardwell shake her fist at Miss M'Lymont; this was the day she left.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

HANNAH CROSS.

Sir,

This is to show that on the day of Miss M'Lymont's leaving I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shaking her shut hand in Miss M'Lymont's face.

MARY UNDERWOOD.

THIS is to show that on the day of Miss M'Lymont's leaving I did not witness Mrs. Bardwell shaking her shut hand in Miss M'Lymont's face.

Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

ELIZABETH UNDERWOOD.

I WAS present the day of Miss M'Lymont's leaving, and I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her shut hand in Miss M'Lymont's face.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

ISABELLA WILSON.

I WAS present the day Miss M'Lymont left, and I saw Mrs. Bardwell talking to Miss M'Lymont, but I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her hand at Miss M'Lymont.

Witnessed—E. C. HALL.

SARAH FRASER.

I WAS present on the day Miss M'Lymont left, and I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shaking her hand at Miss M'Lymont.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

ALICE WOODWARD.

I WAS present on the day Miss M'Lymont left, and I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shaking her hand at Miss M'Lymont.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

ANNIE DANBY.

THIS is to certify that I never saw Mrs. Bardwell shake her hand at Miss M'Lymont.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

JESSIE PALMER.

I WAS present on the day that Miss M'Lymont and Mrs. Bardwell were talking together, and I never saw Mrs. Bardwell shake her fist at Miss M'Lymont—this was the day she left.

Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE.

S. HADDEN.

I WAS present the day that Miss M'Lymont left, and I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her closed hand in Miss M'Lymont's face.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

ELLEN KENNY.

I WAS present, but did not notice Mrs. Bardwell shake her hand at Miss M'Lymont's face on the day she left.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

NINA PHELAN.

I WAS present the day Miss M'Lymont left, but I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her hand in Miss M'Lymont's face.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

MINNIE CROCKETT.

I WAS present the morning Miss M'Lymont left, but I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her fist in Miss M'Lymont's face.

Witness—E. C. HALL.

MABEL HARRIS.

Sir,

Sir, I was present the day Miss M'Lymont left, and Mrs. Bardwell did not shake her fist at Miss M'Lymont.  
 Witnessed by E. C. HALL. 16 June, 1881.  
 MARY MILLS.

THIS is to show that I was present the day Miss M'Lymont left, and I saw Mrs. Bardwell speaking to her, but did not see her shaking her closed hand.  
 Witness—E. C. HALL. BESSIE MORGAN.

THIS is to certify that I never saw Mrs. Bardwell shake her hand at Miss M'Lymont's face.  
 Witness—E. C. HALL. MAGGIE EARLE.

I WAS here the day Miss M'Lymont left, but I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her hand at Miss M'Lymont, only her finger.  
 Witness—E. C. HALL. FANNY WHITE.

I WAS present on the day Mrs. Bardwell and Miss M'Lymont were talking together, but I never saw Mrs. Bardwell shake her fist at Miss M'Lymont; and that was the day she left.  
 Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE. LILY COLLINS.

I WAS present the day that Miss M'Lymont left, and I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her closed hand in Miss M'Lymont's face.  
 Witness—E. C. HALL. RUTH SALMON.

Sir, This is to certify that I did not see Mrs. Bardwell shake her hand at Miss M'Lymont.  
 Witness—E. C. HALL. 16 June, 1881.  
 POLLIE BENNETT.

*Evidence as to performance of Playground duty.*

I, THE undersigned, say that always when I have been here at dinner-time I have seen Miss Sullivan on the playground.  
 Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE. Crown-street Public School, 16 June, 1881.  
 M. DAVISON, Fifth Class.

I HAVE seen Miss Sullivan on the playground during dinner-time regularly every day, whenever I have been present.  
 Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. Public School, Crown-street, 16 June, 1881.  
 LENA GEHDE, Fifth Class.

I HAVE seen Miss Sullivan on the playground at dinner-time whenever I have been here.  
 Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. DORA A. WRIGHT, Public School, Crown-street.  
 16 June, 1881.

I HAVE seen Miss Sullivan on the playground at dinner-time regularly every day, when I have been here.  
 Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. Public School, Crown-street, 16 June, 1881.  
 ANNIE MATHESON, Fifth Class.

I HAVE seen Miss Sullivan on the playground at dinner-time when I have been present.  
 Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. Crown-street Public School, 16 June, 1881.  
 ELLEN PETRIE.

ON my arrival at school after lunch, at about twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, I always see Miss Sullivan on the playground.  
 Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. 16 June, 1881.  
 AMY GRACE, Fifth Class.

I HAVE seen and spoken to, at lunch-time, Miss Sullivan, and to my belief she is always at her post.  
 Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. Crown-street Public School, 16 June, 1881.  
 ADA PATERSON, Fifth Class.

Sir, This is to certify that I have seen Miss Sullivan on the playground between 1 and 2 o'clock every day.  
 Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE. 16 June, 1881.  
 E. DAVIES.

I HAVE seen Miss Sullivan on the playground of a morning and dinner-time, whenever I have been present.  
 Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. Public School, Crown-street, 16 June, 1881.  
 EMILY HOLLOWAY, Fifth Class.

Sir, This is to certify that I have seen Miss Sullivan on the playground between half-past 1 and 2 o'clock every day.  
 Witnessed by me—S. F. BETTERIDGE. 16 June, 1881.  
 LILLY CUNNEEN.

I HAVE seen Miss Sullivan on the playground regularly every day at dinner-time and play-time when I have been present.  
 Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. Public School, Crown-street, 16 June, 1881.  
 E. COLLINS, Fifth Class.

I HAVE always seen Miss Sullivan on the playground at dinner-time when I have been present and have spoken to her.  
 Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. LYDIA ROWE, Fifth Class.

I HAVE seen Miss Sullivan on the playground in the morning before school and at play-time and at dinner-hour.  
 Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. Public School, Crown-street, 16 June, 1881.  
 ELIZABETH PRIESTLY, Fifth Class.

I HAVE seen Miss Sullivan on the playground always at dinner-time when I have been at school.  
 Witness—S. F. BETTERIDGE. 16 June, 1881.  
 LIZZIE COX, Fifth Class.

Sir,

Sir, This is to certify that I have seen Miss Sullivan on duty on the play-ground during the period of about from half-past 1 to 2 o'clock every day. 16 June, 1881.  
Witnessed by me—S. F. BETTERIDGE. JANE CORBEN.

I HAVE always seen Miss Sullivan on duty in the playground at dinner-time, and have spoken to her. Crown-street Public School, 16 June, 1881.  
Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. ETHEL PHILLIPS, Fifth Class.

I HAVE always seen Miss Sullivan on the play-ground when I come at  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 o'clock. Crown-street Public School, 15 June, 1881.  
Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. MAGGIE THOMSON, Fifth Class.

I HAVE seen Miss Sullivan on the playground at dinner-time when I have been here. Public School, Crown-street, 16 June, 1881.  
Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. KATIE E. CUMMINGS.

Sir, This is to certify that I have seen Miss Sullivan on duty in the playground from half-past 1 to 2 o'clock every day. 16 June, 1881.  
Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. EVA WETHERED.

WHENEVER I am at school during dinner-hour I have always seen Miss Sullivan on duty in the playground. Crown-street Public School, 16 June, 1881.  
Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. ELIZABETH STEDMAN, Fifth Class.

I HAVE seen Miss Sullivan on the playground at luncheon and recess time. Crown-street Public School, 16 June, 1881.  
Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. ROSE ROBERTS, Fifth Class.

WHENEVER I have been in the playground at dinner-time I have seen Miss Sullivan there. Crown-street Public School, 16 June, 1881.  
Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. CONSTANCE TAYLOR, Fifth Class.

Sir, This is to certify that I have seen Miss Sullivan in the playground between 1 and 2 o'clock every day. 16 June, 1881.  
Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. ALICE EDWARDS.

I HAVE frequently seen Miss Sullivan on duty at dinner-time in the playground. 16 June, 1881.  
Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. FLORENCE MARKS, Fifth Class.

I HAVE seen Miss Sullivan in the playground on duty at dinner-time every time I have been present. Crown-street Public School, 16 June, 1881.  
Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. J. REID, Fifth Class.

I HAVE always been here dinner-time, and always seen Miss Sullivan on the playground. 16 June, 1881.  
Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. DINAH COLLINS, Fifth Class.

I HAVE seen Miss Sullivan on playground duty when I am here. Crown-street, 16 June.  
Witnessed—S. F. BETTERIDGE. JANET TELFER, Fifth Class.

THE whole Fifth Class present on the day mentioned by Miss Booth deny that Mrs. Bardwell used the expression about "hell-fire." Alice Burney, Ada Smithers, Ethel Collins, Rose Roberts, Ada Booth, and several others may be called; also some of the Upper Fourth Class. K. Cummings also was present.

MARY SULLIVAN.

## No. 2.

### Mrs. Bardwell to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Nandamanu House, Ocean-street, Woollahra, 1 September, 1881.  
As it has been said that my private school was a failure, and that I benefited by entering the Public Service, I have the honor to request permission to lay before you the receipts from my private school during the two years of its existence, and also the amount received by me in the Government Service from the time the Council of Education did me the honor to appoint me, in April, 1878, up to the present time. By these two accounts it will be seen that I have lost considerably in a pecuniary point of view by entering the Public Service, not to speak of the injury done thereby to my health and character.

I have, &c.,  
S. M. BARDWELL.

[Enclosure.]

## [Enclosure.]

## Income from Private School.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Lane .....	220	0	0	Mrs. Cheval .....	7	12	0
Mrs. Bettington .....	7	10	0	Mrs. Lauther .....	4	4	0
Mrs. Burnet .....	21	10	0	Mrs. Roxborough .....	24	14	0
Mrs. Dent .....	107	10	0	Mrs. Brown .....	40	12	0
Mrs. Marks .....	49	2	9	Mrs. Bullar .....	35	5	0
Mrs. Cohen .....	27	15	0	Mrs. William Renwick .....	5	5	0
Miss Jessie Cohen .....	4	9	10	Mrs. Griffiths .....	12	12	0
Widow Cohen .....	15	13	6	Mr. Robert Swanston .....	44	19	9
Mrs. Catlett .....	35	18	0	Dancing Class .....	21	0	0
Mrs. Barnard .....	10	18	8	Fees for Music .....	16	16	0
Mrs. Thompson .....	28	7	2	Mrs. Story .....	6	6	0
Mrs. Rush .....	13	0	0				
				Income for two years .....	2)771	0	8
				Income per year .....	£385	10	4

## Income from Public Service for three years and three months.

	£	s.	d.
8 months in Training School, at £20 16s. 8d. per month .....	166	13	4
7 months at Redfern, at £10 13s. 4d. per month .....	74	13	4
Fees averaged about £2 per week .....	60	0	0
14 months at Crown-street, at £25 a month .....	350	0	0
Rent .....	30	0	0
Income for three years .....	3)681	6	8
Income per annum .....	£227	2	23

## No. 3.

## Mrs. Bardwell to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Nandamanu House, Ocean-street, Woollahra, 1 September, 1881.

As my capacity to hold the position of Mistress of a Public School has been called in question, I beg you will consider the accompanying letters from Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria; Mrs. Lane, widow of an officer in the Public Service, whose daughters I educated at my private College, Woollahra; Arthur Griffiths, Esq., whom I taught music after he had learned it several years from others; Henry Britton, Esq., of the *Argus*; and a letter to Sir Henry Parkes, from David Blair, Esq., of Melbourne.

I request that Miss Sullivan, the First Assistant in the Girls' School at Crown-street, may be called to testify as to my ability as a teacher, and also some of the girls of the Fifth Class, many of whom have now become pupil-teachers. In short, every teacher who has seen me teach would testify as to my efficiency in that art, were it not that they are afraid of Mr. Wright and his agents, who, they believe, have power to affect their certificates, and therein their future welfare. I have endeavoured to induce the teachers of the Girls' School at Crown-street to teach the physical sciences as object lessons, with a view to the development of the girls' minds by lessons in which there is consecutive reasoning, instead of the usual mode in the schools of jumping from a kangaroo to starch, or such like disconnected subjects. For this innovation also they desire to crush me, and Mr. Rooney was never tired of ridiculing the method I taught the teachers to adopt in teaching these lessons to their classes. The day will come, however, when the physical sciences will be generally taught in the Public Schools, and I beg that the method I have initiated in teaching such lessons may be investigated, so as to see if it be worthy of Mr. Rooney's ridicule.

I have, &amp;c.,

S. M. BARDWELL.

## [Enclosures.]

Dear Madam,

Parliament, 19 April.

I regret to say that I cannot be of any service in the way you suggest; that the Speaker is prohibited by his position from interfering in questions of patronage, or asking favours of Ministers. Had I the appointment in the Department of Public Instruction to dispose of, I would be glad to secure a lady of your capacity and culture for the Public Service.

Mrs. Bardwell.

Believe me, &amp;c.,

C. G. DUFFY.

My dear Sir Henry,

Melbourne, 4 November, 1879.

Allow me to have the pleasure of introducing to you a very old and dear friend, Mrs. Bardwell. I have always held her in high esteem as a lady of very superior intellectual qualifications and true refinement. I learn from her that she has something of a complaint to make respecting her treatment at your Training School. I am quite certain that she has right on her side, and equally so that, simply in the interests of justice, you will see her righted, as you have the power.

The Honorable Sir Henry Parkes.

Believe me, &amp;c.,

DAVID BLAIR.

York House, Victoria Parade, Melbourne, 12 November, 1879.

I HAVE much pleasure in certifying that I have known Mrs. Bardwell for some ten years; that she is a lady of high character, as well as of refinement and culture; that she has linguistic gifts, being a good French and German scholar; that she also has a sound knowledge of music, and that she is peculiarly fitted to be the guardian and instructress of young ladies.

H. BRITTON.

Dawes Point, 5 May, 1880.

I HAVE had the pleasure of Mrs. Bardwell's acquaintance for more than four years, and have found her a refined and a very highly-educated lady. My daughters were educated in her school for more than two years, and made more progress during that time than for the several years they had previously been educated. I was very sorry indeed when Mrs. Bardwell gave up her school, for had they been with her one more year, they would have derived incalculable benefit from her admirable system of teaching.

MARY LANE.

To

To Mrs. Bardwell, Wynward Square.

Madam,

Woollahra, 13 November, 1879.

I having been a pupil of yours for some twelve months, or thereabouts, think it my duty to write to you thanking you for your kind endeavours to force me forward in music, while you at the same time took great care that I perfectly understood what I was going through. I improved a great deal more in the time that I was with you than I have done with any other music teacher. I must say that I like your system of teaching very well, as it so enforces a person's mind that it will not be easily forgotten. I was sorry that you left Woollahra when you did, thus preventing me from taking any more lessons from you, for I am sure I should not have left off taking lessons from you when I did, had you stayed in this locality. Trusting that you are enjoying good health,—I am, &c.,

ARTHUR D. GRIFFITHS.

#### No. 4.

### The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. J. P. Rooney.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 7 September, 1881.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acquaint you that he has received your letter of the 12th August last, in which you request that certain statements contained therein may be considered, and further ask that, on account of your length of service, the decision to remove you from your temporary position in the Crown-street School may be reconsidered. You also appeal to the printed "Instructions to Principal Teachers" to show that you were warranted in making the charges against the Mistress of the Girls' Department, which led to that decision.

2. The charges in question, five in number, are thus described in your original letter of complaint:—

1. Violating the regulations.
2. Not attending to instructions.
3. Instigating subordinate teachers to disobey the Chief Inspector and the Head Master.
4. Absenting herself from duty.
5. General bad management of the Girls' Department.

3. It was in reference to the last of these charges that Sir John Robertson stated his opinion that the complaint relates to matters with which it was the special province of the Inspector to deal, and in which your interference was wholly uncalled for. You state that, in making that complaint, you were warranted by the terms of "Instruction 6," which provides that a "Principal Teacher will see that all the Teachers under his supervision conform to the rules and regulations, and will report all cases of misconduct or inefficiency occurring among the subordinate teachers." This Instruction, so far as it requires the Principal Teachers to report, refers to subordinate teachers only, which Head of Departments clearly are not, and they have never been so ranked. Their competency must be judged by their superior officers, the Inspectors, whose duty it is to ascertain, by inspection of schools and examination of pupils, whether the teachers in charge are inefficient, and if so, to recommend such steps to be taken as, under the circumstances, may be required.

4. The Chief Inspector and his assistant reported that the charges were not substantiated. You were, therefore, responsible for the waste of time and derangement of school business caused by the inquiry being held.

5. With respect to the allusion to indelicacy, I am to point out that, as the woman employed by you to keep the school premises clean was, at that time, under your direct control, it was open to you to cause her to remove the filth from the seats of the water-closets.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Under Secretary.





1881.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(MRS. BARDWELL, PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER—PAPER RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 October, 1881.**[Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 11, Votes No. 56, Friday, 7 October, 1881.]*

## 12. MR. MELVILLE to ask THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) Did Mrs. Bardwell undergo the preliminary examination for admission to the Training School during the year 1876, and what was the result of same?
- (2.) Was Mrs. Bardwell afterwards admitted a month on trial to the Training School; if so, upon whose authority, and what were the reasons assigned for such admission?
- (3.) Was any report made by any of the officers of the Training Department on the termination of the month's trial; if so, of what nature?
- (4.) What date did Mrs. Bardwell gain classification I.B.?
- (5.) What was the nature of the Examiner's report on the recommendation for classification I.B.?
- (6.) What are the names of the Examiners who gave Mrs. Bardwell the marks for German and French, and what was the nature of their report in each case?
- (7.) With regard to the statements made by little girls contained in the additional papers laid upon the Table of the House, rebutting certain evidence given at a previous inquiry,—Was any officer of the Department present when such statements were made?
- (8.) Who were Mrs. Bardwell's sureties or bondsmen when she entered the Training Room?
- (9.) Did Mrs. Bardwell refund any of the money received by her as salary while in training, upon her not completing the terms of her bond?
- (10.) Will the Colonial Secretary lay upon the Table of the House the examination papers of Mrs. Bardwell previous to her entering the Training School in 1876?

## REPLY.

- (1.) I presume the Honorable Member has mistaken the year. In 1875 Mrs. Bardwell did undergo such examination, but was not considered eligible for admission.
- (2.) Yes; upon the authority of the Council of Education, Mrs. Bardwell having applied by letter and pleaded her nervous condition and delicate health at the time of examination.
- (3.) Yes; on 12th February, 1876, the Training Master reported that Mrs. Bardwell was possessed of very fair general information, and had made fair improvement in all subjects during her probation; and further recommended that, on account of her diligence and general information, she should be accepted as a candidate. On 18th February, 1876, the Inspector, Mr. E. Johnson, reported that Mrs. Bardwell possessed fair intelligence and general information, and that she was diligently studious, and under the circumstances had made reasonable progress. He recommended that she be allowed to attend the Training School for the remainder of the session.
- (4.) On 29th September, 1879.
- (5.) The Examiner, Mr. Forbes, reported as follows:—  
 "I certify that the attainments and practical skill of Mrs. Bardwell reach the limit (very good) required to entitle her to promotion to Class I Section B. Spelling defective."  
 "A. L. FORBES,  
 "Assistant Examiner."
- (6.) The gentleman who gave marks for the German paper was Mr. A. K. Farrar, who states:—  
 "I assess value of paper at 650—700 marks out of 1,000."  
 The gentleman who gave marks for French was Mr. James G. Davis, who states—"I would award 750 marks, the maximum being 1,000."  
 These estimates have reference to the written examination only, leaving out the question as to ability to speak French and German.
- (7.) No officer of the Department, other than Teachers, was present.
- (8.) Thomas W. Bowden and Samuel Thompson.
- (9.) Yes; £20, the whole amount paid to her.
- (10.) I doubt the propriety of the Minister laying examination papers on the Table of the House.



1881.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(CROWN-STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL—FURTHER PAPERS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 September, 1881.*

Complaint preferred against Mr. Drill-Instructor Lees  
by Mr. J. P. Rooney, Teacher in charge of Superior  
Public School, Crown-street.

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Mr. J. P. Rooney to Mr. Inspector W. Dwyer. 1 December, 1880.....	1
2.	Mr. Inspector Dwyer's report on complaint, together with evidence adduced at inquiry; also memoranda of District Inspector and Chief Inspector. 7 February, 1881 .....	2

## No. 1.

## Mr. J. P. Rooney to Mr. Inspector W. Dwyer.

Sir, Public School, Crown-street, 1 December, 1880.  
I have the honor to report to you the following cases of misconduct on the part of Mr. Drill-Instructor Lees:—

1. *Intentionally producing, or trying to produce, disorder amongst the boys.* For example:—The 5th class has drill on Tuesdays from 9.30 to 10.15 a.m. In the early part of September I requested Mr. Lees to march the class to the school at the conclusion of the drill, and not to dismiss them in the playground, as was his custom; he complied until the 1st of November, when, taking advantage of my absence from the playground, he, at 8 minutes past 10, dismissed the class by fours in different parts of the playground, thus causing a great waste of time in reassembling them, as well as violating my instructions.
2. *Talking to teachers in the playground.*—Mr. Lees is in the habit of talking to teachers in the playground, and thereby diverting them from their duties.
3. *Mr. Lees insults and degrades the boys.*—On some occasions he appears before the classes in an excessive good humour, while at other times he seems as if he was vexed with every person about him. When in the latter mood his expressions and orders are not of the most edifying kind, such as, "Open your waistcoats"—"I'll see who are the dirty fellows"—"I'll make you, on next drill day, take off your boots and socks, and I'll examine your toe-nails."
4. *Mr. Lees insulted me in presence of the 5th and upper 4th classes.*—On the 30th ultimo the absence of the second assistant prevented the first assistant or myself from continually remaining in the playground while the boys were undergoing drill. Before the ranks were formed I informed Mr. Lees of this fact. Shortly after the commencement of the drill he shouted out—"Mr. Rooney, I cannot drill these boys—they are disorderly." I told him to send the disorderly boys out of the ranks; he did not send out any during the lesson. At the conclusion he asked me had I seen a boy who complained of illness. I replied in the affirmative. Mr. Lees said—"He is a schemer." I replied—"He is not—he is suffering from neuralgia." Mr. Lees then made use of the following expressions: "All the boys are confounded schemers—I can get no good of them; I cannot drill them unless a teacher is present; the class is in a disorderly state—the whole school is so; you are not fit to keep order; I have said so to people outside; how dare you speak to me; do you know whom you are speaking to?" All this occurred in the presence of the boys.

5. *Mr. Lees wilfully infringes the Regulations.*—When I took charge of the class at the conclusion of the drill he ordered two of the pupils to leave the premises, thus causing a breach of that discipline which it is his duty to promote.

In conclusion, sir, I deny Mr. Lees' statements concerning the order of the school, and I ask you to grant me an investigation of these charges at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN P. ROONEY.

## No. 2.

## Report by Mr. Inspector Dwyer.

Memorandum of Inspector to the District Inspector.

*Crown-street Public: Complaints of Head Master against Mr. James Lees, Drill Instructor, in a letter dated 1st December last.*

These complaints are as follow:—

1. Intentionally producing or trying to produce disorder amongst the boys.—Denied.
2. Talking to teachers in the playground.—Denied, except as regards official matters.
3. Insulting and degrading the boys.—Denied.
4. Insulting Head Master in presence of the 5th and upper 4th class.—Denied.
5. Wilfully infringing the Regulations.—Denied, as a whole. Admitted having sent his own sons home for fear of unpleasantness.

Respecting the first complaint: Mr. Rooney takes upon himself to decide that Mr. Lees intentionally produced or tried to produce disorder among the boys, from the fact that he requested him not to dismiss them in the playground, though after it occurred he did not further allude to it. The evidence of the first assistant, who was called by Mr. Rooney, points to the fact that disorder arose from the practice complained of, but does not attribute any intention to Mr. Lees, though not showing whether he was acting in harmony with Mr. Rooney or not. Mr. Hooworth made no mention of the disorder to Mr. Lees. Mr. M'Diarmid, pupil-teacher, attributes no intention of producing disorder to Mr. Lees, but heard him make remarks which made the boys laugh, such as "The boy with the hump on his back, fall out"—"the boy with his sister's hair on, fall out." Three other witnesses (5th class boys) stated that they never know Mr. Lees intentionally to produce or try to produce disorder. These were called by Mr. Rooney.

I think the charge of intentionally producing disorder may be dismissed as not a matter of fact, and therefore incapable of proof.

As regards the second charge, Mr. M'Diarmid states that four teachers, himself included, had a conversation with Mr. Lees in the playground, not in reference to the school at all, but in reference to the late champion boat-race in London. It did not last more than a minute or two.

I consider this a very trivial charge, and unworthy of serious consideration.

On the third charge the evidence discloses that no boy complained to Mr. Rooney about the remarks attributed to Mr. Lees as insulting and degrading to the boys; and it is not at all certain that Mr. Lees gave the alleged order—"Open your waistcoats"—as an order at all. These words, and the others about taking off boots, &c., appear to have been made use of, but it does not appear that they were seriously uttered. If, however, they were called for by circumstances, I do not see anything insulting or degrading in them. It appears that Mr. Hooworth said nothing about them to Mr. Lees, and all the boys examined testify that he never degraded or insulted them. I am therefore of opinion that this charge may be regarded as not sustained by the evidence.

Respecting the fourth charge, four witnesses were called by Mr. Rooney and three by Mr. Lees. The following words, attributed to Mr. Lees, viz., "All the boys are schemers—I can get no good of them—The whole school is so disorderly—I have said so outside—You cannot keep order"—were not remembered by three of the boys on Mr. Rooney's side. One heard him say, "You cannot keep order;" and "How dare you speak to me!" and three heard him say, "Do you know whom you are speaking to?" Two of these boys did not consider Mr. Lees' manner towards Mr. Rooney disrespectful. One declined to give any opinion on the matter. One of Mr. Lees' witnesses considered his conduct disrespectful to Mr. Rooney; one did not; and another would rather not say what he thought about it.

On this point it would seem that there was a want of prudent circumspection in both parties, Mr. Lees appearing really to complain of, while purporting to report the disorder, and Mr. Rooney retorting in a tone of equal warmth; so that, in view of the disputants, it is not surprising if the boys became more noisy and disorderly than usual. It is here, I think, that Mr. Lees acted indiscreetly in addressing Mr. Rooney in a querulous manner in presence of the boys,—a proceeding which appears to have precipitated the whole unseemly outburst of passion.

The fifth charge is based on the fact of Mr. Lees having sent his two sons away from the school after the scene before the pupils; but as, in sending them away, he only exercised his right as a parent, I do not see that he is guilty of infringing the Regulations.

Reviewing the whole, I am of opinion that, while charges 1, 2, 3, and 5, may be dismissed as not sustained by evidence, Mr. Lees must be held responsible for having improperly and inopportunistically addressed Mr. Rooney on the subject of disorder, in presence of the classes under drill. I would therefore suggest that Mr. Lees be informed accordingly, and requested to guard against the recurrence of any similar proceeding for the future.

Sydney, 7 Feby., 1881.

WM. DWYER,  
Inspector.B.C., Chief Inspector.—I concur with the Inspector's recommendation.—J.M.C., 10/2/81.  
Under Secretary. Approved.—E.J., B.C., 12/2/81.

## Evidence.

*Crown-street Public: Head Master's complaints against Mr. Lees, 25/1/81.*1.—*Intentionally producing or trying to produce disorder amongst the boys.*

Denied.—JOHN P. ROONEY, Head Master.

*To me:* I told Mr. Lees that I did not wish the boys to be dismissed in the playground; he had done so five or six times previously; I considered his non-observance of my directions about dismissing the boys was intentional, and that it produced disorder; I did not mention anything about this disorder to Mr. Lees.

*To Mr. Lees:* I did not report you at the time of the alleged misconduct because I had some doubts whether your motives were intentional or not.

JOHN P. ROONEY.

James

James W. E. Hooworth, 1st assistant.

*To Mr. Rooney*: When I came here first, in August last, I noticed that the boys were dismissed from drill in the playground; you or I had to re-assemble them; I remember that you remarked to me that such was a disorderly habit, and that you gave orders to have it put a stop to; it was stopped for several weeks; afterwards I remember that the same disorder again arose from the boys being dismissed in the playground.

*To Mr. Lees*: I never knew you to try to produce or to intentionally produce disorder among the boys; I can't say on what day it was that you dismissed the boys after receiving the order not to do so; I can't say whether you were ever spoken to after having dismissed the boys contrary to instructions; when I came here first the boys used to be dismissed for five minutes after the drill; I don't know that such is the practice in other schools.

*To Mr. Rooney*: I did not think so much of Mr. Lees' motive in dismissing the boys as of the trouble of getting them together again on that day; I would rather not say whether I think Mr. Lees was acting in harmony with you or not.

*To Mr. Lees*: I was present when you dismissed the boys after the order was given not to dismiss them; I did not mention anything on the matter to you at the time—I did not think about speaking to you on the subject.

JAS. W. E. HOOWORTH.

Allan M'Diarmid, 16 years and 9 months old, pupil-teacher.

*To Mr. Lees*: I do not remember that you ever intentionally produced or tried to produce disorder among the boys.

*To Mr. Rooney*: I don't know anything about your order to Mr. Lees; I heard Mr. Lees call out, "The boy with the hump on his back fall out and go to Mr. Rooney," and call back on this way, "Come back—I am ashamed of you;" also, "The boy with his sister's hair on fall out"; I have noticed the boys to laugh at such remarks.

*To Mr. Lees*: I don't know the boy with "the hump" on his back; you have complained to me of disorder in my class; I replied that the class (the lower 4th) was at times very disorderly in the classroom, and that I was almost unable to manage them; I don't remember stating any reason why I was unable to manage them; Mr. Rooney did not threaten to report me for telling you about the disorder.

ALLAN M'DIARMID.

Fredk. W. King, 3rd assistant.

*To Mr. Lees*: I have never noticed you trying intentionally to produce disorder or producing disorder in this school.

*To Mr. Rooney*: I was absent from school for about four months up to 14th December last.

FREDK. W. KING.

Sydney Cathels, 14 years, a pupil of the 5th class.

*To Mr. Lees*: I never knew you intentionally producing or trying to produce disorder among the boys; I have attended this school since January last year.

SYDNEY CATHELDS.

Henry Stockham, 13 years, a pupil of the 5th class.

*To Mr. Lees*: I never knew you intentionally producing or trying to produce disorder among the boys.

*To me*: No one has said anything to me about this inquiry.

HENRY STOCKHAM.

Alfred Roberts, 13 years, a pupil of the 5th class.

*To Mr. Lees*: I never knew you intentionally producing or trying to produce disorder among the boys; you have not spoken to me about this inquiry.

A. ROBERTS.

#### SECOND CHARGE.—*Talking to Teachers in the playground.*

Admits talking to teachers on official matters; denies diverting them from their duties.

Allan M'Diarmid:—

*To Mr. Rooney*: I remember one day in November last four teachers having been in conversation with Mr. Lees in the playground; you spoke to them and said you would report them for not being at their posts; this was about a quarter past 9 o'clock; I was present at the conversation; the subject was not in reference to the discipline of the school nor on school matters at all.

*To Mr. Lees*: I don't know the exact day, but believe it was the 18th or 19th November; I don't know how long you were on the ground before Mr. Rooney came out; you are generally on the playground just before the classes fall in; on the day referred to you did not call me—I went to you.

*To me*: The subject of the conversation was the late boat-race in London; it did not last more than a minute or two.

*To Mr. Rooney*: I found no one talking to Mr. Lees when I came down from lessons.

ALLAN M'DIARMID.

Mr. Rooney here remarked that Mr. Lees had several times spoken to him on the playground. No further evidence offered in reference to this charge.

#### THIRD CHARGE.—*Mr. Lees insults and degrades the boys.*

Denied.

James W. E. Hooworth, 1st assistant.

*To Mr. Rooney*: I have heard Mr. Lees order the boys, "Undo your waistcoats," and say, "I'll make you take off your boots and socks and examine the cleanliness of your toe-nails;" I have noticed Mr. Lees being in different humours; on the day he gave the above orders he was not, in my opinion, in bad humour.

To

*To Mr. Lees:* The order to open the waistcoats was executed, but not by all the boys; and I doubt whether Mr. Lees intended it to be executed; I have heard you give lessons on cleanliness to the boys under drill.

*To me:* I think the order was given with the intention of enforcing cleanliness.

*To Mr. Lees:* I could not say when this order was given, but think it was in October; I said nothing on this matter to you at the time.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I did not think it necessary to examine so minutely into the cleanliness of the 5th and upper 4th classes.

*To me:* No boy complained to me about the order above referred to.

JAS. W. E. HOOWORTH.

Albert Dryer, 16 years old, pupil of 5th class:—

*To Mr. Rooney:* I heard Mr. Lees say he would give the order next week to the boys "to open their waistcoats and take off their boots and socks—that he would see if there were any buttons missing—that cleanliness was part of his duty"; he did not single out any boy that was dirty; I did not know of any dirty boy in the upper classes; if that order had been given I would not have obeyed it.

*To Mr. Lees:* You never insulted me—I would have known if you had; you never degraded me in any manner.

ALBERT DRYER.

John Fitzgerald, 16 years old, pupil of 5th class:—

I never heard the order from Mr. Lees, "Open your waistcoats," or the remark, "I'll make you take off your boots and socks"; I was not present at three drill lessons.

*To Mr. Lees:* You never insulted or degraded me in any manner.

JOHN FITZGERALD.

Charles Blumer, 15 years, 5th class pupil:—

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have heard the order, "Open your waistcoats," and the remark, "I'll make you take off your boots, &c."; I was in the ranks when this took place; Mr. Lees said—"Some fine day," or "next drill day," "I will take you to the lavatory or shed and take off your boots and socks, and examine your toe-nails"; I am not sure that the order to open waistcoats was given; all the boys were tidy and clean, with one or two exceptions; I have noticed that sometimes Mr. Lees is more strict than at others.

*To Mr. Lees:* The order about taking off boots, &c., was never executed; you never insulted or degraded me in any manner; you have often given my class lessons on cleanliness.

CHARLES BLUMER.

Howard Nolan, 15 years, 5th class:—

*To Mr. Rooney:* I have noticed that on some drill days Mr. Lees appeared in better humour than on others—and that he was sometimes more strict than at others; I never heard the order, "Open your waistcoats," or "I'll make you take off your boots, &c."; I was away from several drill lessons.

*To Mr. Lees:* You never insulted or degraded me in any manner; I have heard you give lessons on tidiness.

*To Mr. Rooney:* The hands and hair of the boys are examined by the teacher before the boys are sent to drill.

HOWARD NOLAN.

*Called by Mr. Lees.*

Sydney Cathels, 14 years, 5th class pupil:—

*To Mr. Lees:* I never knew you to insult or degrade me in any manner; I have heard you advising the boys to be clean.

SYDNEY CATHELDS.

Henry Stockham, 13 years, 5th class:—

*To Mr. Lees:* You have never insulted me or attempted to degrade me in any way; I heard you tell us what military men do as regards cleanliness.

HENRY STOCKHAM.

Alfred Roberts, 13 years, 5th class:—

*To Mr. Lees:* You have never insulted or degraded me in any manner; I have heard you advise the boys to be clean and tidy.

A. ROBERTS.

Edward Connolly, 15 years, 5th class pupil:—

*To Mr. Lees:* You have never insulted or degraded me in any manner; I have heard you speak of cleanliness and tidiness.

EDWARD CONNOLLY.

4TH CHARGE.—*Mr. Lees insulted me (Head Master) in presence of the 5th and Upper 4th Class.—* Denied.

Charles Blumer (the same who was previously examined):—

*To Mr. Rooney:* On the last day of Mr. Lees' attendance I remember hearing words used by you as if you were annoyed with Mr. Lees; I heard Mr. Lees say, "Do you know whom you are talking to?" I don't remember Mr. Lees saying, "All the boys are schemers—I can get no good of them"; I heard him say, "The class is in a disorderly state"; I do not remember hearing him say, "The whole school is so," and "You cannot keep order"; I don't remember Mr. Lees saying, "I have said so outside"; I don't remember any of the boys saying anything of Mr. Lees' bad temper that morning.

*To Mr. Lees:* I heard you complain to Mr. Rooney that the classes were disorderly; I did not consider Mr. Rooney's manner to you insulting on the morning referred to; I did not consider your manner to Mr. Rooney insulting.

CHARLES BLUMER.

John

John Fitzgerald (previously examined) :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I don't remember Mr. Lees making any remarks to you on the last drill day ; After drill, I heard some talk louder and sharper than usual between Mr. Lees and yourself ; I heard Mr. Lees say " I can get no good of the boys " ; did not hear him say " I cannot drill them unless a teacher is present " ; I heard him say " The class is in a disorderly state—the whole school is so " ; I don't remember him saying " You cannot keep order," or " I have said so to people outside," or " How dare you speak to me ! " but I heard him say " Do you know whom you are talking to ? " I heard these words before the drill was over.

*To Mr. Lees :* Some of the boys were disorderly ; I don't remember your sending any boys to Mr. Rooney ; I did not consider your conduct towards Mr. Rooney that morning insulting ; I object to say whether Mr. Rooney's conduct to you was insulting or not.

JOHN FITZGERALD.

Howard Nolan (previously examined) :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I was present on the last day of Mr. Lees' drill instruction ; I don't remember hearing Mr. Lees say " I can get no good of the boys " ; I fancy he said " I cannot drill them unless a teacher is present ; I heard Mr. Lees say " The class is in a disorderly state " ; I don't remember him saying " The whole school is so," and " You cannot keep order," but I remember him saying " Do you know whom you are talking to ? " ; I am not sure that I heard him say " How dare you speak to me ! " ;

*To Mr. Lees :* I considered your manner towards Mr. Rooney was not quite right or quite respectful.

HOWARD NOLAN.

Albert Dryer (previously examined) :—

*To Mr. Rooney :* I remember Mr. Lees saying—" I can get no good of the boys," " I cannot drill them unless a teacher is present," " The class is in a disorderly state " ; I don't remember him saying " The whole school is so " ; or " You can't keep order " ; or " I have said so to people outside," but I heard him say " How dare you speak to me ! Do you know whom you are talking to ? " ;

*To Mr. Lees :* I considered the order was about the same on that morning as when Mr. M'Cormack was here ; I heard no snapping of hammers or thumping of carbines that morning ; I was not present when the other boys were putting away their carbines.

ALBERT DRYER.

Called by Mr. Lees.

Henry Stockham (previously examined) :—

*To Mr. Lees :* I did not consider your words or manner towards Mr. Rooney on the 30th November last disrespectful or abusive ; I noticed a good deal of snapping of hammers and pounding carbines when the boys were going to put up their carbines ; heard you say to Mr. Rooney that the boys were disorderly, and that you could not manage them ; a quarrel took place between you and Mr. Rooney ; you said the boys were not so orderly as when Mr. M'Cormack was here ; I heard Mr. Rooney say to you that if you could not manage a class you ought not to have them.

HENRY STOCKHAM.

Sydney Cathels (previously examined) :—

*To Mr. Lees :* I was present at your last drill lesson ; I did not consider your manner and conduct that morning disrespectful to Mr. Rooney ; I did not think Mr. Rooney's manner and conduct to you disrespectful ; I thought the boys disorderly that morning ; the disorder consisted in their snapping the hammers, knocking the carbines, and talking.

SYDNEY CATHEL'S.

Alfred Roberts (previously examined) :—

*To Mr. Lees :* I would rather not say what I thought of your manner and conduct towards Mr. Rooney on the morning of the 30th November last ; the majority of the boys were disorderly that morning.

A. ROBERTS.

## Complaints against Mr. J. P. Rooney, Teacher in charge of Crown-street Superior Public School.

### SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Drill Instructor Lees to Captain Strong; also memo. of Under Secretary of Public Instruction, and Chief Inspector. 30 November, 1880 .....	6
2. Drill Instructor Lees to Mr. Inspector Jones. 1 December, 1880 .....	6
3. Captain Strong to Under Secretary of Public Instruction. 4 December, 1880 .....	6
4. Memo. from Chief Inspector to District Inspector M'Credie. 1 February, 1881 .....	7
5. Mr. Inspector Dwyer's Report on Drill Instructor Lees' complaints; also memoranda of District Inspector, Chief Inspector, and minute of Minister of Public Instruction; together with evidence taken at investigation. 7 February, 1881 .....	7
6. Chief Inspector to Mr. Rooney. 14 March, 1881 .....	9
7. Chief Inspector to District Inspector M'Credie. 14 March, 1881 .....	9
8. Mr. J. P. Rooney's explanation, together with memoranda of Under Secretary of Public Instruction, District Inspector (2); and Chief Inspector, also Inspector (3); and minute of Minister of Public Instruction. 16 March, 1881 .....	9
9. Chief Inspector to Mr. Rooney. 31 May, 1881 .....	10
10. Chief Inspector to District Inspector M'Credie. 31 May, 1881 .....	10

## No. 1.

## Drill Instructor Lees to Captain Strong.

Sir,

Woodstock, Glenmore Road, Paddington, 30 November, 1880.

I have the honor to bring under your notice the following facts regarding my visit to the Public School at Crown-street this forenoon to give instructions in drill, and I beg to request that you will have the goodness to bring the matter under the notice of the Department of Public Instruction at your earliest convenience.

I visited the school at 9:30 a.m. this morning, and the upper 4th and 5th classes were given to me for instruction in rifle exercises. Finding most of the boys very disorderly, I directed one of the senior pupils to request the Head Master (Mr. Rooney) to come to me for a short time, my object being to ask him to speak to the pupils with a view of effecting an improvement in their conduct. Mr. Rooney came out bareheaded; I complained to him that the boys were disorderly; he then cautioned them that if they did not obey me I was to send them into school, and "he" would make them regret it. He then left the drill ground, and I cautioned the boys that if a repetition of the disorder occurred I should certainly send the disorderly ones to the Head Master for chastisement; at the same time I appealed to their honor not to require the adoption of such stringent measures.

During the remainder of the drill they were comparatively orderly, but not inclined to work. At the end of the drill, in marching to the usual place for putting away the carbines, the disorder again became general, and especially manifested itself in snapping the hammers, and were using the carbines roughly by knocking them against the flooring-boards. The carbines being placed, the classes were reformed in order to march into school. Mr. Rooney at this juncture came out and addressed me in the following terms:—"Well, are the boys any better?" I replied,—“They were very disorderly, and that I must have a teacher with me in future during the drill.” He replied,—“In all the schools he had charge of where a drill instructor attended he never sent a teacher on the playground during the time a drill master was in charge.” Sergeant Bowman to wit, he never wanted a teacher with him, and he thought a man standing in front of a class that could not keep them orderly was not fit for his position. Adding,—“See how I can keep them in order.” He marched the classes once around the playground, and their appearance was certainly not such as to impress a looker-on with a favourable idea of the governing power of the Head Master.

He next called "a halt," and addressed the boys in my presence in the following manner:—"I always find the disorder on a Tuesday morning when Sergeant Lees visits the school. He stands in this manner (attempting in an absurd way to mimic me) with his cane under his arm, giving his blustering orders, right and left, turn to take up the carbines, which causes a great deal of disorder." Turning to myself he said—"You use unbecoming language to the boys too—you have said they had dirty toe-nails, and several of their parents have complained to me about it, and I am sorry I did not report it to the Council. I did not obtain my position through Ministers of religion or Members of Parliament—I obtained it through merit and nothing else." I replied—"I cannot understand your abuse, Mr. Rooney; if I have done anything wrong, why not report it to the proper authorities?" It may here be added that two of my own sons, aged respectively fourteen and sixteen, were in the division, and fearing that some unpleasantness might arise in the school, in consequence of what had taken place on the playground, I requested my sons to quietly go home, for fear they might get mixed up in any further disorder.

The 4th class were then being marched out for drill, under the care of a pupil-teacher (Master M'Diarmid), who asked if I would take his class now. I replied—"You drill them this morning—I wish to see an Inspector."

I arrived at this determination owing to the uncalled for passionate language of Mr. Rooney. On further consideration, however, I determined to report the matter fully to you, in order that the facts of the case might be correctly placed before you. Regarding Mr. Rooney's reference to the "dirty toe-nails," I may explain that it is my custom occasionally to direct the attention of the boys to habits of cleanliness, and at such times I have referred to the practice of soldiers in this respect, and the care taken that the skin be thoroughly clean—even the toe-nails cared for.

Apologising for the length of this letter, and trusting that you will deal with this matter as early as possible,—

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES LEES,  
Drill Instructor.

## No. 2.

## Drill Instructor Lees to Mr. Inspector Jones.

Sir,

Woodstock, Glenmore Road, Paddington, 1 December, 1880.

I have the honor of submitting to you my monthly report ending November 30th, of the schools visited by me for instruction in drill.

The progress for the past month is as usual satisfactory, and the boys seem to take great interest in their military exercises, except in the Crown-street Public School, where, within the past month, I have found them very disorderly, inattentive, and impossible for me to give any instruction in military drill. According to my appointment and instruction from the Under Secretary, I reported the matter to the Head Master, Mr. Rooney, who highly abused me in the presence of the pupils.

I have reported the matter officially to Captain H. W. Strong, and beg to request that he will have the goodness to bring it under the notice of the Department of Public Instruction, at his earliest convenience.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES LEES,  
Drill Instructor.

## No. 3.

## Captain Strong to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Military Drill.—Memorandum to Under Secretary.

*Crown-street Public: Mr. Drill Instructor Lees' letter of 30th ultimo.*

For your information. The letter was received by me on the evening of the 3rd instant, after my return from Bathurst.

Cadet Office, Victoria Barracks, 4 December, 1880.

H. W. STRONG, CAPT.,  
Superintendent of Drill.

## No. 4.



## No. 4.

## Memorandum from Chief Inspector to Mr. District Inspector M'Creddie.

*Crown-street: Complaints preferred against Teacher, Mr. Rooney, by Drill Instructor Lees.*

URGENT.—This matter was referred to Mr. Inspector Dwyer on the 10th December last, for inquiry and report, but a report thereon has not yet been received at this office.

The matter has become an urgent one, owing to the length of time it has been in the hands of the Inspector, and it is therefore very desirable that steps should be taken by you to ensure the necessary report being furnished with as little further delay as possible.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 1st February, 1881.

## No. 5.

## Mr. Inspector Dwyer's Report.

Memorandum of Inspector to the District Inspector.

*Crown-street Public: Complaint of Mr. James Lees, Drill Instructor, against the Head Master, in letter dated 1st December last, and in letter to Captain Strong, received on the 13th of same month.*

In this matter Mr. Rooney admits—

That he reprovved or corrected Mr. Lees on the 30th November last, by using the following expressions:—

1. "In all the schools I had charge of, where a drill instructor was employed, I never sent a teacher on the playground while the drill-master was in charge. Sergeant Bowman to wit—he never wanted a teacher with him, and a man standing in front of a class that could not keep them orderly was not fit for his position"
2. "I always find the disorder on a Tuesday morning when Sergeant Lees visits the school"
3. "You [meaning Mr. Lees] use unbecoming language to the boys too"
4. "I did not obtain my position through Ministers of religion or Members of Parliament—I obtained it through merit and nothing else"

but denies that these constitute abuse of Mr. Lees; also that he mimicked or mocked him, or said the words, "With his cane under his arm, giving his blustrous orders, right and left, turn to take up carbines."

In support of his complaint Mr. Lees called three witnesses, 5th class pupils, against whom Mr. Rooney called only one witness, the first assistant. The evidence is hereto appended. That of two of the boys goes to show that the classes were not disorderly during drill; while that of the third shows that some were disorderly and some not. One boy considered Mr. Rooney's manner to Mr. Lees abusive; one thought it corrective, but not abusive; and the other did not hear his remarks. Mr. Hooworth, 1st assistant, says he "does not know of Mr. Rooney mimicking or mocking Mr. Lees on the 30th November last."

It appears to me that the remarks admitted to have been addressed by Mr. Rooney to Mr. Lees in the presence of the two highest classes were wholly uncalled for, and out of keeping with the character of a Head Master. Mr. Lees dismissed the boys contrary to Mr. Rooney's directions; but it does not appear that he was reminded of the oversight; and, such being the case, the language used is certainly unsuited to the occasion, and calculated, in my opinion, not to cure or prevent a recurrence of the evil, but to augment and intensify it, and without any show of authority, as far as I understand the mutual relations of the parties. The implication contained in the allusion to Ministers of religion and Members of Parliament seems to have no relevance to the alleged breach of discipline on the part of Mr. Lees, and can only be understood as a rather boastful exhibition of supposed superiority on the part of Mr. Rooney.

Reviewing the whole matter, I consider the points denied by Mr. Rooney, excepting the corrective or abusive tenor of his remarks, which are by far the lightest part of the accusation, have not been proved; while those admitted are serious, evincing as they do an unbecoming display of temper, and a very injudicious assumption and expression of authority. I would therefore suggest that Mr. Rooney be informed that he has detracted materially from the influence and efficiency of his position by his undignified outburst of temper, and requested to abstain from any similar display in future.

W. DWYER,

Inspector.

Chief Inspector. Inspector's recommendation approved.—J.M'C., 10/2/81. Under Secretary.  
Approved.—E.J., B.C., 12/2/81.

I understand that Mr. Rooney acknowledges that he said to Mr. Lees—"I did not obtain my position through Ministers of religion or Members of Parliament—I obtained it through merit and nothing else." I think that before going further with this matter Mr. Rooney should have an opportunity to offer any explanation he may desire to make, or stand under the imputation of having insinuated that the late Council of Education, in appointing Mr. Lees, was influenced by Ministers of religion or Members of Parliament, and not by Mr. Lees' merit.—JOHN R., 19/2/81.

## Evidence.

*Crown-street Public School—Boys' Department.*

Investigation of complaints made by Mr. J. Lees, Drill Instructor, against Head Master, and *vice versa*, 20/1/81.

## 1. Mr. Lees' complaint.

That on reporting to the Head Master, on the 30th November last, certain disorder and inattention on the part of the boys, he, the Head Master, highly abused him in the presence of the pupils.

Details of this abuse are given in Mr. Lees' letter to Captain Strong, all of which was read for Mr. Rooney in the presence of Mr. Lees. Mr.

*Mr. Rooney* denied the above statement with the word "abused" in it, but admitted having "reproved" him.

Denied that any one came for him, but that he was passing to the class-room, and *Mr. Lees* called out—"These boys are disorderly."

Denied having said—"Well, are the boys any better?"

Admits having said—"In all the schools I had charge of where a drill instructor was employed, I never sent a teacher in the playground while the drill-master was in charge."

Admits having instanced Sergeant Bowman and used the words following, as far as the word "position."

Does not remember having said—"See how I can keep them in order."

Admits having said to *Mr. Lees*, in presence of the boys, the following: "I always find the disorder on a Tuesday morning when Sergeant Lees visits the school." But denies having mimicked him, or having said the words, "With his cane under his arm, giving his blustrous orders, right and left, turn to take up the carbines."

Admits having said—"You use unbecoming language to the boys too," &c.—to the word "Council," which he may or may not have made use of.

Admits having said—"I did not obtain my position through Ministers of religion or Members of Parliament—I obtained it through merit and nothing else."

Charles Blumer, 15 years old, a pupil of 5th class:—

*To Mr. Lees*: I was present on the last morning you attended for drill instruction; I stood alongside of you, assisting in forming the classes, on that morning; I did not notice the boys disorderly during drill; you sent me to *Mr. Rooney* or *Mr. Hooworth*, to request either of them to come down to the classes under drill; I do not remember delivering the message; afterwards I heard *Mr. Rooney* address the class, and thought he spoke in stronger language than usual; I don't remember that *Mr. Rooney* came back with me to the class.

*To Mr. Rooney*: I heard snapping of the hammers of the carbines before you came to the school, and saw the carbines given out through the windows; this was the cause of the lower part of the window-frame being slightly damaged; saw the carbines passed through the window when *Mr. McCormack* and *Mr. Lees* were present, but after a time *Mr. McCormack* stopped the practice; I remember having seen boys sent to you by *Mr. Lees*, and called back before they could get to him; you have not spoken to me on the matter of this investigation.

*To Mr. Lees*: I think *Mr. Rooney* addressed the boys after the drill on the day referred to; I do not remember what he said; I believe you prevented the passing of the carbines through the windows as well as *Mr. McCormack*; on the following Tuesday *Mr. Rooney* drilled the boys himself, and said—"I'll drill you myself this morning and until another instructor is appointed, or the late drill instructor comes and apologises to me," or words to that effect.

CHARLES BLUMER.

Howard Nolan, 15 years old, a pupil of 5th class:—

*To Mr. Lees*: I was present the last drill morning you attended the school; you sent some one with a message to *Mr. Rooney*—I think it was *Master Blumer*; *Mr. Rooney* came on the ground soon after, and I think he spoke to you first; he addressed the boys about the disorder; I did not notice any difference in the order that morning from what I saw at other times; I did not hear any snapping of hammers or thumping the floors with the muskets (*Mr. Lees* put the question whether, in this boy's opinion, the order of the school has not fallen away since *Mr. McCormack* left? Disallowed on *Mr. Rooney's* objection); I did not hear *Mr. Rooney* say, "Well, are the boys any better?"; I did not hear you request *Mr. Rooney* to have a teacher on the ground during the drill; I heard *Mr. Rooney* say he would drill us himself until *Mr. Lees* came back, or another in his place, but I did not hear the word "apologise"; I would not consider *Mr. Rooney's* manner and tone of voice towards you, on the last morning you were here, abusive, but corrective.

*To Mr. Rooney*: The carbines have been passed through one window since you came to this school; you have not spoken to me on the subject of this investigation, nor has any one on your behalf.

*To Mr. Lees*: I saw *Mr. Rooney* punish a boy for having spilled ink in another boy's pocket.

HOWARD NOLAN.

Edward Connolly, 15 years, a pupil of 5th class:—

*To Mr. Lees*: I was present the last drill morning you attended here; some of the boys were disorderly and some were not; after drill I heard some snapping of the hammers and thumping the carbines on the floor when the boys were placing them on one side; I don't know whether I snapped the hammer or thumped my own carbine on the floor; I saw *Mr. Rooney* put a cane under his arm and walk away; he said something to you about persons complaining of their dirty toe-nails; I think *Mr. Rooney's* manner and words towards you that morning abusive.

*To Mr. Rooney*: I had often before heard the snapping of the hammers while the classes were in charge of *Mr. Lees*; I do not know whether your position before the class was mocking *Mr. Lees* or not; I did not hear any one say that you mocked *Mr. Lees*.

EDWARD CONNOLLY.

Called by *Mr. Rooney*.

James W. E. Hooworth, 1st assistant teacher:—

*To Mr. Rooney*: I noticed that on some occasions *Mr. Lees* was more strict with the boys than at others; I noticed the boys giving out the carbines in a disorderly manner; I understood that *Mr. Lees* had charge of the class while the carbines were being distributed; I often heard the hammers of the carbines snapped before the 30th November; I once heard *Mr. Lees* give the order, "Undo your waistcoats," or words to that effect, also say that he might take them to the shed or lavatory, and take off their boots and socks and see if their toe-nails were clean; I have heard *Mr. Lees* send a boy out of the class with directions

directions to go to Mr. Rooney or myself, and before the boy could reach either call him back; I don't remember any boys having been sent out from the drill during the month of November for punishment; I did not know of your mimicking or mocking Mr. Lees on the 30th November last; I am of opinion that the whole tone of the school is considerably raised from what it was when I first came here.

*To Mr. Lees:* I have always heard you spoken of as an efficient drill instructor; you frequently complained to me about the disorder of the classes sent to you for drill; this was particularly so after I entered on duty here, but lately these complaints are not so frequent; I never made use of the words that "I could not teach while Mr. Rooney was in the school"; but I said I could not teach satisfactorily with the noise in the room; this was when I first came.

*To Mr. Rooney:* I did not think it was proper for Mr. Lees to go to the assistants with complaints; I remember that the boys were dismissed by Mr. Lees contrary to your directions from the drill.

*To Mr. Lees:* I remember that the last-named irregularity occurred only once; I was present at the time.

JAS. W. E. HOOWORTH.

No. 6.

The Chief Inspector to Mr. Rooney.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 14 March, 1881.

Memorandum from the Chief Inspector to J. P. Rooney, Esq., Teacher of the Superior Public School at Crown-street.

*Complaints preferred against you by Mr. James Lees, and counter-charges made by you against him.*

THE Minister has had under notice Mr. Inspector Dwyer's report upon his inquiry into the complaints made against you by Mr. James Lees, Drill Instructor, and the counter-charges preferred by you against Mr. Lees.

With reference thereto, I am to call your attention to the following statement which you acknowledge to have made to Mr. Lees:—"I did not obtain my position through Ministers of religion or Members of Parliament—I obtained it through merit and nothing else."

Before going further with the matter of the charges and counter-charges, Sir John Robertson has directed me to afford you an opportunity of furnishing any explanation you may desire to make in regard to the statement quoted; otherwise you must stand under the imputation of having insinuated that the late Council of Education, in appointing Mr. Lees, was influenced by Ministers of religion or Members of Parliament, and not by a consideration of Mr. Lees' merits as a drill instructor.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

No. 7.

Memorandum from Chief Inspector to Mr. District Inspector M'Creddie.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 14 March, 1881.

*Crown-street: Drill Instructor Lees' complaint against Teacher, and Teacher's counter-charges.*

Your memo. of 10th ultimo on Mr. Inspector Dwyer's report upon.

THE Teacher, Mr. J. P. Rooney, has been requested to furnish any explanation he may be able to afford in regard to the following statement which he admits having addressed to Mr. Drill Instructor Lees:—"I did not obtain my position through Ministers of religion or Members of Parliament—I obtained it through merit and nothing else." He has been informed that, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation, he must stand under the imputation of having insinuated that the late Council of Education, in appointing Mr. Lees, was influenced by Ministers of religion or Members of Parliament, and not by a consideration of Mr. Lees' merits as a drill instructor.

D. J. COOPER,  
(For Chief Inspector).

No. 8.

Mr. J. P. Rooney to The Chief Inspector.

Sir,

Superior Public School, Crown-street, 16 March, 1881.

In reply to your memorandum of the 14th instant, No. 81/1,970, inviting me to furnish an explanation of a certain statement made by me to Mr. Drill Instructor Lees, viz. :—"I did not obtain my position through Ministers of religion or Members of Parliament—I obtained it through merit and nothing else." The words actually used by me were,—“I have not obtained my position by either clerical or political influence, but by merit alone.”

I have the honor to most respectfully assert that, when using the above expressions, I had not the slightest idea that they would bear the following interpretation:—"That the late Council of Education, in appointing Mr. Lees, was influenced by Ministers of religion or Members of Parliament, and not by considerations of Mr. Lees' merits as a drill instructor.”

I was at the time under the impression that Mr. Lees had been speaking of me in a manner which led me to believe that he wished to convey the idea that I had obtained my position in some indirect way; and this impression was strengthened when, in the presence of some of my pupils, he stated that I was not fitted for the position I occupied. On the spur of the moment, I thought he meant that I had been appointed to an important office through other influence than merit. I denied that by stating that neither clerical nor political influence was ever used by or for me.

Knowing the purity of the motives by which the late Council was actuated in all its appointments, I exceedingly regret that the quotation referred to should even appear capable of an interpretation other than that I have given in this explanation.

I have, &c.,

JOHN P. ROONEY.

District Inspector M'Creddie for report. B.C., 22/3/81. Inspector Dwyer, for report. B.C. 26/3/81. District Inspector. Memo. No. 81/268. Mr. Rooney made no amendment in the expression forming the subject of this letter when read to him by me at the inquiry. As regards the reflection implied therein on the late Council, I am of opinion that his disclaimer may be taken, as he appears to have been mainly, if not wholly, swayed by anger when using the words referred to.—W.D., 13/4/81. Chief Inspector,—While accepting Mr. Rooney's disclaimer of intending any reflection on the late Council, I think he should be censured for the use of language involving such an insinuation.—J.M'C., 15/4/81. Under Secretary,—I would recommend that the original recommendation made in this case be adopted.—E.J., 22/4/81. Approved.—JOHN R., 29/4/81.

## No. 9.

## Memorandum from Chief Inspector to Mr. Rooney.

*Complaint preferred against you by Mr. Drill Instructor Lees.*

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 31 May, 1881.

THE Minister has had under notice Mr. Inspector Dwyer's report upon the charges preferred against you as Teacher of the above school by Drill Instructor Lees.

Having considered the evidence adduced in the case, Sir John Robertson has instructed me to point out that, by your undignified outburst of temper on the occasion complained of by Mr. Lees, you have materially detracted from the influence and efficiency of your position.

I am to express a hope that you will be careful to abstain from any similar display in future.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

## No. 10.

## Memorandum from Chief Inspector to Mr. District Inspector M'Creddie.

*Crown-street : Drill Instructor Lees' complaint against the Teacher.*

Your Memorandum of 10th February last.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 31 May, 1881.

As recommended, the Teacher has been informed that, by his undignified outburst of temper on the occasion complained of by Mr. Lees, he has materially detracted from the influence and efficiency of his position. He has been urged to be careful to abstain from any similar display in future.

E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.

## Complaint against Mr. J. P. Rooney, Teacher in charge of the Superior Public School at Crown-street.

## SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Mr. Petschler to the Minister of Public Instruction, together with memoranda of Under Secretary of Public Instruction, District Inspector, Mr. Inspector Morris, Chief Inspector, and minute of Minister of Public Instruction. 25 April, 1881 .....	10
2.	Mr. Petschler to Under Secretary of Public Instruction. 30 May, 1881 .....	11
3.	Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. Petschler. 11 June, 1881 .....	11

## No. 1.

## Mr. Petschler to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Sydney, 1, Clifton Reserve, off Crown-street, Surry Hills, 25 April, 1881.

I consider it my duty to make the following statement before the Hon. the Minister for Public Instruction:—

I reside at No. 1, Clifton Reserve, Crown-street, adjoining the Public School. Some weeks ago, during play-hours, a stray ball or stone, thrown from the playground, passed over the fence and broke a large pane of glass in the front window of my house. (A window was once broken before, but I took no notice of it.) I complained, in writing, to the Head Master, and he, finding out the boy that had thrown the missile, requested me to have the breakage replaced at his expense. The glazier, Mr. Mote, of Oxford-street, presented his bill of 6s. to the Head Master, which the latter refused to pay, saying in a great passion he would pay no more than 2s. 6d. I made inquiries and ascertained that 6s. for the size and quality of glass and the trouble given is by no means an overcharge.

I regard the conduct of the Master as discreditable, and not at all calculated to improve the temper and disposition of the children placed under his charge.

I have, &c.,  
C. PETSCHLER.

District

District Inspector M'Credie, for report.—E.J., B.C., 5/5/81. Inspector Morris, for report. B.C., 10/5/81.—J.M'C.

District Inspector,—Mr. Rooney says that he agreed to pay for the re-glazing of the broken window. I measured the pane and inquired at three glaziers' shops as to cost, and their testimony goes to show the value to be about 5s. I recommend that it be suggested to Mr. Rooney that it would be well for him to pay Mr. Petschler 5s. It does not appear to be necessary to command, as it seems to me almost a private matter between Mr. Rooney and Mr. Petschler with which the latter has troubled the Minister.—R. N. MORRIS, 18/5/81.

Chief Inspector,—I am of opinion that Mr. Rooney should pay the sum charged, viz., 6s., and I recommend that he should be so informed.—J.M'C. B.C., 19/5/81.

Under Secretary,—I do not think the Department should be troubled with this matter. Mr. Rooney should pay the account; if he do not, Mr. Petschler can adopt the usual mode of obtaining redress.—E.J., B.C., 20/5/81. Approved.—JOHN R., 27/5/81.

### No. 2.

Mr. Petschler to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir, 1, Clifton Reserve, Crown-street, Surry Hills, 30 May, 1881.

I am in receipt of your letter of 2nd instant, merely acknowledging mine of 25th April. My application to the Head Master of Crown-street Public School for payment of damage to my window has been without result, although the glazier Mote, at my request, has reduced his claim to 5s.

Before I take ulterior proceedings in a Court of law, I should like to be informed whether it is the intention of the school authorities to see that justice be done to me; by so doing avoiding a public scandal.

I refer you again to my letter of above date, and remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. PETSCHLER.

### No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. Petschler.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 11 June, 1881.

With reference to your letter of the 30th May, concerning your claim against the Head Master of the Public School at Crown-street on account of damage to one of your windows by a pupil in the school, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction is of opinion that this Department should not be asked to interfere in a matter of the kind. If Mr. Rooney thinks proper to decline to settle your claim, it is in your power to adopt the usual mode of obtaining redress.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.



1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(SITE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL AT BULLA CREEK—CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 July, 1881.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18th February, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all correspondence between the Council of Education and the Reverend J. M. Ware and others, having reference to a site for a Public School at Bulla Creek, also a copy of the Inspector’s report thereon.”

(*Mr. Cameron, for Mr. W. J. Watson.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Inspector O’Byrne to Chief Inspector, with enclosure. 18 August, 1880 .....	2
2.	Rev. J. M. Ware to Minister of Public Instruction. 14 October, 1880 .....	2
3.	Inspector O’Byrne to District Inspector. 13 November, 1880 .....	2
4.	Under Secretary Public Instruction to Rev. J. M. Ware. 6 December, 1880 .....	3
5.	Ditto to Under Secretary for Lands. 6 December, 1880 .....	3
6.	Ditto to Chief Inspector. 6 December, 1880 .....	3
7.	Rev. J. M. Ware to Minister of Public Instruction. 8 December, 1880 .....	4
8.	Inspector O’Byrne to Chief Inspector, with two enclosures. 4 January, 1881 .....	4
9.	Under Secretary Public Instruction to Rev. J. M. Ware. 28 January, 1881 .....	5
10.	Ditto to Chief Inspector. 28 January, 1881 .....	5
11.	Rev. J. M. Ware to Under Secretary Public Instruction. 16 February, 1881 .....	5
12.	Under Secretary Public Instruction to Rev. J. M. Ware. 11 March, 1881 .....	5
13.	District-Surveyor Twynnam to Surveyor General. 28 March, 1881 .....	5
14.	Residents to Mr. W. J. Watson, M.P. 19 March, 1881 .....	6
15.	Under Secretary Public Instruction to Chief Inspector. 29 March, 1881 .....	6
16.	Mr. James Gordon to Minister of Public Instruction, with enclosure. 1 April, 1881 .....	6
17.	Under Secretary Public Instruction to Mr. M. Freudenstein. 6 April, 1881 .....	7
18.	Ditto to Mr. W. J. Watson, M.P. 6 April, 1881 .....	7
19.	Mr. M. Freudenstein to Under Secretary Public Instruction. 13 April, 1881 .....	7
20.	Inspector O’Byrne to District Inspector. 30 April, 1881 .....	8
21.	Under Secretary Public Instruction to Under Secretary for Lands. 28 June, 1881 .....	9
22.	Ditto to Mr. M. Freudenstein. 28 June, 1881 .....	9
23.	Ditto to Mr. James Gordon. 28 June, 1881 .....	9
24.	Ditto to Chief Inspector. 28 June, 1881 .....	9
25.	Inspector M’Credie to District Inspector. 13 July, 1881 .....	9
26.	Chief Inspector to Under Secretary Public Instruction. 18 July, 1881 .....	10

## EDUCATION.

### No. 1.

Inspector O'Byrne to The Chief Inspector.

INSPECTOR'S Report upon the proposed Public School site at Bulla Creek.

Mittagong, 18 August, 1880.

1. Description of land :—2 acres, county of Monteagle, parish of Woodonga: Commencing at the south-west corner of Thos. Puxley's conditional purchase of 40 acres, transferred—Taylor; and bounded on the north by said conditional purchase of Thos. Puxley, bearing 4 chains east; on the east by Thos. Puxley's additional conditional purchase bearing 5 chains south; on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains to a point; and on the west by a line bearing 5 chains north along public road, to point of commencement.

A rough plan is enclosed.\* (\*Appended.)

2. Is the land centrally situated? Yes.
3. Is it accessible to all the residents? Yes.
4. Is its situation healthy and pleasant? Yes.
5. Is it level and otherwise suitable for building purposes? Yes.
6. Is it close to water fit for drinking? Yes.
7. If not, can water be obtained by sinking on it? Water can be obtained by sinking a few feet.
8. Is it thickly or thinly timbered? Thinly timbered.
9. Is it Crown Land, or private property? Crown Land.

G. O'BYRNE,  
Inspector.

B.C., Chief Inspector. I beg to advise that application be made to the Under Secretary for Lands for this site.—W.M., 19/8/80.

### No. 2.

The Rev. J. M. Ware to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

The Parsonage, Young, 14 October, 1880.

My attention was called yesterday to a notification copied out of the Government Gazette, that it was the intention of Government to build a school at Bulla Creek, and I was surprised to hear that a site had been decided upon without reference to me, as the correspondent who initiated the movement, or to those parents at whose request I did so.

I have the honor now to direct your attention to the following reasons, I think substantial ones, against the site proposed (as I am informed) by the Inspector, viz. :—

1. That the land is a road dedicated by the Government for the purpose, and which has for many years been in use by the public.
2. That this road, at the proposed site, lies between lands occupied by the same owner, who possesses the only permanent water available for school purposes, and who, feeling himself aggrieved (and I think not without reason) by the proposal to build a school where it will be a serious inconvenience to him, and on land which was surveyed off from the portion purchased by him for the public road, positively refuses to allow access to the water.
3. That the proposed site is and has been for a long time the habitual camping ground of waggoners, hawkers, tramps, and travellers generally, and is therefore most unsuitable for a school.
4. That although there is space for the actual school-buildings on dry ground, yet that, in a wet winter, the water almost surrounds and partially covers any space immediately adjacent, so that there is no dry thoroughfare approaching it.
5. That there is not sufficient space for either play-ground, or the small paddock so necessary in a bush school, for the horses of the children who may attend from a distance.
6. That the site is disapproved of by the majority of the parents because they have reason to believe that it has been chosen, despite its unsuitableness, by interested parties from unworthy motives; and
7. That there is within 200 yards an unexceptionable site, on dry sloping ground, surrounded by more than 30 acres of Crown Land which cannot be selected from it containing less than 40 acres, and which block of land is already fenced on three sides, so that it could easily be made into a paddock for the horses of the children, and for a horse and cow or two for the teacher.

I shall be most happy to meet the Inspector at any time, and introduce him to the parents of the children likely to attend the school, when I am very confident that he will endorse the decided opinion which I venture to express.

I have, &c.,  
J. MAITLAND WARE,  
Incumbent of St. Mark's, Bulla Creek.

### No. 3.

Inspector O'Byrne to The District Inspector.

Mittagong, 13 November, 1880.

Rev. Mr. W. Ware's letter regarding school site at Bulla Creek.

WITH reference to Mr. Ware's complaining that the site in question was chosen without reference to him, I beg to say that the first thing I did on reaching Young was to call at the Parsonage to consult the Rev. Mr. Ware with regard to the establishment of a school at Bulla Creek. Mr. Ware was then in Melbourne,



Melbourne, and not expected home for ten days ; I was, greatly to my regret, deprived of the benefit of his local knowledge and of his advice ; evidently no discourtesy was offered or meant.

I shall endeavour to deal with the statements contained in this letter as they are numbered in the paragraphs.

1. As I understand the matter, and as it was represented to me by the inhabitants, there is abundance of ground in the place selected without in any way encroaching on the public road. The additional conditional purchase of Puxley (now Taylor's) commences about 6 chains back from the road, and with that depth and an almost unlimited frontage to the road, surely a block of 2 acres can be got for a school.

2. It is true that Mr. Taylor's land bounds the proposed site on north and east, and that his homestead is on the opposite side of the road to the west ; but why he should feel aggrieved that a school should be built near him on Crown Land is more than I can understand. Should he refuse access to the spring of water alongside his fence it would be very easy to sink a few feet in the school ground, and then without doubt we should get our share of the water.

3. The statements contained in paragraph 3 prove that the site is an eligible one ; waggons, travellers, and tramps are known to have a quick eye for a good camping ground. It is presumed if this land is taken for school purposes neither waggons nor tramps will find a resting place there.

4. In my opinion the land is unobjectionable on the score of dryness. Several persons interested in the school think the site a very good one. We examined the ground twice before deciding.

5. Answered in No. 1 (see rough sketch.)

6. I do not think the site is objected to by the majority of the inhabitants, and I am certain it was not chosen from interested motives. I saw the following persons in connection with this inquiry, and all, save Mr. Taylor, were in favour of having the school at the place indicated :—Messrs. Taylor, Freudenstein, Robertson, Cox, Anderson, Summerhayes, Hepple, the schoolmaster, and Mrs. Fowler ; these, I think, represent the majority.

7. I believe the 30-acre reserve is nearly half-a-mile to the south of the site chosen, and the residents to the north would not be satisfied to have the school on this reserve. It would be entirely out of the reach of Mr. Kelly's family. Otherwise I see no objection to the 30-acre reserve as a site.

Finally, the matter stands thus : A provisional school is wanted at Bulla Creek ; I think it will, in time, merge into a Public School. The residents promised to erect and furnish suitable buildings on the site now under consideration ; they would not agree to build on the reserve mentioned in Mr. Ware's letter. On the strength of their promise I advised that application should be made for the land, and I am still of opinion I took the right course.

The school is wanted, and aid should be granted when the buildings are provided.

G. O'BYRNE,

Inspector.

B.C., Chief Inspector. As Mr. Inspector O'Byrne's report on this matter appears to me to be satisfactory, I approve of his recommendation to apply for the land.—W.M., 15/11/80. Under Secretary,—I concur.—E.J., B.C., 17/11/80. Approved.—JOHN R., 30/11/80.

#### No. 4.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Rev. J. M. Ware.

Rev. Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 6 December, 1880.

With reference to your letter of 14th October last, pointing out that the proposed school site at Bulla Creek is not suitable, I am directed to acquaint you that a further report has been received from the Inspector, from which it appears that the site chosen near Taylor's conditional purchase is both central and suitable. The Minister for Lands has accordingly been asked to dedicate the land for Public School purposes.

2. As regards your expression of surprise that the site was selected without reference to you, I am to add that Mr. Inspector O'Byrne thus explains his action in the matter : "The first thing I did on reaching Young was to call at the Parsonage to consult Rev. Mr. Ware with regard to the establishment of a school at Bulla Creek. Mr. Ware was then in Melbourne, and not expected home for ten days. I was, greatly to my regret, deprived of the benefit of his local knowledge and his advice."

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

#### No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 6 December, 1880.

I am directed to request that the under-described land at Bulla Creek, parish of Woodonga, county Montecagle, may be dedicated for Public School purposes :—

Two acres, bounded on the north by Taylor's (late Thomas Puxley's) conditional purchase ; on the east by Taylor's (late Puxley's) additional conditional purchase ; and on the west by the road from Young to Gerrybane.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

#### No. 6.

Memo. from The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 6 December, 1880.

Bulla Creek :—Your memo. of 17th ultimo on Rev. J. M. Ware's objections to site.

MR. WARE has been informed that the site chosen adjoining Taylor's conditional purchases is considered central and suitable, and the Minister for Lands has been asked to dedicate the land for Public School purposes.

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

No. 7.

## No. 7.

The Rev. J. M. Ware to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

The Parsonage, Young, 8 December, 1880.  
I have the honor to acknowledge a communication from the Under Secretary of your Department, bearing date 6th instant, and am sorry to find that without any reference to those really interested the Minister for Lands has been asked to dedicate the land at Bulla Creek for Public School purposes. The essence of my objection to the site proposed is that the land has been already dedicated to me (as one of the public) for a road, and that therefore I and every other traveller have a right, which, as far as I can understand, is inalienable (except by special Act of Parliament) to use, travel through, or camp in the site proposed for the school-house.

As there is both a population reserve and unoccupied Crown Land within 200 yards in one direction, and 500 yards in the other, I hope that you will excuse my differing most utterly from the Inspector's opinion that the site is both central and suitable, and asking you once more to allow the voice of the parents of the children who will use the school, to be heard.

I remain, &amp;c.,

J. MAITLAND WARE.

P.S.—I most cordially acknowledge that during my absence from home Mr. Inspector O'Byrne may have called upon me, but I did not hear of it; had he left any letter or memorandum I must have done so.—J.M.W.

## No. 8.

Memo. from Inspector O'Byrne to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Mittagong, 4 January, 1881.

Bulla Creek: Rev. Mr. Ware's letter of 8th December, 1881.

1. The ground of objection now taken by the Rev. Mr. Ware is essentially different from those urged in his letter of 14th October; he practically concedes—

1. The question of centrality.
2. The suitability of the sites as regards dryness and size.
3. The alleged opposition of the majority of the inhabitants.

2. The point now urged is that he, as one of the travelling public, has an inalienable right to use, travel through, or camp on the proposed site,—it, as he alleges, being part of the public road. No proof has been given as to the correctness of this statement, and the people whom I saw had no idea that the land was portion of the road. One thing is certain, that there is ample scope both for the road and the school.

As I have already stated, there can be no reasonable objection to the site on the 30-acre reserve proposed by the rev. gentleman, save that it is not so central as that selected by me, and therefore is not so likely to give satisfaction to the majority of the inhabitants.

I beg to enclose two letters from a resident which will show that the people were perfectly satisfied with the action I took regarding the establishment of the school. Had they been left to carry out these arrangements a provisional school would have been in operation long ago at Bulla Creek.

G. O'BYRNE,

Inspector.

The Chief Inspector.—As it appears the site chosen is central, suitable, and approved of by the majority of the inhabitants, I see no good grounds for altering it. The objection that it has been dedicated for a camping ground will no doubt be carefully considered by the Minister for Lands. I would recommend Mr. Ware be informed accordingly, and the decision regarding the site adhered to.—W.M., B.C., 5/1/81. Under Secretary. I concur.—E.J., B.C., 13/1/81. Approved, but with the addition of a copy of both Inspectors' reports.—JOHN R., 22/1/81.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. M. Frendenstein to Inspector O'Byrne.

Dear Sir,

Ten-mile, Young, 13 November, 1880.

In reply to your favour of 10 inst., I beg to say that there is no truth in what has been said—that the majority of the residents wish the site of the school changed.

Indeed, so far as I can learn, the Rev. Mr. Ware has spoken to none of his congregation here on the subject, and the only objector to the site, so far as we know, is the party you name.

We have done nothing yet towards building, as we now wish to get a grant for a Public School right off instead of a Provisional School as first proposed.

Yours, &amp;c.,

MARTIN FRENDENSTEIN.

B.C., District Inspector. For your consideration in connection with the Bulla Creek papers. I am led to believe that Rev. Mr. Ware wrote his letter on the *ex parte* information of Mr. Taylor, who is an interested party. I am strongly of opinion that a Provisional School will meet the required wants of the place for some time to come.—G.O'B., 16/11/80.

Mr. M. Frendenstein to Inspector O'Byrne.

Dear Sir,

Bulla Creek, 15 November, 1880.

I received yours of the 10th instant, in which you state that the Rev. Mr. Ware strongly objects to the school site selected by you. I am much surprised to hear this, as the Rev. Mr. Ware has not consulted either me or Mr. Summerhayes or Mr. Sweeny, and I wish to state that the majority is in favour of the site that you selected; and I have every reason to believe that your opinion is correct as regards Mr. Taylor's influence. I am sorry to say that there is no building up. The reason is thus:—I took a subscription list round to the neighbours and collected a very fair sum, and having occasion to go to town I took the list with me. I called on Mr. W. J. Watson for a little assistance, and he told me he did not see why we should put ourselves to any expense, as we were justly entitled to a Public School, and if we left the matter to him he would do his best for us; so the affair has stood ever since, and I should like to know how much longer it will remain so; may be you could oblige

Yours, &amp;c.,

M. FRENDENSTEIN.

No. 9.

## No. 9.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Rev. J. M. Ware.

(D. 81-535.)

Rev. Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 January, 1881.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter of 8th ultimo, urging further objections against the proposed school site at Bulla Creek, near Young.

2. The Minister has obtained further reports from Inspectors on the subject, from which it appears that the site chosen and applied for is central, suitable, and approved of by the majority of the residents. With regard to your objection that it has already been dedicated for other than school purposes, it is presumed that the Minister for Lands will keep that point in view when dealing with the case.

3. Under the circumstances the Minister is not prepared to depart from his former decision.

4. The Inspector's last reports\* on the subject are enclosed for your information.

\* Nos. 3 and 8.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

## No. 10.

Memo. from The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 January, 1881.

Bulla Creek: Your memo. of 13th instant on Rev. J. M. Ware's further objections to site.

THE Minister has decided to adhere to the site chosen by Mr. Inspector O'Byrne, and Mr. Ware has been informed accordingly.

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

## No. 11.

The Rev. J. M. Ware to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Young, 16 February, 1881.

I have to apologise for unavoidable delay in acknowledging communication from your office of 28th ultimo.

Will you allow me respectfully to suggest that it will tend to economy of time, temper, and tattle, if you will kindly ascertain, not only the willingness of the Secretary for Lands, but the right of the Crown, to first proclaim a public road in the Government Gazette, then grant land with frontage to that proclaimed road, and afterwards dedicate a portion of that road to other purposes.

On being assured that the Crown has this right I shall be happy to lay before you the opinion of all the parents whose children are interested, as to the suitability (or the reverse) of the site and situation for a Public School proposed by your Inspector.

I am, &c.,

J. MAITLAND WARE.

This inquiry is evidently intended for the Minister for Lands.—JOHN R. The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 10/3/81.—W.W.

## No. 12.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Rev. J. M. Ware.

Rev. Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 11 March, 1881.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 16th ultimo, with reference to mine of 28th January last, No. D81-535, respecting Bulla Creek, I am directed to acquaint you that your communication has been forwarded to the Department of Lands.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

## No. 13.

District-Surveyor Twynam to The Surveyor General.

Application for dedication of School site near the Village of Bulla, county Monteagle, and objection thereto; for report, under B.C. 81-94.

THIS application is for the dedication of a site for Public School, being part of driftway reserve 1,215, notified 27th June, 1877. The position of the site selected appears to me to be fairly open to objection on the ground that it is distant only 30 chains from the village of Bulla; and surely when a school is intended to meet the requirements of a scattered population around Bulla it would be as convenient to the inhabitants generally to erect the school buildings within the village boundaries.

It would appear to be forgotten that villages are designed in suitable places for the concentration of rural settlement, which object is defeated to some extent by the erection of public buildings, as proposed in this case, just sufficiently distant to make the evasion remarkable.

It will be observed that there is an extensive settlement around the village of Bulla, which is designed at the intersection of two thoroughfares, the one being an alternative road from Young to Grenfell, the other chiefly a driftway from Bland Plains *via* Burrangong, Bulla, and Murringo towards Burrowa; thus there is reasonable prospect for village settlement, although at present the only buildings erected comprise two places of public worship, a store, and smithy.

With

With the utmost deference to the opinion of the School Inspectors, I think that sufficient weight has not been given to the facts above stated; and unless some valid argument can be advanced on their part, I submit that the Public School should be erected within the village, where there are many eligible sites.

Touching the objection raised by the Rev. J. M. Ware, viz., that the site selected having been otherwise appropriated cannot now be resumed for school purposes, I would state that I am not aware of any legal difficulty to the revocation of a part (2 acres) of the reserve for driftway, No. 1,215, should the Department of Public Instruction insist upon that site as approved by their officers. Such revocation would not materially interfere with the use and object of the driftway, and does not encroach upon and is distinct from the road to Young.

24 February, 1881.

E. TWYNAM, D.-S.

This report should probably be forwarded for the information of the Department of Public Instruction.—G. LEWIS (for Sur. Gen.), B.C., 18 March, 1881. U.S. Lands. Under Secretary of Public Instruction.—C.O. Dept. of Lands, B.C., 28/3/81.

#### No. 14.

#### Certain Residents of Bulla to W. J. Watson, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Bulla Creek, 19 March, 1881.

We are reluctantly compelled to bring under your notice the great delay in the erection of a Public School at Bulla Creek, and as we are given to understand that the Rev. J. Maitland Ware objects to the site selected by Mr. Inspector O'Byrne, we, the parents of children who will avail themselves of the benefits of this school, wish to state that the said site is the most eligible one, on account of spring water being upon it, besides its central position; that we have to request you to use your influence in urging the Government to build the Public School there with the least possible delay.

We are, &c.,

Parents.	Children.	Parents.	Children.
Martin Frenenstein...	Jane Frenenstein. Martin Frenenstein. Louise Frenenstein.	Christoff Donges .....	Mary Donges. Henry Donges. Anne Donges. Martin Donges. Amelia Donges.
Mr. J. Sweeny .....	Margaret Sweeny. James Sweeny. Arthur Sweeny. Caroline Sweeny.	John Bashem .....	C. Bashem. L. Bashem.
William Hunter .....	William Hunter. Elizabeth Hunter. Henry Hunter. Violet Hunter. Jane Hunter. Donald Hunter.	David Anderson .....	Janet Anderson. John S. Anderson. Mary Jane Summerhays. Elizabeth Ann Summerhays. Fanny Summerhays. Wareham Summerhays. Isabella Rose Summerhays. Kate Munckton Summerhays. Alice Munro Summerhays. Thomas Stanley Summerhays.
Wm. M'Ilhatton .....	Wm. M'Ilhatton. Neil M'Ilhatton. Ann M'Ilhatton. C. M'Ilhatton. S. M'Ilhatton.	George Summerhays...	Henry Fowler. Albert Fowler. Frederick Fowler. Sophia Hepples. William Hepples. George Hepples.
Mrs. Haires .....	Emma Haires. James Haires. Joseph Haires.	Mrs. John Fowler.....	
Samuel Robinson .....	Samuel Robinson. S. Robinson. Thos. Robinson.	William Hepples .....	
Joseph B. Cox .....	Mathew Cox.		

#### No. 15.

#### Memo. from The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction, 29 March, 1881.

Bulla Creek: As to site.

• No. 13.

HEREWITH is transmitted Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam's report\* of 24th February last, relative to the proposed school site at the above place, and Rev. J. M. Ware's objections thereto.

Will you have the goodness to furnish a report upon the matter as early as practicable?

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

#### No. 16.

#### Mr. J. Gordon to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Young, 1 April, 1881.

I have the honor, on behalf of the residents of the district of Bulla, to forward herewith a petition praying for the alteration of the site of the Public School-house at the village of Bulla, and have to request that the prayer of their petition may have your early and favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,

JAMES GORDON.

The Chief Inspector for report. I should be glad if you would be so good as to deal with this matter as a very urgent one.—W. W., B.C., 5 April, 1881.

[Enclosure.]

## [Enclosure.]

To the Honorable Sir John Robertson, Knight, Companion of St. Michael and St. George, a Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and Minister of Public Instruction.

The petition of the undersigned residents of the district of Bulla, near Young, in the said Colony,—

Respectfully sheweth:—

That your petitioners are desirous of having the site on the main public road from Young to the village of Bulla, which has been selected to erect the Public School-house on, altered to a site situated on the village reserve.

That the village reserve is the most desirable position for the Public School, on account of its central situation with regard to the residences of your petitioners and the inhabitants who will benefit by the school, and it will be more convenient and safe for the children to attend a school built on the village reserve than it will be for them to attend a school built on the public road, where they will be liable to accidents from teams and working bullocks, travelling stock, and other traffic using the said road.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will be pleased to alter the present site on the public road to a site on the village reserve.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Emanuel Fowler, Rosewood, grazier.

Job Fowler, Upper Coolegong, grazier.

George Webb, Bloomfield, grazier.

Henry Kleim, Wambamunba, farmer.

his

John × Marony, Lower Coolegong, farmer.

mark.

his

Patrick × Finn, Coolegong, farmer.

mark.

Jeremiah Moroney, Bulla Creek, farmer.

William Warren, Seventeen-mile, farmer.

Mary Degan, Seventeen-mile, farmer.

James Fenny, Spring Park, farmer.

James Kelly, Seventeen-mile, farmer.

George Summerhays, Pioneer Farm, farmer and grazier.

Alfred T. Colls, Burrangong, farmer and grazier.

Sarah Fowler, Bankside, farmer.

Charles Otterson, Twelve-mile, farmer.

Robert Douthitt, Twelve-mile, farmer.

Alfred Drury, Twelve-mile, farmer.

Samuel Heelas, Twelve-mile, farmer.

John Basham, Twelve-mile, farmer.

William Basham, Twelve-mile, farmer.

Alexander Anderson, Twelve-mile, farmer.

Christoff Donges, Ten-mile, farmer.

John Lynell, Bulla Village, storekeeper.

Thomas M'Namara, Bulla Creek, farmer.

John Marony, Bulla Creek, grazier.

Thomas Scott, Bulla Creek, farmer.

Emanuel Fowler, jun., Bulla Creek, farmer.

William Fowler, Bulla Creek, farmer.

Charles Webb, Bloomfield, farmer.

George Webb, jun., Bloomfield, farmer.

Job Alexander Fowler, Bulla Creek, grazier.

Herbert Webb, Bloomfield, farmer.

G. Henty Fowler, Bankside, farmer.

George Mans, Village of Bulla, farmer.

Samuel Fowler, Bulla Creek, farmer.

David Taylor, Ten-mile, farmer and grazier.

William Aplex, Village of Bulla, farmer.

Isaac Adams, Bulla Creek, farmer.

William Ebbs, Ten-mile, farmer.

George Boarer, Wambamunba, farmer.

Alice Sutherland, Mountain View, grazier.

George J. Sutherland, Mountain View, farmer.

Frederick Pring, Gap View, farmer.

Henry Chew, Stone Ride, grazier.

William Robinson, Ten-mile, farmer.

Joseph Haires, Waterview, labourer.

Robert Cox, Ten-mile, labourer.

David Taylor, Wambamunba, farmer.

Bartley Grant, Bulla Village, labourer.

## No. 17.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. M. Frenenstein.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 6 April, 1881.

With reference to your letter of 19th ultimo, signed by twelve others, and addressed to Mr. W. J. Watson, M.L.A., I am directed to acquaint you that on the 6th December last application was made to the Minister for Lands for the dedication, for Public School purposes, of 2 acres of land adjoining Taylor's conditional purchases at Bulla Creek, on the eastern side of the Young Road. The Rev. J. M. Ware and several residents have, however, objected to this land, and the objections are now under consideration. Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam has also reported unfavourably on the land.

2. Will you be good enough to state whether there is any building in the locality in which the school could be conducted temporarily, pending the erection of the permanent structure, which cannot be commenced until a site has been secured.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

## No. 18.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to W. J. Watson, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 6 April, 1881.

With reference to the letter dated 19th ultimo, addressed to you by certain residents of Bulla Creek, I am directed to acquaint you that Mr. M. Frenenstein, on behalf of the writers, has been informed that a school site adjoining Taylor's conditional purchases was applied for on the 6th December last, and that the school buildings cannot be commenced until the site has been secured. The Rev. J. M. Ware and several residents have objected to the land, and the objections are now under consideration. Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam has also reported unfavourably on the land.

2. Mr. Frenenstein has also been asked whether there is any building in the locality in which the school could be conducted temporarily, pending the erection of the permanent structure.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

## No. 19.

Mr. M. Frenenstein to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Bulla Creek, Young, 13 April, 1881.

In reply to your letter of 6th instant, which has just come to hand, I will briefly reply thereto, having reference to a school being erected here.

1.

1. Without knowing what the objections the Rev. Mr. Ware and Mr. Twynam and others have to the site suggested by us, it is impossible to reply to that portion of your letter.
2. As to whether there is a suitable building in the locality, there is but one, owned by Carlo Marina, Esq., of Moppity. We have not as yet been able to see him on the subject, to ascertain whether he would let it. It is a brick and weatherboard house, of about six rooms, well suited for temporary purposes, and sufficiently near to be available to those parents having children in the neighbourhood. The twelve parties whose names are attached to the original petition are the only persons a school would be available for, by reason that other families in the neighbourhood reside at too far a distance.
3. If the school is built on the Big Reserve it will be totally unsuitable for those having children who would attend, being too far from their homes.
4. We understand that a counter-petition is in course of being signed, and that many of the signatures thereto, namely, Fowler is 7 miles, Chew 5 miles, Webb 6 miles distant, and is signed by shepherds and others who have no children, and the children of these parties, wherever the school is built, would not benefit, whilst Taylor has no family and through whose influence the counter-petition is got up.
5. There is a very suitable place immediately opposite David Taylor's, the Water Reserve, and why not take 2 acres out of his selection where there is a permanent supply of water, which would conduce to the health and cleanliness of the children attending school.

I have, &c.,

MARTIN FRENDENSTEIN.

P.S.—The portion of land I refer to adjoins the portion of land which Mr. O'Byrne approved of, but lies on the north of that piece.

### No. 20.

Inspector O'Byrne to The District Inspector.

Crookwell, 30 April, 1881.

Bulla Creek: As to school site. Your B.C., dated 4/4/81.

FROM a perusal of Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam's report, it will be observed that there is no difficulty in the way of obtaining the school site described by me. Therefore, the Rev. Mr. Ware's objection as to previous dedication of said land for a road falls to the ground. All his other objections I respectfully submit were fully disposed of in my report on his letter addressed to the Under Secretary.

With regard to Mr. Twynam's report, I freely admit that the question is fairly and clearly discussed in it. I take no exception, and no exception can be taken, to the general principles he lays down. All things else being equal, there can be no second opinion as to the desirableness of erecting public buildings (schools) on "reserves designed in suitable places for the concentration of rural settlement." Having admitted this, I take leave to view the question from a different stand-point from that apparently taken by Mr. Twynam. No one knows better than the author of "Free Selection before Survey," that what is designed or mapped out in partially settled districts as centres of rural settlements may not become such centres until the remote future, or perhaps never. The existing, not the designed, location of the population must determine the position of the school. My knowledge of the location of the families has been gained from a house to house visitation (hasty I admit) of the persons applying for the school. Mr. Twynam's information I presume is principally derived from consulting the map of the county Montagle. The 30 chains so lightly spoken of means nearly a full mile a day extra for the children. It is not the proverbial last straw, but the last bundle.

In selecting the site in question, I was guided solely by what I had observed of the wants of the locality, and by the almost unanimous opinion of those requiring the school. I have already furnished some proofs of this unanimity. Whilst the rev. gentleman who objects merely asserts that the majority favour his views. Where are his proofs? Everyone knows how easy it is for an able and respected clergyman to secure the concurrence of his own people with his views as against the opinions of an unknown Government official. Rev. Mr. Ware has taken some pains to upset the arrangements I made with the people of Bulla Creek, and I respectfully submit that the absence of proof that the people agree with him is very strong proof that I am right.

It is I think much to be regretted that the people of Bulla Creek were not encouraged to carry out the original arrangement made with me, viz., to comply with the regulations under which Provisional Schools are aided. The greater part of the money for providing and furnishing the building had been subscribed or promised, when their action was unaccountably stopped, and I fear it will be hard to move them again.

Finally, a Provisional School is what is wanted on Bulla Creek at present. A grant of about £80 would provide a sawn slab school-house which would meet the requirements of the locality for some time to come. In partially settled districts the thing to be done is to get a school in the most convenient place at once. The question of permanent site will be the more easily determined as settlement on the land proceeds.

#### Recommendation.

I beg leave to repeat the recommendation that the site chosen be adhered to, and that aid be granted to a Provisional School when a suitable building shall have been erected on that site.

G. O'BYRNE,  
Inspector.

The Chief Inspector,—I see no reason to alter the proposed school site at Bulla Creek, and I recommend it be adhered to.—W.M., B.C., 3/5/81. Under Secretary,—I concur.—E.J., B.C., 5/5/81. Approved.—JOHN R., 23/5/81.

## No. 21.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 June, 1881.

With reference to your B.C. memorandum of 25th March, forwarding a report from Mr. District-Surveyor Twynam, relative to the proposed school site at Bulla Creek, and to the Rev. J. M. Ware's objections thereto, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has caused careful inquiry to be again made into the question of the most suitable site for a school at that place.

2. It appears from reports received that under all the circumstances the site already applied for is the one best suited to the requirements of the place. Sir John Robertson has therefore decided to adhere to that site, and would be glad if the Minister for Lands would cause it to be dedicated for Public School purposes as requested in my letter of 6th December last, No. D 80-4,219, returned herewith.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

## No. 22.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. M. Frendenstein.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 June, 1881.

With reference to your letter of the 13th April last, further respecting the proposed school site at Bulla Creek, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has decided to adhere to the site already selected, which fronts the east side of the road from Young to Jerrybang, and is bounded on the north and east by Taylor's (late Puxley's) conditional purchase and additional conditional purchase. The Minister for Lands has been asked to dedicate that site for Public School purposes.

2. With regard to the information furnished by you relative to a building for temporary use as a school, I am to inquire if you have yet ascertained whether Mr. Marina would be willing to let the house in question for school purposes, and if so on what terms.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

## No. 23.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. J. Gordon.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 June, 1881.

With reference to your letter of 1st April last, forwarding a petition from certain residents of Bulla Creek, objecting to the proposed school site at that place, I am directed to acquaint you that having caused careful inquiry to be again made into the matter, the Minister of Public Instruction has decided to adhere to the site already chosen, fronting the east side of the road from Young to Jerrybang.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

## No. 24.

Memo. from The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 June, 1881.

Bulla Creek: As to site. Your memo. of 5th ultimo.

THE Minister of Public Instruction has decided to adhere to the site already applied for for Public School purposes.

It does not appear that you have yet returned to this department the petition from residents and letter from Mr. J. Gordon relative to the site, which were referred to you on the 8th April last. Will you therefore be good enough to return those communications as soon as possible, as copies of the correspondence are required for presentation to the Legislative Assembly.

W. WILKINS,

Under Secretary.

## No. 25.

Inspector M'Credie to District Inspector Hicks.

Of the forty-nine persons whose names are attached to this petition—

4 live	10 miles from the Village Reservé.
1 lives	9 " " "
2 live	7 " " "
8 "	6 " " "
6 "	5 " " "
1 lives	4 " " "
3 live	3 " " "
3 of the petitioners are bachelors, and	
4 have no children.	

Total..... 32

Of the remaining seventeen petitioners I saw but two, Messrs. Applex and Haires, and they informed me that their names were attached to the petition without their knowledge or authority. I have grave doubts as to the genuineness of several other signatures.

The site secured by Mr. Inspector O'Byrne is the most central and suitable for the locality. It is adjacent to a never failing spring, and is less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of the reserve. The majority of the applicants for a school in this neighbourhood live on the south side of the reserve, two or three being about 2 miles distant. The furthest of the applicants on the north side is less than 2 miles from the site.

I would recommend:—

1. That the prayer of the petitioners for the alteration of the site be not granted.
2. That the site recommended by Mr. Inspector O'Byrne be approved.

J. M'CREIDIE.

B.C., 13/7/81. B.C., Chief Inspector,—I concur in Inspector M'Creddie's recommendations.—  
D.S.H. Wagga Wagga, 14 July, 1881.

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No. 26.

The Chief Inspector to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

D. 81-7,567-8. THE papers in question are returned herewith. It will be perceived from Mr. Inspector James M'Creddie's report thereon that the result of his inquiries confirms the opinion that the site selected by Mr. Inspector O'Byrne is the most suitable.

B.C., 18/7/81.

E.J.

[Sketch.]

[1s.]

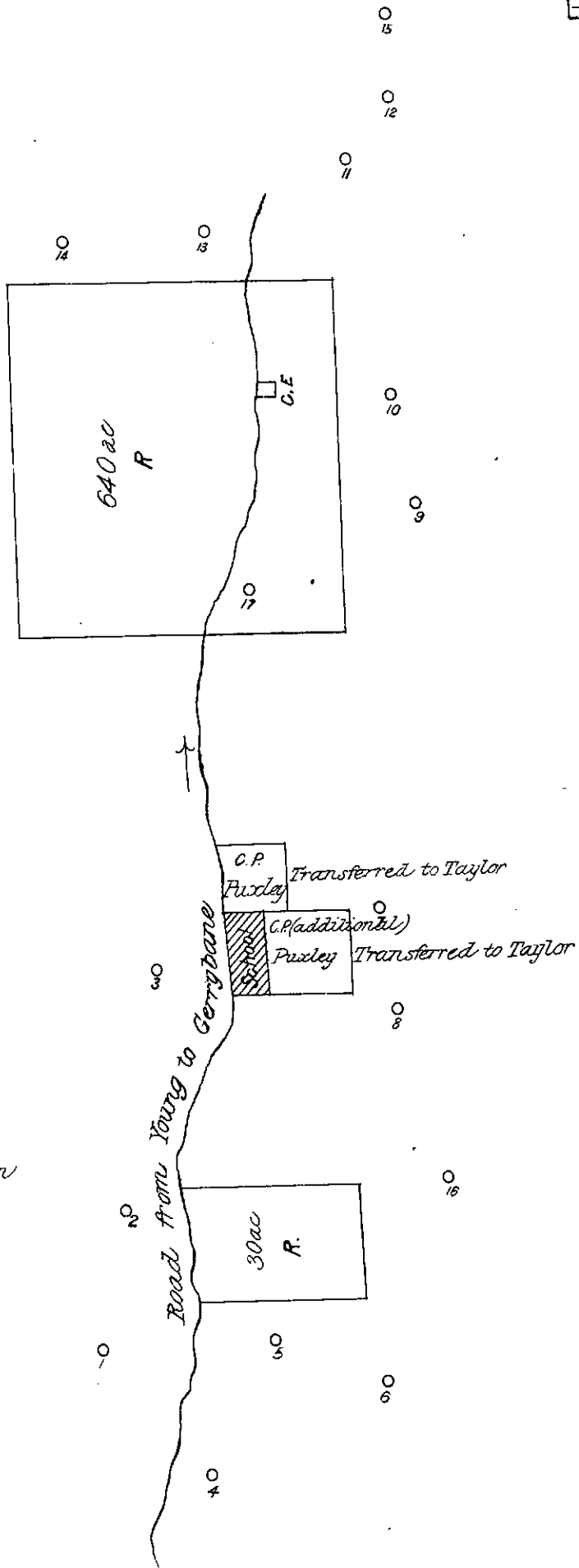
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Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1881.



# Fac-Simile of Rough Plan of Site

[Enclosure]



N <sup>o</sup>	Name	N <sup>o</sup> of Children
1	M. Ebb's	3
2	Hares	2
3	Taylor	0
4	Sweeny	4
5	Frendenstein	3
6	M. Thattor	3
7	Robertson	3
8	Cox	1
9	Basham	2
10	"	"
11	Hepple	2
12	Summerhayes	5
13	Anderson	1
14	Kelly	3
15	Fowler	2
16	Douges	5
17	Lignell	0

39 Of these five are over 14 Years

1881.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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EDUCATION.

(RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 August, 1881.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9th February, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing the number of times the Clergymen (giving their names) of the various Denominations attended the Public and Denominational Schools for the purpose of giving religious instruction, for each month of the years 1879 and 1880.”

(*Mr. W. J. Watson.*)

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EDUCATION.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Name of Clergyman.	Religious Denomination.	Number of Attendances during 1879.												Number of Attendances during 1880.												Remarks.				
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		December.	Total.		
Aberdeen	Mr. Thos. Symonds (Catechist)	Church of England												1	4	2	7	2	4	2	2	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	1	33	No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.
Aborglasslyn																														"	
Adaminaby																														"	
Adamstown																														"	
Adelong																		1	2								1	4	"		
Adelong Crossing	Rev. H. Williams	Church of England																												"	
Adelong Grovo																														"	
Adelong Upper																														"	
Albion Park																														"	
Albury																														"	
Aldavilla																														"	
Alstonville	Rev. F. R. Newton	Church of England																						1					1	Rev. Mr. Newton called at the school to impart religious instruction, but gave none.	
Alumny Creek																														No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	
Amosfield																														"	
Appin	Rev. Reginald Noake	Church of England	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	30	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	27	"	
Araluen																														"	
Araluen Upper																														"	
Araluen West																														"	
Argyle East	Rev. J. L. Taylor	Church of England																						1					1	"	
Armidale	Rev. James Ross, M.A.	"	9	7	10	7	10	9	8	11	9	14	13	4	11	11	8	11	7	5	9	6	9	11	9	10	8	3	96	"	
	Rev. Roger Wilson, B.A.	"	1	5	2	3	2	3								16														"	
	Rev. Thomas Hyder	"																	7	1									8	"	
	Mr. G. H. Hilder	"																		2									2	"	
Arthurville																														"	
Ashfield	Rev. J. C. Corlette	Church of England												1	1	2	1	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	31	"	
	Rev. S. Hungerford	"			3	4	4	2	4	4	1	1				23														"	
Ash Island																														"	
Avondale																														"	
Baker's Swamp																														This school was not in operation during 1879; no clergyman attended in 1880.	
Ballarah																														No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	
Ballina																														"	
Balmain	Rev. Thomas B. Tress	Church of England	3	3	4			3	2	3	3	3	3	1	28	2	4	4	3	4	2	3	5	2	3	4	1	37	"		
	Rev. H. Martin	"																					2						2	"	
	Rev. Geo. Brown	"							5	8	9	9	7	4	42	6	8	6	6	7	6	6	9	9	7	8	5	83	"		
Balmain West																														"	
Balranald																														"	
Bandon Grove	Rev. J. W. Upjohn	Church of England																					3	1	1	1	1	1	9	"	
Bankstown																														"	
Bradine																														"	
Bargo	Rev. Samuel Fox	Church of England			1		1			1	2	1	2		8	1	1		1		1		1	2				7	"		
Barraba																														"	
Barrangarry																														"	
Barrington																														"	
Barwang																														"	



PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.

Name of School.	Name of Clergyman.	Religious Denomination.	Number of Attendances during 1879.												Number of Attendances during 1880:												Remarks.		
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		December.	Total.
Blackville .....	.....	.....																											No clergyman has attended during 1879 or 1880.
Blayney .....	Rev. Geo. A. Reeve .....	Wesleyan .....																											
	Rev. Joseph Bosworth .....	Church of England	1																										
	Rev. T. R. C. Campbell, M.A. ....	"																											
	Rev. C. F. Garnacy .....	"																											
	Rev. Canon Moreton .....	"																											
Bloom Hill .....	Rev. R. J. Read .....	"																											
	Rev. G. Fielding .....	"																											
Blowering .....	.....	.....																											
Blue Gum Flat .....	Rev. G. H. Johnstone, B.A. ....	Church of England																											
Bodalla .....	Rev. H. E. Taylor .....	"																											
Boggabri .....	.....	.....																											
Bomadary .....	.....	.....																											
Bombala .....	Rev. J. C. Betts .....	Church of England																											No record of Rev. Mr. Betts's visits was kept from January to October, in 1879.
Boolambayle .....	.....	.....																											No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.
Booligal .....	.....	.....																											
Boolong .....	Rev. Mr. D'Arcy .....	Roman Catholic																											
Booral .....	.....	.....																											
Boramobil .....	.....	.....																											
Borenore .....	.....	.....																											
Botany .....	Rev. J. N. Manning .....	Church of England	3	3	1	1		2		2	4	2	1	2	21	2	1	1	1	1	1		1	3	1	1	1	14	No clergyman attended since the date on which the school was opened, on 12th July, 1880.
Botany West .....	.....	.....																											
Botany Heads .....	Rev. T. J. Curtis .....	Presbyterian																											
	Rev. J. Hanrahan .....	Roman Catholic																											
Bourke .....	Rev. C. C. Dunstan .....	Church of England				1																							
	Rev. E. H. Wright .....	"																											
	Right Rev. Dr. Marsden (Bishop of Bathurst.)	"																											
Bourke-street .....	Rev. Frank Elder .....	"																											
	Rev. W. B. Shorthose .....	"																											
	Rev. G. H. Moreton .....	"																											
Bowan .....	.....	.....																											No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.
Bowenfels .....	Rev. Mr. Mayne .....	Church of England																											
Bowling Alley Point .....	.....	.....																											
Bowna .....	.....	.....																											
Bowring .....	.....	.....																											
Bowra .....	.....	.....																											
Bowral .....	Rev. Stanley Howard .....	Church of England																											
Braidwood .....	Rev. Edgar Hitchings .....	"																											
Brandon Hill .....	.....	.....																											
Branxton .....	.....	.....																											
Brawlin .....	.....	.....																											
Breadalbane .....	Rev. Chas. Kingsmill .....	Church of England																											
Brewarrina .....	Rev. W. Witcombe .....	"																											
	Rev. John Alldis .....	"																											
Brewongle .....	Mr. S. G. Fielding (Catechist) ..	"																											
Bridgewater .....	.....	.....																											
Bringelly .....	Miss Henrietta Lowe .....	Church of England																											
	Miss Edith Lowe .....																												
	(Approved Religious Teachers.)																												

4



PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.

Name of School.	Name of Clergyman.	Religious Denomination.	Number of Attendances during 1879.												Number of Attendances during 1880.												Remarks.			
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		December.	Total.	
Caloola .....	.....	.....																											No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	
Cambowarra .....	.....	.....																											" "	
" West .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Camden .....	Rev. J. T. Moran .....	Church of England	3	2	2	2	4	3	1	5	2	3	4	2	33	2	3	5	1	3	2	2	5	3	4	2	1	33	" "	
	Rev. W. J. Davis .....	Wesleyan																				1	1	2	1	2	1	8	" "	
	Rev. S. Gilby .....	Primitive Methodist																										1	1	" "
" Havon .....	.....	.....																												" "
" Park .....	.....	.....																												" "
Campbell's River (Wallbrook). .....	.....	.....																												" "
Campbelltown .....	Rev. Thos. V. Alkin .....	Church of England	3	8	7	9	7	5	4	8	5	9	4	3	72	6	4	4	5	4	3	4	6	4	5	5	3	53		
	Rev. Wm. Fincham .....	Congregational	4	6	6	3	6	5	2	5	2	2	1	42	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	8	3	41			
	Rev. A. D. Robertson .....	Presbyterian																		4	2	3	2	1	2	2	16			
Camperdown .....	Rev. Joseph Dark .....	Church of England	1	4	3	3	3	1						15																
	Mr. John Morgan (Lay Reader).	"								1	4	3	2	10	2	3	3	5										13		
Campsie .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Canadian Lead .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Canberra .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Candelo .....	Rev. R. Earl .....	Church of England																3	3	2	2	4	1	5	3	2	25	" "		
Canonbar .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Canobolas .....	Rev. T. J. Heffernan .....	Church of England				1								1														1		
	Rev. Robert Patton .....	"												1	1													1		
Canowindra .....	Rev. Joseph Young .....	"																												
Canterbury .....	Rev. Charles Baber .....	"								4	4	3	2	13	3	4	3	2	4	3	3	4	4	5	2	3	40			
Cape Hawke .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Carawa .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Carcoar .....	Rev. A. C. Hurst .....	Church of England					1							1								1	5	3	3	1	16	" "		
Cargo .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Carrawaddy .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Carriek .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Carroll .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Carr's Creek .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Carwoola .....	Rev. J. C. Dodwell .....	Church of England															1			1								2		
Casino .....	Rev. Samuel Hart .....	"		2										2											4	3	1	8		
" South .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Cassilla .....	Rev. T. D. Warner .....	Church of England										3	1	4	1	4	4	1				1						11		
Castle Hill .....	.....	.....																											This school was in operation during three months of 1880, but was not attended by any clergyman.	
Castlerengh .....	.....	.....																											No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	
" Upper .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Cathcart .....	.....	.....																											" "	
Catherine Creek .....	Rev. C. Kingemill .....	Church of England																				1	1	1		1	1	6		
Cave Creek .....	.....	.....																											This school was opened on 13th October, 1880; no clergyman has since attended.	
Cawdor .....	Rev. John F. Moran .....	Church of England									2	1	1	4	1	1	2		2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	15			
	Rev. W. Davis .....	Wesleyan																										2		
	Mr. H. Latty (Religious Teacher).	Church of England																					2	5	5	5	17			
Cessnock .....	.....	.....																											No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	









PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.

Name of School	Name of Clergyman	Religious Denomination	Number of Attendances during 1879.												Number of Attendances during 1880.												Remarks			
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		December.	Total.	
Garra .....																													No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	
George's Creek .....																													"	
Germanton .....	Rev. Julius Scott.....	Church of England																											"	
Gerringong .....																													"	
Ghinni Ghinni .....																													"	
Giant's Creek .....																													"	
Gilgai Creek .....																													"	
Giminderra .....																													"	
Gladesville .....	Rev. Robt. L. King.....	Church of England					4	3	4	9	7	10	5	4	46	6	9	8	7	15	3	5	6	8	10	9	5	4	77	
Gladstone .....	Rev. Henry Martin.....	"																											18	
Glanmire .....																													This school was opened in September, 1880; no clergyman attended since.	
Glebe .....																													No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	
Gledswood .....	Mr. J. K. Chisholm.....	Church of England					3	1	3	2	1	3	1	14																
	Mr. Henry Latty.....	"																												
	(Religious Instructors.)																													
Glenburn .....																													This school was opened on 30th August, 1880; no clergyman attended from that date to the end of the year.	
Glendon Brook .....	Rev. Bowyer E. Shaw.....	Church of England																												
Glen Innes .....	Rev. W. H. Cooper.....	"																												The Reverend Mr. Cooper attended every Friday up to the end of April, 1880, but no record of the dates on which his visits were made was kept.
Glenlogan .....																													This school was not in operation in 1879; no clergyman attended during 1880.	
Glenmore .....	Rev. W. J. Davis.....	Wesleyan																												
	Mr. H. Latty (Religious Instructor).	Church of England																												
Glenroy .....																													No clergyman attended this school since it was opened, on the 16th August, 1880.	
Glenthorne .....																													No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	
Glen-William .....	Rev. J. W. Upjohn.....	Church of England																												
Gocup .....																													"	
Gongolgon .....																													"	
Goobang .....	Rev. T. M'Michael.....	Wesleyan					1																							
	Rev. B. Stevens.....	Church of England					1	1																						
Good Hope .....																													"	
Goodrich .....																													"	
Goolagong .....																													"	
Goonellebah .....	Rev. F. R. Newton.....	Church of England																												
Goorangoola .....																													"	
Gosford .....	Rev. W. Lund.....	Church of England					2	3	5	2	3																			
	Rev. G. H. Johnstone.....	"																												
Gosforth .....																													"	
Gosling Creek .....																													"	
Gostwyck .....																													"	
Goulburn .....	Rev. D. Hulbert.....	Church of England																												
" North .....	Rev. G. M. D'Arcy Irvine...	"																											No record of Rev. Mr. Hulbert's visits was kept during 1879 or up to the end of August in 1880.	
Grafton .....	Rev. C. C. Greenaway.....	"																												
" South .....																													No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	



PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.

Name of School.	Name of Clergyman.	Religious Denomination.	Number of Attendances during 1879.												Number of Attendances during 1880.												Remarks.		
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		December.	Total.
Holt's Flat																													No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.
Hopfield																													"
Hornsby	Rev. D. W. Murphy	Church of England						1	4	1				1	2	9	1	3	3		1							8	"
	Rev. Charles Stead	Wesleyan				1																	4	2	3	3		15	"
	Rev. G. M'Intosh	Church of England																											"
Hoskingtown																													"
Hovell																													"
Howe's Valley																													"
Howlong	Rev. H. E. Thompson	Church of England																						2				2	Dates of Rev. Mr. White's visits are not known.
Humula	Rev. W. M. White	"							3	9	8	4			24	6	5					5	15	11			42	"	
Hunter's Hill	Rev. J. H. Rowsell	"																										No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880 to impart religious instruction.	
Huntingdon																													"
Hurstville	Rev. Geo. W. Kelly	Church of England								1					1														"
Iford																													"
Iluka					2	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2		19		1	2	2	2	1		3	2	2	1		16	"
Inverell	Rev. R. K. Ewing	Church of England																											"
Iona																													"
Ironbarks	Rev. P. R. S. Bailey	Church of England	2	6	3	5	6	4	4	2	6	3		41	6	6	5	6	6	1	2	3	5	4	4	1	49	"	
Jamberoo	Rev. Wm. Hough	"																											"
Jannung																													"
Jembaicumbene																													"
Jerilderie	Rev. A. B. S. West	Church of England								1																			"
Jerrara																													"
Jindalee																								5				5	"
Jindera	Rev. J. Egan	Lutheran																											"
Joadja																													"
Junee South																			2	2	2							6	School opened on 25th August, 1879.
Kameruka	Rev. R. Earl	Church of England																											No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.
Kangaloon																													"
Kangaloon West	Rev. D. T. Smith	Church of England			2																							2	"
	Rev. T. R. M'Michael	Wesleyan																										1	"
Kangaroo River																													"
Kangaroo Valley																													"
Kangrangy	Rev. W. Lund	Church of England																											Mr. J. H. Cox, religious teacher (C.E.), attended 10 times during 1880.
Kayuga	Rev. Jas. S. Laing	Presbyterian	1			2	1	1							1													11	"
	Rev. Wm. E. White																												No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.
Keepit																													"
Kelly's Plains	Rev. R. W. Wilson, B.A.	Church of England	1	3	4	1		2																					"
	Rev. James Ross, M.A.	"						2																					"
	Mr. J. Perrott (approved Religious Instructor).										3	9	8	4															"
Kellyville	Rev. J. T. Schliecher	Church of England	1	2	2																								"
Kelso	Rev. A. R. Blacket, B.A.	"				1	1	3	2	1	4	3	1																"
	Rev. A. G. Stoddart	"																											"
	Mr. W. A. Charlton (Cate-chist).	"																											"









PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.

Name of School.	Name of Clergyman.	Religious Denomination.	Number of Attendances during 1879.												Number of Attendances during 1880.												Remarks.			
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		December.	Total.	
Mutton's Falls .....	Rev. S. G. Fielding.....	Church of England															1										1	2		
	Rev. R. J. Read .....	"																										1		
Myrtleville .....	Rev. W. M. Martyn .....	"			1																							1	No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	
Numbucca .....																													"	
Nangar .....																													"	
Nangus Creek.....																													"	
Narandera .....	Rev. A. B. S. West .....	Church of England	1																									1	School not in operation during 1879.	
Narani.....	Rev. A. Shaw .....	"															1											1		
	Rev. F. C. B. Fairey .....	Congregational																										1		
Narellan .....	Rev. A. W. Pain .....	Church of England	1	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	35	3	1	4	4	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	31		
	Mr. Henry Latty (Religious Instructor)	"																										14		
Narrabri .....	Rev. R. W. Wilson.....	"								1	4	1	1	7	1	1		1	3		1						7			
	Rev. Joseph Bowes .....	Wesleyan													2		3											3	No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	
Nelligen .....																													"	
Nelson's Plains .....																													"	
Nemingha .....																													"	
Nerrign .....																													"	
Nerrigundah .....																													"	
Newbridge .....	Rev. F. C. Williams .....	Church of England											1	1	1	1												3		
Newcastle .....	Mr. A. D. Mitchell (Candidate for Holy Orders.)	"														9	15	17	16	16	13	12	18	15	16	18	7	172	The number of Mr. Mitchell's visits during 1879 cannot be given.	
Newcastle South .....																													No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	
New Lambton .....	Rev. E. F. Way .....	Church of England																3	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	29	School not open in 1879.		
Newra .....																													No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	
Newstead .....																													"	
Newtown .....	Rev. Joseph Dark .....	Church of England	1	4	4	2	3	1						15															"	
	Mr. J. Morgan (Catechist)...	"													8														"	
Nimitybelle.....																													"	
North Rocks .....																													"	
North Sydney.....	Rev. D. W. Murphy .....	Church of England			2	3	2	2							9														"	
	Rev. F. B. Trivett .....	"						1	2	2	1	2	1	9	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	1		20	"		
North Wagga Terminus .....																													"	
Norwood .....																													"	
Nowra .....	Rev. F. Elder .....	Church of England																					2	4	4	2	2	2	16	"
Nowra Hill .....																													"	
Numbugga .....	Rev. D. E. Evans Jones .....	Church of England																								1	1	2	"	
Nundle .....																													"	
Nymboida .....	Rev. J. Bosworth.....	Church of England																										1	"	
Nyrang .....																													"	
Onkendale .....																													"	
Onkhampton .....																													"	
Oak Park .....	Rev. E. Huband Smith, B.A.	Church of England																										1	"	
Oakwood .....																													"	
Oberne .....																													"	
Oberon .....	Mr. J. S. Paskin (Catechist)	Church of England																					2	4	2	1	1	10	"	
O'Connell .....	Rev. R. J. Read .....	"																										4	"	
	Mr. T. W. Davis (Catechist)	"																										4	"	
	Mr. S. G. Fielding( do. )	"																										5	"	
Omega Retreat .....																													"	

Onybigambah.....	Rev. E. Anderson .....	Church of England	2	3	4	4	4	2	3	4	1	4	1	4	4	1	36	3	4	5	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	5	42
	Rev. W. F. James .....	.....						1								1												...	
	Rev. J. Dixon .....	.....														1												...	
Orange .....	Rev. F. B. Boyce.....	Church of England							2	4	5	5	4			20	5	3	2	5	4	2	3	5	4	3	3	54	
	Rev. R. Patten.....	"																										2	
Osborne Hill .....	.....	.....																										..	
Oswald .....	.....	.....																										..	
Ournie.....	.....	.....																										..	
Oxley Island .....	.....	.....																										..	
Paddington.....	Rev. Wm. Bradley .....	Congregational	2	3		2	2		2	3	2	1				17	1	1	2					3	1		1	9	
	Rev. J. C. Warner .....	Wesleyan																		1	4	2	1	4	2	1	1	16	
Palmer's Island .....	.....	.....																										..	
Panbula .....	.....	.....																										..	
Park.....	Rev. Thomas Symonds .....	Church of England										2	4	2		8	1	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	3	2	35	
Parkes.....	Rev. B. Stephens.....	"	2	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	3				25			2		2	2	4	5		6	1	22	
	Rev. A. Smith .....	Presbyterian				1										1												1	
	Rev. T. Dustan .....	Church of England																							1			1	
	Rev. W. Dunstan .....	"																							1			1	
Parkesborough .....	.....	.....																										..	
Parkesbourne .....	.....	.....																										..	
Parramatta.....	Rev. J. R. Blomfield .....	Church of England			3	1	2	3		1	2	3	4	1		20	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	4	1	4	4	27	
" South .....	Rev. W. J. Günther, M.A. ....	"								2	3	2			7	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	20		
	Rev. W. A. Phillips.....	"								2		4	2	1	9	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	18		
Paterson .....	.....	.....																									..		
Peakhurst .....	.....	.....																									..		
Peel.....	Rev. A. R. Blacket, B. A. ....	Church of England				2	1		1	1	1		1		7													..	
	Rev. P. Corcoran.....	Roman Catholic					1								1												..		
	Rev. A. J. Stoddart.....	Church of England														1	1	1	1				1				5		
	Mr. R. Woodthorpe (Cate- chist.) .....	"																					4				4		
	Mr. W. A. Charlton do. ....	"																						2	1	2	6		
Peelwood.....	.....	.....																									..		
Pejar .....	.....	.....																									..		
Pennant Hills.....	Rev. H. H. Britten .....	Church of England							1	1	1	1	2		6	2		1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	16		
Penrith .....	Rev. Geo. Brown .....	"	3	2	4	3	4								16												..		
	Rev. John Vaughan .....	"							3	4	4	2	3	3	19	3	3	3	1	4	2	2	3	3	3	1	31		
	Rev. James Adams .....	Presbyterian									2	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	21		
	Rev. Wm. Hill.....	Wesleyan																	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	15		
	Rev. F. C. Williams .....	Church of England														1							1	1			3		
Perth .....	.....	.....																									..		
Peterborough.....	.....	.....																									..		
Petersham .....	Rev. Charles Baber.....	Church of England							3	4	2	5	4	3	21	2	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	44		
Picton .....	Rev. Samuel Fox.....	"	3	2	1	3	2		4	2	2	2	1		22	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	32		
	Mr. A. Robertson (Catechist) .....	Presbyterian							1		1	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	1			1	1	1			7		
Pimlico .....	.....	.....																									..		
Pipe-clay Creek .....	.....	.....																									..		
Pitt Town .....	Rev. William Wood .....	Church of England	2	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	3	5	3	2	42	2	4	5	4	5	3	3	4	5	4	3	46		
Plattsburg .....	Rev. W. Tollis .....	"	2	3	2	1	2	4	3	2	1	3	2	2	27	2	2						2	2	2	1	11		
Pokolbin .....	Rev. C. Walsh .....	"																							2		2		
Pomeroy .....	.....	.....																									..		
Ponto .....	.....	.....																									..		
Portland Lower .....	.....	.....																									..		
Port Macquarie .....	Rev. Samuel Wilkinson .....	Wesleyan																									..		
	Rev. E. Dunstan .....	"																							1		2		
	Rev. R. R. Eva .....	Church of England	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	3			29	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	20		
Prospect .....	.....	.....																									..		
Pyramul Upper .....	.....	.....																									..		
Pyree .....	Rev. Mr. D'Arcy .....	Roman Catholic																									1		
Queanbeyan .....	Rev. W. Scott, M.A. ....	Church of England	1	7	7	4	7	8	2	4	2	8	3	4	57	3	4	7	8	5	6	3	5	9	7	3	65		
Quipolly .....	.....	.....																									..		
Quirindi .....	.....	.....																									..		

Other attendances of Rev. Mr. Stephens were not recorded.

No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.

No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.

School opened on 12th May, 1880; no clergyman has since attended.

No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.

School not in operation in 1879.

No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.

Dates of visits not known.

No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.





PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.

Name of School.	Name of Clergyman.	Religious Denomination.	Number of Attendances during 1879.												Number of Attendances during 1880.												Remarks.		
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		December.	Total.
Tallagandra																													No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.
Taloumbi																													"
Tambaroora																													"
Tamworth																													"
Tanner's Mount																													"
Tantawunglo																													"
Tara																													"
Tarago	Rev. Wm. Anderson	Church of England																											"
Taralga	Rev. W. Martyn	"																											"
	Rev. T. Osborne	Presbyterian	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	3					2	1	4												"
Taree																													"
Tatania																													"
Telegghery																													"
Tem																													"
Temora																													School opened in 1880; no clergyman attended during that year.
Tempe	Rev. Chas Buber	Church of England	1	4	4	2	5	4									20												No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.
	Rev. W. F. B. Uzzell	"															9	2	2	2	3	1	1			2	2	1	
	Rev. Thos. J. Hyder	"																			2	5	5	3	6		3		
Tenterfield																													"
Teralba																													"
Terrara	Rev. Frank Elder	Church of England																											"
Thalaba																													"
Theresa Park																													"
The Springs																													"
Third Creek																													"
Thommond																													"
Thorp's Pinch	Mr. T. W. Davis (catechist)	Church of England																											"
Thurgoona																													"
Tighe's Hill	Rev. John Dixon	Church of England				3											3												"
	Rev. Thomas Hyder	"	8	3		4	3	3	2	4	1	4	4	2		33	3	3	5										"
	Rev. W. F. James	"							1							1													"
	Rev. E. Anderson																												"
Timbriungie																													"
Timor																													"
Tingha																													"
Timonec																													"
Tipperary Gully																													"
Tirranna																													"
Tirrannia Creek																													"
Tollbar Creek	Rev. Thos. Druitt	Church of England																											"
Tomago																													"
Tomerong	Rev. J. Hargraves	Church of England	1				1										4												"
	Rev. Frank Elder	"																											"
Toogong																													"
Toolejooa																													"
Towrang																													"
Trajere																													"
Triangle Flat																													"
Trunkey	Rev. Wm. Heffernan	Church of England																											No clergyman attended since school was opened in Nov., 1880.
Tuena																													"
Tuggranong																													No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.



PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.

Name of School.	Name of Clergyman.	Religious Denomination.	Number of Attendances during 1879.												Number of Attendances during 1880.												Remarks.			
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		December.	Total.	
Warren																													No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.	
Warrumbungul																													"	
Watson's Bay	Rev. H. Wallace Mort, M.A.	Church of England	1			1		1	1	1	2				7	1												1	"	
	Rev. Wm. Browne	"	1	2	1									4															"	
	Rev. R. J. R. Edwards, B.A.	"												3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	44	"		
Wattamolla																												"		
Wattle Flat	Mr. J. P. Ollis (Catechist)	Church of England																		4	3	3	3	3	1	20	"			
Wauchope																												"		
Wangoola																												"		
Waverley	Rev. Stephen Child	Church of England	2	1	2	5	2	1	4	3	4	1	3	28	3	2				4	3	2	2	4	2	4	1	22	"	
	Rev. James Nolan	Wesleyan																										"		
	Rev. H. A. Barker	Church of England																				2		3	2	7		"		
Weddin																												"		
Weetangerra																												"		
Wee Waa	Rev. R. W. Wilson	Church of England									1		1																"	
Wellington	Rev. John C. Bracey	"	2										3	5	1								3	4	1	1	10	"		
	Mr. Walter G. Ellis (Catechist.)	"		1	2	2	2	1	4	6	9	7	34	6	7	6	8	8	7	5	7	4	4	5	4	71		"		
Welshman's Creek																												"		
Wentworth																												"		
Woetbrook	Rev. John F. Moran	Church of England	1		1		1	1	1			1	6	1	1	2		1		1	1			1		8		"		
	Mr. Henry Latty (Religious Instructor.)	"																				5	5	7	4	21		"		
Wheatfield																												"		
Whiceo																												"		
White Rock																												"		
Wickham	Rev. Jno. Dixon	Church of England					1						4				2	2									4	"		
	Mr. Hyder (Catechist)	"	1	1		3	2	2	2	2		2	3	1	19	2	1	3									6	"		
	Mr. James	"	2	1		1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	13	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	4	3	3	26	"		
	Rev. W. Wood	"																				3	4	3	4	4	18	"		
Wilberforce																												"		
Wilbertree																												"		
Wilcannia	Rev. D. D. Rutledge	Church of England																										"		
William-street	Rev. Canon Moreton	"	3	4	5		8	6	6	8	8	4	6	4	62	4	8	4	4	6	6	6	6	8		8	6	5	19	"
	Mr. Elder	"					2	8	6	6	8	9	8	2	49	4	8	8	5	6	8						2	54	"	
William Town																												"		
Wilson	Rev. John Dykes	Presbyterian																		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	"		
Wilton																												"		
Windeyer																												"		
Windowic																												"		
Windsor	Rev. F. W. Stretton	Church of England	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	26	1	3	3	1	2		2	1	2	1			16	"		
	Rev. H. Martin	"									1		1															"		
	Mr. A. Martin (Catechist)	"			1			1	4	4	4	3	2	19	3	3	2	4	2	3	4	3	2	4	3	1	34	"		
	Rev. — Symonds	"										4	3	7														"		
Wingen																												"		
Wingham																												"		
Wollombi	Rev. C. D. Newman	Church of England						3	2			4	1	10	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	26	"			
Wollongong	Rev. T. C. Ewing	"						1	4	3	2	4	2	16	2	4	4	1	4	2	3	5	3	3	4	3	38	"		
Wolumla South																												"		
Wombah																												"		
Wombat																												"		
Wondalga																												"		

10972













[p. 32]

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—continued.

Name of School.	Name of Clergyman.	Religious Denomination.	Number of Attendances during 1879.												Number of Attendances during 1880.												Remarks.		
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.		December.	Total.
Waterloo.....	Rev. J. J. Carroll .....	Roman Catholic ...	3	4	5	4	6	6	3	5	6	5	4	2	53	2	6	6	3	6	6	2	4	5	6	6	3	55	No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880. Rev. T. J. Walsh attended about once a week during 1879 and 1880, but his visits were not recorded.
Waverley .....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Wellington.....	Rev. T. J. Walsh.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Windsor .....	Rev. S. J. A. Sheehy .....	" .....	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	6	92	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	7	94	Visits not recorded.		
Yass.....	Rev. B. J. O'Keefe.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Young .....	Rev. Wm. M'Grath.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10			
.....	Rev. J. J. Gaffey.....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1			

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

Botany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.
Rocky Point .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" .....
Surrey Hills .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" .....
Ulmarra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" .....

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

Kempsey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.
Shoalhaven.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" .....
Woolloomooloo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" .....

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL HEBREW SCHOOL.

Castlereagh-street, Sydney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No clergyman attended during 1879 or 1880.
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Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer—1881

1881.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(RULES RELATING TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO TEACHERS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 September, 1881*

In communicating to you the following Rules which have been adopted by the Minister of Public Instruction for observance in the matter of granting leave of absence to Teachers, I have to request that, when you apply for permission to absent yourself from School duty, you will be careful to give strict attention to the directions embodied herein :—

1. Teachers seeking to obtain leave of absence must arrange for the due performance of their duties by other Teachers of the School, or by competent substitutes, to be approved of by the Inspector, and to be paid by the Teachers whose duties they perform.
2. Subject to the foregoing rule, leave of absence for one or two days may, on sufficient grounds, be granted by the Inspector to a Teacher in charge of a School, or a Department, as also to subordinate teachers.
3. One day's absence from duty on the part of an Assistant, or a Pupil-teacher, may be sanctioned by the Principal Teacher, provided that the same Assistant or Pupil-teacher may not have been previously absent during the then current School quarter : in which case application must be made to the Inspector, who should at the same time be apprised of the former absence. The Principal Teacher will be expected to keep, in the Daily Report Book, a record of the absences of the subordinate Teachers, for the information of the Inspector when visiting the School.
4. Applications for leave of absence for more than two days must be addressed to the Chief Inspector, and transmitted through the Inspector, who will note thereon his concurrence or dissent, and forward them to this Department. Applications from Pupil-teachers, and other Teachers of the School, must be endorsed by the Principal Teacher before transmission to the Inspector, and the arrangements proposed for the performance of the duties of those for whom leave of absence is sought should be clearly stated on the applications.
5. Every applicant for leave of absence will be required to state the periods (specifying dates) during which he may have been absent from duty in the preceding twelve months, and the causes of such absences.
6. If the leave applied for be granted, the Chief Inspector will notify the fact to the applicant by Memorandum, which the latter will sign and forward to the Inspector, for his information.
7. As a condition to the granting of leave of absence on account of sickness, it will be incumbent on the applicant to furnish a sufficient medical certificate of illness, showing that the nature of the complaint is such as to necessitate absence for the time asked for.
8. Subject to the foregoing rules, leave of absence on account of sickness may be granted to Teachers of all ranks for a period not exceeding one month, on full salary.
9. Extended leave, after the expiration of the first month, may be granted to Pupil-teachers without salary, to other teachers for a further period not exceeding one month, on half salary, in cases of continued illness.
10. Should additional leave be then applied for, and granted, payment of salary will be discontinued in all cases during such extension.
11. Leave of absence to Female Teachers at the time of their accouchement will be restricted to one month, on full salary, if a substitute be provided ; after that period, salary will be discontinued.
12. The Minister of Public Instruction reserves to himself the power to declare any case in which application is made for leave of absence in consequence of sickness to be a special case, and to deal with it on its merits.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,  
E. JOHNSON,  
Chief Inspector.



1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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EDUCATION.

(PUBLIC SCHOOL AT CARROLL—STATEMENT RESPECTING.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 October, 1881.*

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*[Laid upon Table, in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 7, Votes No. 64, Friday, 21 October, 1881.]*

*Question No. 7.*

7. MR. JOSEPH P. ABBOTT *to ask* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) When may I expect replies to my letters of the 11th and 20th of April last in reference to the Public School at Carroll?
- (2.) Has the attention of the Minister for Public Instruction been directed to the delays of his Department in replying to correspondence?

*Answer.*

SIR JOHN ROBERTSON desires me to state that a statement of the facts appears to him the most satisfactory mode of dealing with this question.

Mr. J. P. Abbott, M.P., wrote two letters, dated respectively the 11th and 20th April last, reporting the unfitness of the existing Public School buildings. These letters were replied to in one communication, dated 27th April last. In that letter Mr. Abbott was informed that no action had been taken to erect new buildings, but that the matter had been referred to the Chief Inspector for report. Mr. Abbott was also informed that when the report was received, and the Minister had arrived at a decision thereon, a further communication would be addressed to him.

A report was in due course received from the Chief Inspector, who recommended that new buildings be erected. This was approved of by the Minister, and the architect was instructed to prepare the necessary plans.

The further communication promised was not, however, sent to Mr. Abbott, through an oversight arising from pressure of work in the Department.





1881.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

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 MR. JOHN KEVIN, INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.  
 (RETURN RESPECTING.)
 

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 October, 1881.*

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*[Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 3, Votes No. 53, Tuesday, 4 October, 1881.]*

## 5. MR. McCULLOCH to ask THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) Has Mr. John Kevin been appointed an Inspector of Public Schools?
- (2.) What was the date of his entering the service of the Council of Education, what appointments has he held therein, and how long did he hold them respectively?
- (3.) When was he examined, and what certificates did he obtain?
- (4.) What were his qualifications for the appointment as Inspector, and by whom was he recommended for that promotion?
- (5.) Was the appointment applied for by other gentlemen in the service of higher status than Mr. Kevin?

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 Reply :—SIR JOHN ROBERTSON desires me to state,—

- (1.) Yes.
  - (2.) 1st January, 1867, the date on which the Public Schools Act of 1866 came into force. He has held the following appointments :—
    - Assistant Teacher, St. Mary's Roman Catholic School, 1st January, 1867, to 24th October, 1869.
    - Teacher, Kent-street South Roman Catholic School, 24th October, 1869, to 31st May, 1874.
    - 1st Assistant Teacher, Fort-street Model School, 1st June, 1874, to 28th February, 1875.
    - Assistant Teacher, Training School, 1st March, 1875, to 31st December, 1878.
    - Teacher, Balmain Public School, 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879.
    - Temporary Clerk in Office of Council of Education, 1st January, 1880, to 22nd August, 1880.
  - (3.) Mr. Kevin was twice examined—first in 1870, when no promotion was awarded; and secondly, in 1877, for a First-class Certificate. On this occasion promotion was at first withheld, but was subsequently granted by the Council of Education, and he was awarded a classification of 1B.
  - (4.) Mr. Kevin's qualifications were his classification by the Council of Education, his length of service, and his experience and effective work in the Model and Training Schools. The two principal officers of the Department having differed as to the choice between Mr. Kevin and a gentleman who was junior in length of service though of the same rank, I selected Mr. Kevin.
  - (5.) So far as I can learn, no application was made for the appointment of Inspector by any other gentleman in the service of higher status as regards classification and general efficiency.
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1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.**

(REGULATIONS UNDER 11TH SECTION OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 23, sec. 37.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 8 April, 1881.

**REGULATIONS UNDER THE 11TH SECTION OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880,  
AS TO THE PAYMENT OF SCHOOL FEES.**

THE following Regulations under the Public Instruction Act of 1880, have been made by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the 37th section of that Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

**REGULATIONS AS TO THE PAYMENT OF SCHOOL FEES UNDER THE 11TH SECTION OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT.**

In all schools established or aided under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act :—

1. The fee payable for each child shall be three pence per week up to four children of one family, and for four or any larger number from the same family the total amount of fees shall not exceed one shilling.
2. Such fees shall be paid to the Teachers in charge on or before School closing on Friday in each week.
3. The Teachers shall demand and receive such fees, and shall record the receipt thereof at the time in the Roll Books of the Schools.
4. All sums received by Teachers as school fees shall be remitted by such Teachers respectively to the Cashier of the Department of Public Instruction, for payment into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, together with statements in the forms appended hereto marked A and B.

No. of RECEIPT, FORM A.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

RETURN of FEES for the Month ending Post Town  
School at

Children who paid 3d. per week :—						£ s. d.	Remarks.
1st week.	2nd week.	3rd week.	4th week.	5th week.	Total.		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
Arrears for Month of <span style="float: right;">Children at 3d.</span>							
Children who are members of <span style="float: right;">families of five children and upwards paying</span> 1/- per week per family :—							
1st week.	2nd week.	3rd week.	4th week.	5th week.	Total.		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
Arrears for Month of							
Less Commission on P.O. Order (if any), and postage on Forms A and B ...							
Amount remitted to Cashier on .....							

Number of Free pupils in attendance during Month

Children in attendance who have not paid Fees, as per statement at back.

I Certify the above Statement to be a true Return of all Fees received by me for the period stated.

188 .

Teacher.

*This Voucher, in Duplicate, should be forwarded, addressed to the Accountant, on the last Friday in each month.*

LIST

LIST of Persons whose payments of School Fees are in arrear, with the Amount due in each case.

Name.	Address.	Number of Children.	Amount.

No. of Receipt, FORM A 1.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

RETURN OF FEES for the Week ending School at

	£	s.	d.	Remarks.
Children at 3d. per week .....				
Arrears— children for week .....				
Children who are members of families of five children and upwards, paying				
Arrears— 1s. per week per family .....				
Arrears— children of families for week .....				
Less commission on P. O. Order (if any) and postage on Forms A and B				
Amount remitted to Cashier on .....				

Number of Free Pupils in attendance during week  
 Children in attendance who have not paid Fees, as per Statement at back.  
 I certify the above Statement to be a true Return of all Fees received by me for the period stated.  
 188 . Teacher.

*This Voucher, in duplicate, should be forwarded, addressed to the Accountant, on Friday in each week.*

LIST of Persons whose payments of School Fees are in arrear, with the amount due in each case.

Name.	Address.	Number of Children.	Amount.

FORM B.  
 School

MEMORANDUM from Teacher of the  
 at Post town  
 To the Cashier, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.  
 Enclosed herewith is the sum of pounds shillings and pence, being the amount of Fees collected by me for the month ending Date 188

*This Form is to be forwarded to the Cashier, with the Fees collected, on the last Friday in each month.*

1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.**
(REGULATIONS UNDER 7<sup>TH</sup> AND 18<sup>TH</sup> SECTIONS OF.)

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 Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic, No. 23, sec. 37.
 

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Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 16 June, 1881.

**REGULATIONS UNDER THE 7<sup>TH</sup> AND 18<sup>TH</sup> SECTIONS OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.**

THE following Regulations under the Public Instruction Act of 1880, have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the 37th section of that Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON,

1. The general religious teaching, for which provision is made in 7th section of the Public Instruction Act shall be that contained in the Books of Lessons, including the Scripture Lessons, compiled and published under the authority of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, that is to say :—

- First Book of Lessons.
- Second Book of Lessons.
- Sequel No. 1 to the Second Book of Lessons.
- Sequel No. 2 to the Second Book of Lessons.
- Third Book of Lessons.
- Fourth Book of Lessons.
- Supplement to the Fourth Book of Lessons.
- Scripture Lessons, Old Testament, No. 1.
- Scripture Lessons, Old Testament, No. 2.
- Scripture Lessons, New Testament, No. 1.
- Scripture Lessons, New Testament, No. 2.

2. Such Books of Lessons and Scripture Lessons shall be read by the pupils of the various classes, as prescribed in the Course of School Instruction laid down in the Regulations.

3. If the parents or guardians of any pupil object to the reading of such Books of Lessons or Scripture Lessons by such pupil, they shall so inform the principal teacher of the school attended by such pupil; and the principal teacher upon receipt of such notification shall not require such pupil to read the said books.

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1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

(REGULATIONS UNDER 13TH, 17TH, AND 19TH SECTIONS OF.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 23, sec. 37.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 8th April, 1881.

## REGULATIONS UNDER THE 13TH, 17TH, AND 19TH SECTIONS OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

THE following Regulations under the 13th, 17th, and 19th sections of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of that Act, in substitution of Articles 48, 49, 50, 51, and 68 of the Regulations of 4th May, 1880.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

## REGULATIONS UNDER THE 13TH SECTION OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT.

1. Parents or guardians desiring to be relieved from the payment of school fees must apply to the Minister in the form prescribed for that purpose.

2. In any case where, after due inquiry, the inability of parents or guardians to pay school fees is satisfactorily shown, a certificate of exemption from such payment will be issued under the authority of the Minister for a period not exceeding three months.

FORM A.

## APPLICATION TO BE RELIEVED FROM THE PAYMENT OF SCHOOL FEES.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby apply to be relieved from payment of School Fees for my \_\_\_\_\_ for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ from date, on the ground that \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of applicant

## REGULATIONS UNDER THE 13TH, 17TH, AND 19TH SECTIONS OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880, RESPECTING THE DUTIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS.

1. Every Public School Board at the first meeting thereof shall elect from the members a Chairman, whose duty will be to correspond with the Minister on behalf of the Board; and the Board may in like manner appoint such other honorary officers, being members of the Board, as the Board may deem expedient.

2. A Public School Board may, by resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, appoint any member or members to perform the duty, prescribed by the 19th section of the Public Instruction Act, of visiting any of the schools placed under the supervision of the Board, and it shall be the duty of the member or members so appointed to report the results of any such visitation to the Board.

3. In the inspection of schools placed under the supervision of a Public School Board in accordance with the aforesaid section of the Act, the Board may be represented by a quorum thereof, and the Board may, if it see fit, report the result of such inspection to the Minister; the Board is not however to interfere with the professional duties entrusted to the Inspectors as set out in the Regulations under the head of Duties of Inspectors.

4. The grounds upon which any Public School Board should exercise the power conferred on it by the section beforementioned to suspend a Teacher for misconduct should be the following:—Unfitness on the part of such Teacher to perform his duties from intemperance; immoral conduct; gross neglect of duty; or, continued absence from duty without leave.

5. Public School Boards shall report to the Minister any case in which a Teacher is suspended by them before leaving the school under inspection at the time, and apprise the Inspector having charge of such school by letter.

6. Public School Boards should use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and should report, in cases coming under their notice, the names of any parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children, for which purpose necessary forms will be provided.

7. When the course laid down in the Regulations under the 13th section of the Public Instruction Act for relieving parents and guardians from payment of school fees by the Minister is not convenient application may be made by parents or guardians to the Public School Board of the district, and if satisfied as to the inability of the applicants to pay school fees, such Public School Board may issue a certificate of exemption from payment thereof for a period not exceeding three months, and shall thereupon report the case to the Minister.

8. In fixing, in consultation with any Teacher, the hour for Special Religious Instruction in accordance with section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, the Public School Board should take care that the daily routine of the school as laid down in the Regulations is not unduly interfered with.





1881.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE OF THE SYDNEY  
MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 October, 1881.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9th September, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of the Report and Appendices on Technical Education in the  
“ Mechanics' Institutes of New South Wales, submitted by the Committee  
“ of the Technical or Working Men's College of the Sydney Mechanics'  
“ School of Arts for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister of  
“ Public Instruction ; also copies of all letters (if any) from the  
“ Engineering Association on the same subject.”

(*Mr. Martin.*)

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## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

### The President of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts to the Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 9 August, 1881.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of 8th May last, I do myself the honor to submit, for the consideration and approval of the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, a Report from the Committee of the Technical or Working Men's College upon the past, present, and proposed future operations of that institution.

As the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts is now in existence nearly half a century, its Committee consider it also desirable to furnish the Minister with an historical account of its growth, from the original foundation up to the present time; and respectfully to offer suggestions for the consideration of Sir John Robertson for still further increasing its educational usefulness, as well as that of the other Mechanics' Institutes of the Colony.

The draft of this Report was prepared by Mr. Edward Dowling (the original proposer of the Technical College, Chairman of its Committee, and a Honorary Secretary to the late Technological Conference), Mr. Norman Selfe, C.E., M.I.C.E. (Vice-President of the School of Arts), and Mr. Alexander Kethel, J.P. (also a Vice-President of that institution.) For the purposes of this Report, and in addition to his many valuable services, Mr. Dowling recently visited Victoria, and procured much information respecting the working of the Schools of Mines, Schools of Design, and other Technical institutions in that Colony, which could not be obtained from any published document or satisfactorily in any other way. Mr. Selfe has given many important suggestions from his large practical experience as to the kind of teaching required by artisans, and incurred considerable trouble and expense in preparing for the Report various plans which are appended, showing the buildings and appliances of the Sydney School of Arts at different periods of its history, and the increased accommodation now needed for the Technical College. Mr. Kethel has prepared a tabulated statement giving the statistics of the School of Arts in its several departments from 1833 to 1881, and showing the small amount of the Government grant during that period in comparison with the sums obtained from the subscriptions of its members. Mr. F. J. Thomas, the Treasurer of the School of Arts, has furnished a balance sheet, a statement respecting the fees charged for the Classes, and an estimate of the probable expenditure on account of the Technical College for the present year, and for 1882.

As this Report has also received the careful revision and approval of the General Committee of the Sydney School of Arts, it also contains the results of the experience of representative men from many Colonial industries, who have spent much time for several years past in conducting the pioneer Technological Institution of the Colony. I therefore trust that the recommendations contained in the Report will receive the favourable consideration of the Government, and assist proper legislation on the most important question of Technical Education for the working classes of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SUTHERLAND,

President of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

## TECHNICAL OR WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.

### REPORT from the Committee of the Technical College at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction of New South Wales.

History of School of Arts.

THE Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts is the oldest and largest institution of the kind in Australasia. It was founded nearly half a century ago by a band of emigrant mechanics, desirous of continuing by its means the mutual instruction commenced on board the ship in which they arrived in the Colony. His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke (Governor of New South Wales), Major Sir Thomas Mitchell (Surveyor General), the Rev. Henry Carmichael, M.A. (of the Australian College), Mr. Robert Band (surgeon), its first honorary secretary, Mr. Peter Gardner (of the Bank of Australia), its first honorary treasurer, and the Rev. Dr. Lang also assisted greatly in its inauguration, and took much interest subsequently in its educational work. Its annually elected committees included amongst their members some of the leading men of the Colony, and its list of Presidents contains the names of Sir Thomas Mitchell, Colonel Barney, Sir Charles Nicholson, Mr. G. K. Holden, Dr. a'Beckett, Rev. Dr. Woolley, Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, Mr. Justice Windeyer, and the Honorable John Sutherland, M.P. For many years the Sydney Mechanics' Institute has also received the able assistance, as lecturers, teachers, and examiners, of gentlemen connected with the other educational institutions of the Colony, among whom may be specially mentioned the late Professor Woolley, Principal of the Sydney University, the Hon. Professor Smith, C.M.G., Mr. William Wilkins, Under Secretary of Public Instruction, and Mr. A. B. Weigall, B.A., Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School. The early years of the School of Arts were distinguished by the delivery of many popular lectures by representatives from the learned classes in the Colony. Much attention was also given to the collection of apparatus for scientific experiments, and Dr. (now Sir Charles) Nicholson assisted for several years as its honorary curator. This apparatus was so increased in quantity by donations and purchase that in 1842 some part of it was found to be damaged, owing to the want of a larger museum in which to keep it. The Sydney School of Arts has had also attending its classes many persons now occupying important positions in the community, who owe much of their success in life to the instruction they received in this institution.

The

The early committees of management of the School of Arts were ever mindful of its special mission as a Mechanics' School of Arts, and as far as means would permit endeavoured to afford evening instruction to any artisans and apprentices desirous of improving their minds. It will therefore be evident that through its library, reading room, lectures, and classes, this institution has for over forty-eight years performed excellent service in diffusing literary and scientific tastes in the early stages of the community. The first Industrial Exhibition held in New South Wales was conducted by the committee of the School of Arts at the opening of its new hall in 1861, and the success attending that experiment prepared the way for the much larger Intercolonial and International Exhibitions since held in the Colony. Proposals for the formation of an Economic Museum at the School of Arts were submitted to its committee by His Excellency Sir William Denison, then Governor of the Colony, and received the consideration of a sub-committee, as far back as the year 1855, of which the late Mr. G. K. Holden was chairman; but it was considered that the Colony was not then ripe for such an institution, although apparatus was recommended to be obtained to form a nucleus for it. Prior to the opening of the Sydney International Exhibition it was resolved by the committee to avail themselves of that opportunity to collect materials for the College museum; but as the trustees of the Australian Museum subsequently commenced to gather examples of the various processes used in the arts and manufactures, in addition to specimens of natural history already in that institution, it was resolved to confine the operations of the College to its more important function of imparting industrial instruction by means of educational classes and popular lectures. It is, however, recommended that the buildings of the country Schools of Arts should be utilised for the formation of small local museums of examples of the natural products and industries of the surrounding districts, as such collections would be very valuable for illustrating popular lectures at these institutions, and give much information respecting the resources of the various localities. It would also be of great advantage to the Technical College if the loan of specimens to illustrate free popular lectures at the metropolitan Mechanics' Institute could be obtained from the trustees of the Australian Museum. The School of Arts may also claim to be the first institution in the Colony to take action with regard to the question of technological instruction, as twelve years ago technical classes were formed as far as the accommodation of the institution would permit. Very successful science classes were held since 1869, and courses of lectures delivered on geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and physics, by Messrs. Coutts, Rennie, Thompson, O'Brien, Pentecost, and other gentlemen.

For many months after its inauguration the members of the School of Arts held their meetings at rooms of the Surveyor General's Office, on Church Hill, kindly lent for that purpose by Sir Thomas Mitchell. Ninety-one members paid subscriptions for the first year—a number considered large at the time, but small in comparison with the members and students now on the roll of the institution. In 1835 the committee leased an allotment in Pitt-street (the site of the present library), 34 feet frontage by 116 feet deep, and in 1836 contracted for a building, which was finished the next year, at a cost of about £675. These premises contained a theatre, lecture room, museum, and library. A view of the front of the original School of Arts is attached, as well as that of the premises at the present time. Shortly after the completion of the first building additions had to be made to it by the erection of two rooms. In 1839 His Excellency Sir George Gipps granted the institution an allotment of land at the corner of Hunter and Pitt Streets, which inspired the members with such energy that competitive plans were invited for a new building, and a premium of £50 was awarded to the successful competitor. These plans provided for accommodation of a very advanced character for so early a period in the history of the Colony, but the enthusiasm of the members at the time led to the handsome sum of £981 being obtained by subscriptions towards the building fund. It was found in 1841 that owing to the Tank Stream running through the land in Hunter-street it would cost £3,000 to arch it over, so as to secure a proper foundation, and the idea of building on that spot had therefore to be abandoned. In 1843 the land leased by the School of Arts in Pitt-street was offered for public sale by the proprietor, and the Government therefore consented to grant a new site for the institution near the Haymarket. In 1845 the Pitt-street property, until then held under lease, was purchased for £720. In 1846 the first class was started, with a fair amount of success. In 1853 the land near the Haymarket, not being considered central, was sold for £3,500, and in 1855 the Independent Chapel adjoining the institution in Pitt-street was purchased for £3,300. Owing to the accommodation at this time being greatly increased, additional educational classes were established. In 1856 the original theatre was converted into the reading room, and the adjoining chapel altered by suitable openings, so as to form the lecture hall of the institution. In 1859 the plan of the front portion of the present building was submitted for the approval of the members, and the necessary contracts entered into. In 1861 the altered premises were opened by the Acting-Governor, His Excellency Lieut.-Col. Kempt, and in the same year the chapel building was enlarged and converted into the present hall.

In 1873 the proposal by Mr. Edward Dowling for establishing a Technical or Working-men's College was entertained by the members of the School of Arts, and three allotments at the rear of the premises, having a total measurement of 79 feet by 59 feet, leased for that purpose. From 1874 to 1877 the question of further class accommodation was considered by the several committees, but no active steps taken in the matter until the previous mortgage of £5,000 had been redeemed and a sum of over £1,500 stood to the credit of the institution. In 1877 the members authorized the expenditure of £5,000 for alterations and additions to the institution, which amount was obtained from the Savings Bank at 5½ per cent. interest. In 1878 Parliament granted £2,000 towards the inauguration of the Technical or Working Men's College, and several of the classes were commenced in the new buildings erected for the purpose early in that year. The remainder of the School of Arts' premises were re-modelled and re-opened in May, 1879. An accompanying table shows the comparative areas of floor space in the School of Arts at different periods of its history, and also its present dimensions, from which it will be seen that the buildings now cover nearly ten times the ground available in 1836, or 13,480 feet as against 1,340 feet. Of the 13,480 feet, 4,532 feet belong to the college buildings proper. Appended are plans of the institution showing the interior arrangements at different periods of its history, and the elevations of the original and present buildings.

In tracing the gradual development of the School of Arts it will be seen that on several occasions in its history large sums of money have been expended in erecting additions to its buildings, in order to meet the growing educational wants of the members. Prior to the last extension, on several occasions the Government subsidy towards building amounted to £1 for every £1 collected, but for the late alterations only

only £2,000 was granted, although £8,000 had to be expended, principally to afford accommodation for the Technical College. Unlike the country Mechanics' Institutes, who have a Government grant of £1 for every £2 collected in members' subscriptions and for building purposes, the metropolitan School of Arts only obtains an annual subsidy of £200, although its receipts last year from members' subscriptions alone amounted to over £1,700. More than half the Government endowment (viz., £108) has of late years to be paid to the City Corporation for taxes levied on the premises of the institution. Appended is a statement of the sums annually received by the Sydney School of Arts from subscriptions of members, and its annual endowment from Government since the foundation of the institution. It will be seen that notwithstanding the inauguration of late years by the Government and Municipal Councils of large free circulating and reference libraries, both in the city and suburbs, the Sydney School of Arts has made rapid progress, although supported almost solely by the subscriptions of its members and receipts from the letting of the large hall for concerts and other entertainments. About £1,000 has to be annually expended in purchase of books and periodicals for the library and reading room, in order to satisfy the intellectual wants of the members, who numbered last year 2,167.

Appendix E.

Incorporation Act.

The valuable property belonging to the Sydney School of Arts, and the necessity for obtaining legislative power to manage its affairs, led in the year 1874 to its being incorporated by a special statute, providing for the election of its officers, and giving legal power to the committee to make by-laws for better carrying out the objects of the institution. A copy of the "Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts Incorporation Act" is appended, and of the by-laws made thereunder.

Central position in Sydney.

The central position that the School of Arts occupies in Pitt-street, with back entrance from George-street, and its excellent library of nearly 20,000 volumes, large reading room, excellent lecture halls, chemical laboratory, art class rooms, mechanical apparatus, and other appliances, render it a most suitable institution for imparting technical knowledge in the city, and a convenient depôt for diffusing instruction in Schools of Arts throughout the Colony. It would, however, be impossible for the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, with its limited monetary resources, to undertake the sole financial responsibility of conducting a large institution like the Technical College, and the imparting of science and art instruction at the other Mechanics' Institutes in New South Wales, unless some guarantee is given, similar to that granted to the Sydney University, as to permanence of the annual endowment.

College Committee.

The success attending the operation of the college is principally due to the fact that its committee have given for several years past a large amount of time to the work of inaugurating and carrying it on, meeting weekly and submitting for approval a monthly report to the general committees of the School of Arts. Prior to commencing the College its committee placed themselves in communication with the heads of similar institutions and other educational authorities in England and elsewhere, and obtained a large amount of information of great service in its inauguration. In 1876 all the publications procurable relating to industrial education were ordered through the agents of the college in London, in order to furnish the committee with information respecting the working of technical institutions in other countries. Mr. Thomas Twining, the founder of the Twickenham Economic Museum in England, a Vice-President of the London Society of Arts, and author of "Technical Training," also gave valuable counsel respecting the curriculum of the college. The experience of the Liverpool College of Science proved the necessity of extensively advertising the programme of an educational institution, especially its popular science lectures and sessional classes, and printing and advertising are therefore among the largest items of the college expenditure. To obtain a knowledge of the educational requirements of the artisans of the city, several interviews took place between the College Committee and the Engineering Association, Trades and Labour Council, Builders' and Contractors' Association, and many manufacturers and other gentlemen interested in the furtherance of technical training in the Colony. A Honorary Council of Advice has been elected under the college rules, and consists of the following gentlemen:—The Members of the existing Ministry, the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. W. M. Alderson, J.P., Mr. James Barnett (Colonial Architect), Mr. Alexander Bruce (Chief Inspector of Stock), Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.P., Mr. E. C. Cracknell (Superintendent of Telegraphs), Mr. M. Lovey, Professor Liversidge (Sydney University), Mr. Charles Moore (Director of the Botanic Gardens), Mr. J. S. Paterson, LL.D., Mr. John Plummer, Mr. Thomas Richards (Government Printer), Mr. E. P. Ramsay (Australian Museum), Hon. Professor Smith, C.M.G., M.L.C., Mr. William Wilkins (Under Secretary of Public Instruction), Mr. A. B. Weigall, B.A. (Head Master, Sydney Grammar School), Mr. P. B. Walker (Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs), and Mr. Justice Windeyer. The College Committee have also been indebted to the members of the teachers' council of advice, who have rendered valuable assistance to them in the work of the college, especially Mr. Dixon, F.C.S., lecturer in chemistry, and the late Mr. E. E. Waters (of Owens College, Manchester), lecturer on English literature and history. Appended are printed papers on Technical Education, prepared at the request of the Committee, by Mr. Dixon and Mr. John Plummer. Advantage was also taken of a recent visit to Victoria of Mr. E. Dowling, the Chairman of the College Committee, for obtaining information respecting the working of the many Technical Institutions in that Colony.

Council of Advice.

Class Fees.

On the receipt of the Government endowment in 1880 the fees for those unable to pay the full amount were reduced one-half, but as a large number of persons well able to pay the full fee took advantage of this concession, and thereby entailed a great strain on the limited resources of the college, it was intimated in March of the present year that in future it would be necessary that a certificate be produced as to the inability of students or their parents to pay the full fee. The fees charged to students attending the Technical College classes are as follows, viz. :—

Subject taught.	No. of Lessons per week.	Fees charged, per quarter.
English Grammar and Reading	One	7s. 6d.
Writing, Arithmetic, and Bookkeeping	Two	10s.
Elocution	One	10s.
Latin	Two	15s.
Greek	One	15s.
French	Two	10s.
Italian	Two	10s.

Subject taught.	No. of Lessons per week.	Fees charged, per quarter.
German ... ..	Two	15s.
Mathematics ... ..	One	10s.
Applied Mechanics and Steam Engine ... ..	Two	21s. p. course of 50 lectures or 12s. 6d. per half course.
Mechanical Drawing ... ..	One	12s. 6d.
Freehand Drawing (advanced class) ... ..	Two	10s.
Freehand Drawing (elementary class) ... ..	Two	10s.
Drawing (Ladies' Afternoon class) ... ..	Two	21s.
Drawing (Ladies' Morning class) ... ..	Two	42s.
Experimental Physics ... ..	One	12s. 6d.
Design ... ..	One	10s.
Architectural Drawing ... ..	One	12s. 6d.
Architecture and Building Construction—12 Lectures ... ..	One	15s.
Phonography ... ..	One	10s.
Practical Geometry and Perspective ... ..	One	10s.
Geodesy and Survey ... ..	One	10s.
Navigation ... ..	Two	21s.
Practical Chemistry—in Laboratory ... ..	One	21s.
Chemistry—50 Lectures ... ..	Two	31s. 6d.
Telegraphy ... ..	One	21s.
Natural Philosophy—10 Lectures ... ..	One	Free.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy ... ..	One	10s.
Theoretical Mechanics ... ..	One	12s. 6d.
Modelling ... ..	Two	10s.
Wood-carving ... ..	Two	10s. 6d.
Political Economy—21 Lectures ... ..	One	Free.
Physiology, Anatomy, and Simple Surgery—20 Lectures ... ..	One	12s. 9d.
Twicing's "Science-made-Easy" Course—10 Lectures ... ..	One	Free.
Photography ... ..	One	21s.
Field Naturalists' Club... ..	One	2s. 6d.

Only half these fees are charged to students who furnish the committee with a satisfactory certificate to the effect that the applicants or their parents are unable to pay full fees. Appended will be found copies of the correspondence between the Engineering Association and the committee of the School of Arts respecting the scale of fees charged, and the action taken in requiring a certificate as to inability to pay full fees from students desiring to obtain instruction at half fees. On pages 11 to 13 of the pamphlet on "Technical Education," presented to the committee by Mr. Dixon, will be found some reasons given for maintaining the existing scale of fees, which will no doubt receive due consideration. As, however, considerable difference of opinion exists on the subject, the committee resolved to refer the matter to the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction to decide whether the present scale of fees shall be maintained or reduced; whether students under a certain age shall be admitted to the classes at a lower scale of fees; and whether the regulation requiring a certificate from those unable to pay full fees shall be enforced. Appendix K.  
See pages 66 and 67.

Although the college premises have 4,532 feet of floor space, and a class-room of 520 feet in the main building is also available for teaching purposes, the great increase in the number of students attending the classes, has already imposed upon the committee the necessity of obtaining temporary accommodation elsewhere, and the old Pitt-street Public School (60 feet by 24 feet, or 1,440 feet area) has been rented at the nominal sum of 16s. per week. Great inconvenience is caused by several of the classes being held in different buildings, but a modelling class could not have been formed without the extra accommodation thus obtained, and the commercial classes before their removal were so overcrowded as to be both inconvenient and unhealthy for teaching purposes. The large number of classes now formed in connection with the college have necessitated more room being obtained, and nearly twelve months ago an application was made for part of the Garden Palace in which to hold classes and store the valuable scientific apparatus belonging to the college. The modelling class already so successfully formed in connection with the college, under Mons. Henri, will it is believed be found of great service to persons employed in several branches of architectural work and in the decoration of pottery. Classes are now also being formed in the branch schoolroom for teaching carving in wood and stone, for the especial benefit of workers in those materials. Although at present a regular Trade School could not well be founded in the Colony, it is suggested that instruction should be provided in those branches of the useful arts not obtainable in the ordinary workroom; and that as there are a number of Government workshops in the city, such as those of the Railway Department, Telegraph Department, Mint, &c., students of the Technical College might, when considered necessary by the teacher, have the privilege of seeing the processes and appliances in these establishments. Branch school room.  
Modelling class. Appendix F.  
Trade Schools.

In order to further Technical Education amongst the industrial classes in England, several of the Livery Companies of London have devoted an annual endowment of nearly £12,000 out of their funds towards the founding of a Technical College and the subsidizing of existing technological institutions. These Trade Guilds represent the following industries, but other companies have since joined in with this educational movement:—The Carpenters', Mercers', Drapers', Fishmongers', Goldsmiths', Salters', Ironmongers', Clothworkers', Cordwainers', Coopers', Plaisterers', Bakers', Dyers', Needlemakers', and Armourers'. The following is a report of the Executive Committee appointed by the City of London Corporation and the Livery Companies, of which Lord Selborne was Chairman, on suggestions for founding this Technical College, prepared at their request and embodied in lengthy reports by Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., The City and Livery Companies of London Technical College.

C.B., F.R.S., G. T. C. Bartley (author of "Schools for the People"), Lieut.-Col. Donnelly, R.E., Capt. Douglas Galton, C.B., F.R.S., Professor T. H. Huxley, F.R.S., and H. T. Wood, Esq., M.A. (Secretary to the London Society of Arts):—"The object which the Livery Companies have in view is the improvement of the technical knowledge of those engaged in the manufactures of this country, whether employed as workmen, managers or foremen, or as principals. It appears to your Executive Committee that, except in some very special instances, such as the introduction of a new industry or the revival of an old one, the Companies should not endeavour to effect this improvement by teaching the workman to be more expert in his handicraft, as, in their judgment, this form of improvement is one which must be derived from greater assiduity in their workshop and from longer practice therein, and they therefore are of opinion that except in special cases it would be unwise to establish any place for teaching the actual carrying out of the different trades—that is to say, a place in the nature of a model manufactory or workshop, or to provide instructors for instance in sawing and planing, and in chipping and filing, but they advise that the direction to be pursued in improving Technical Education should be one which will give to those employed in manufactures the knowledge of the scientific or artistic principles upon which the manufacture may depend. As illustrative of these views, they would refer to two great industries—iron and textile fabrics. With respect to iron, it is believed that it would be unwise to endeavour to improve that manufacture by instructing a puddler how to handle his tools in a superior manner, or the blast furnaceman how to manipulate his furnace; but on the other hand, your Executive Committee think it would be of great utility to give to such men (and especially to managers of ironworks) the scientific instruction which will enable them to know why it is that occasionally, in spite of manual dexterity and in spite of attention, the puddle bar is bad, or the pig-iron is unsaleable, except at a reduced price. The application of the science of chemistry to the manufacture of iron affords this knowledge: Instructed in such application, the iron-master, his foreman, and even his workmen, will know how, when varying fuel, or varying mineral ore fluxes are brought under treatment, to alter that treatment to suit the particular foreign (and commonly noxious) matters which are found accompanying the fuel, the flux, or the ore, and how, notwithstanding the admixtures, to succeed in producing an excellent quality of iron. Similarly, as regards the manufacture of textile fabrics. While in the opinion of your Executive Committee it would be unwise to follow the plan which has been pursued in some places upon the Continent, of endeavouring to give extra dexterity to the operative by establishing model manufactories or workshops, it would be most wise to give the chemical knowledge and artistic instruction which would enable the workers to grapple with differences in the quality of the water, differences in the quality of dyes, and of the materials to be dyed, and would likewise secure the designer from violations of the canons of good taste; and your Executive Committee are glad to say that in the foregoing views they are, without exception, fully supported by the reports of those who have kindly assisted them with their advice." These recommendations of the London Livery Companies' Executive Committee are fully endorsed by the Committee of the Sydney Technical College as being in accordance with their experience in working that institution.

Professor  
Huxley's  
Recommendations.

The following recommendations were made by Professor Huxley respecting the curriculum of the Livery Companies' Technical College:—"I suppose that a complete system of Technical Education will be directed towards the following objects: 1st. The diffusion among artisans and others occupied in trades and manufactures of sound instruction in those kinds of theoretical and practical knowledge which bear upon the different branches of industry, whether manufactures or art. 2nd. Adequate provision for the training and supply of teachers qualified to give such instruction, and for the establishment of schools or isolated classes to which the industrial population may have ready access; and further, for a proper system of examinations whereby the work done in the schools and classes may be tested. 3rd. The organization of arrangements for effecting the apprenticeship of scholars of merit in the branches of industry for which they show aptitude; for enabling such scholars to continue their studies beyond the ordinary school age by means of exhibitions; and for opening to the rest of them a career as teachers or as original workers in applied science. Upon these several topics I submit the following observations:—The theoretical and practical acquirements which are of importance to industry may be grouped under the following heads: I.—The general principles of mathematical and physical science—(a) mathematics; (b) physics (including mechanics and all other branches of natural philosophy); (c) chemistry; (d) biology; (e) mineralogy; (f) geology. A sound knowledge of elementary mathematics and the principles of physics and chemistry are absolutely indispensable for the intelligent practice of many branches of industry. The general principles of animal and vegetable physiology are needful for the agriculturalist; mineralogy and geology are of still more importance to the miners. II.—Special branches of applied science, such as—(a) surveying; (b) applied mechanics and machine construction; (c) telegraphy; (d) metallurgy; (e) dyeing; (f) the theory of various chemical manufactures; (g) agricultural chemistry; (h) the theory of breeding, and the hygiene of domestic animals. III.—Skill in the employment of the hands and eye—(a) the use of tools; (b) mechanical drawing; (c) freehand and decorative drawings and colouring, with pattern drawing; (d) modelling and carving. IV.—Means of learning from foreign nations—ability to read French or German, or both. V.—Bookkeeping. It appears to me that if every person who is engaged in an industry had access to instruction in the scientific principles on which that industry is based, in the mode of applying these principles to practice, in the language of those people who know as much about the matter as we do ourselves, and, lastly, in the art of keeping accounts, Technical Education would have done all that can be required of it." A comparison of the curriculum of the Sydney Technical College with that thus suggested by Professor Huxley will show that its programme already includes most of the subjects in which he recommends instruction should be given at such an educational institution.

College Calendar.  
Appendix G.

Technological  
Conference.

There are about 100 Mechanics' Institutes scattered throughout the Colony, possessing property estimated to be worth over £100,000, but the returns forwarded from these institutions to the Technological Conference, held under the Presidency of Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., in October last, and the Report of the Inspector of Public Institutions, show that there are few classes in operation at them, although many possess good lecture halls, libraries, reading and class rooms. The following resolutions passed by the delegates from the country Schools of Arts and Trade Societies at the Technological Conference were communicated by a large deputation from it to the Minister of Public Instruction (Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.):—" (1.) That in order to properly develop the resources of New South Wales it is considered desirable that Technical Education should receive greater support in the Colony, and that the instruction imparted in the Technical or Working Men's College, at the Sydney Mechanics' School of

Arts

Arts, be extended to the suburbs of the city, and to the principal country towns, so far as their requirements may demand. (2.) That it is therefore respectfully suggested that the Government should institute a proper system of Technical Education in science and art throughout the Colony, under the direction of competent lecturers and teachers, and that the instruction afforded be principally of a practical character. (3.) That consequent upon the last preceding resolution being carried into effect there should also be evening classes instituted in every populous locality, for affording elementary instruction to young men and youths whose education has been neglected, so that they may be enabled to avail themselves of any course of Technical Instruction provided by the Government." In compliance with a request of Sir John Robertson that the members of the deputation would embody in a more specific form their views as to the best means to be adopted to carry out the objects of the Conference, the following suggestions were submitted for the Minister's consideration:—(1.) That the Government be requested to bring forward next Session a Bill dealing with Technical Education, and thereby supplementing the Public Instruction Act of last Session. (2.) That the Government be requested to put a sum on the Estimates in aid of Technical Schools or Colleges, to be established in connection with Schools of Arts, Mechanics' Institutes, and Public Schools."

That there are so few educational classes in the country Schools of Arts no doubt principally arises from the want of means to pay lecturers and teachers, and the difficulty of obtaining suitable instructors in the inland towns of the Colony. Several deputations from the Committees of the Sydney School of Arts have during the last ten years brought under the notice of the Government the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction in Great Britain, under the Presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, urging the necessity for the formation of science classes and the delivery of popular lectures in all centres of population, in order to further the development of the arts and manufactures in the various districts, and bring to light their hidden natural resources. It is now respectfully suggested that a sum for imparting Technical Education be allowed to country Schools of Arts, as recommended by the Inspector of Public Institutions, equal to the Government subsidy given to their reading rooms and libraries, and not exceeding the annual sum raised by private subscriptions from their members, thus making in future the endowment £1 for every £1 collected by each institution. The expenditure of the allowance for Technical Education should, however, be strictly confined to payments for science and art teaching by means of classes and lectures, and a separate account kept from the other funds of the Mechanics' Institute, according to the present practice of the Technical College. It is further suggested that payments to teachers by the Committees of country Schools of Arts should as far as possible be similar to those of the Technological Commission in Victoria, namely, besides the fees, a capitation allowance given per quarter for every student attending a certain number of evenings during that term. It is also recommended that, as in the neighbouring colony, the fees charged to scholars attending schools of design and science classes should be fixed on as low a scale as possible. Payment by results is not adopted by the Victorian Technological Commission, and although recommended by Professor Liversidge, it is believed by your Committee that it would also be very unsuitable for furthering science and art teaching in this Colony. Professor Huxley (for years an examiner of the London Science and Art Department), in his recent report on Technological Education, says:—"Payment upon certain results inevitably tends towards teaching for such results. That is to say, there is a certain proclivity towards teaching, not to make the taught know, but to enable them to pass an examination, which may be, and often is, quite another matter, especially when the examination is entirely a written one." Mr. H. Trueman Wood, M.A., Secretary of the London Society of Arts, says, on the same subject:—"It would appear that more valuable results may be hoped for from the establishment of special institutions than from any general payments, such as the South Kensington payment on results." It is considered that the best means to commence imparting elementary scientific instruction in the interior of the Colony would be the delivery, by itinerant lecturers, of Twining's "Science-made-Easy" lectures on the elements of chemical physics, mechanical physics, natural history, botany, physiology, &c. The subjects at present prescribed by the Science and Art Department in England would, it is believed, be of too advanced a character to commence with in the country towns of the Colony, especially as, unlike the cities of Great Britain, the local industries are of a miscellaneous character, and comparatively but few persons engaged in them. Lectures on diseases of cattle and horses, sheep and wool, breeding of stock, agricultural chemistry, scientific tillage of the soil, forest conservancy, arboriculture, cultivation of economic plants, preservation of meat and fruit, practical farming, manufacture of wine, dairy management, &c., which have been suggested by the committees of the Mechanics' Institutes in the country districts, would also afford suitable topics for practical lectures in the inland towns. In order to properly develop the great pastoral and agricultural resources of New South Wales, it is also suggested that arrangements should be made in conjunction with the local Mechanics' Institutes and Agricultural Societies for the imparting by them of somewhat similar practical instruction to that given at the Farming Schools in America, England, and Scotland. The combination of these established institutions could be made to afford the industrial instruction needed by farmers and graziers, the local School of Arts furnishing the science teaching, and the Agricultural Societies the encouragement of the practical work. The use of the lecture hall is granted by the Technical College committee to the Horticultural Society of New South Wales for holding monthly shows and reading papers descriptive of the exhibits of flowers and plants, and the same privilege should be given to similar institutions by the committees of country Mechanics' Institutes. Annexed is an account of the working of the Agricultural College at Cirencester, in England, whose curriculum would be worthy of adoption in many districts in this Colony.

The difficulty of obtaining suitable instructors and examiners would at present debar the adoption of the South Kensington system by the Mechanics' Institutes in the interior, but the examinations at the Technical College in Sydney could be conducted on the principles laid down by the London Science and Art Department, and thus prepare for the extension of that system hereafter to the country institutions. Similar technological examinations to those conducted by the London Society of Arts, and recently transferred to the Livery Companies Technical College, might also be instituted with advantage at the central institution in Sydney. The following are the subjects in which examinations are now held by the London Livery Companies:—Alkali manufactures, blowpipe analysis (practical), brewing, calico bleaching, dyeing, and printing, carriage building, cloth manufacture, cotton manufacture, electro-metallurgy, gas manufacture, glass manufacture, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, iron manufacture, lace manufacture, oils, colours, and varnishes manufacture, paper manufacture, photography, pottery and porcelain, printing, silk manufacture, steel manufacture, sugar manufacture, tanning leather, telegraphy, watchmaking, wool dyeing, fuel, oils (illuminating and lubricating), mine surveying, mechanical preparation and dressing of ores, mechanical engineering, &c.

Applications

Country  
Mechanics'  
Institutes.

Subsidy £1 for  
£1.

Payments by  
results.

Itinerant science  
lecturers.

Agricultural  
teaching.

Appendix II.

Technological  
examinations.



## Schools of Mines.

Applications have been made on behalf of the Mechanics' Institutes of the Colony for the services of lecturers on geology, mineralogy, mining, and chemistry, provided for in the Mining Act, and a promise was obtained from the Minister that the request would receive the favourable consideration of the Government when these lecturers are appointed. Schools of Mines similar to those at Ballarat and Sandhurst, but on a smaller scale, would be of great service to the miners at Newcastle, Lithgow, Inverell, and other mining townships, provided that much of the instruction be imparted to miners in their spare time; and it is suggested that the local Mechanics' Institutes could be well utilized for that purpose. Examinations should also be held as in Victoria, not only in the science subjects taught in the Schools of Mines, but also for certificates as captain of shift, underground manager, engine-driver, general mining manager, telegraphist, &c. Although the Marine Board and Pharmacy Acts require that mates, engineers, and chemists should pass certain examinations, there is no public institution in the city that affords the necessary instruction except the Technical College. Arrangements have been made with the Pharmaceutical Society whereby the classes of a School of Pharmacy are included in the college course, and the use of the hall is given free for the lectures of that society.

## School of Pharmacy.

## Loan of Apparatus.

In order to assist country and suburban Mechanics' Institutes, as far as the resources of the college will permit, the following resolutions were approved by the General Committee of the Sydney School of Arts, respecting the loan of the college apparatus, and as to the payment for the services of the operator:—“(1.) That the College Committee be empowered to entertain applications from country Schools of Arts for the loan of apparatus when not in use, and to lend apparatus belonging to the institution upon a satisfactory guarantee being given for its preservation and for compensation in case of loss or damage, and on undertaking to pay the charges for transmission of such apparatus to and from the institution. (2.) That the College Committee be empowered to entertain applications from country Schools of Arts, for the services of the operator to work the oxy-hydrogen lantern for lantern readings and popular lectures, when his services are not required in the institution; and that the charge for his services be ten shillings and sixpence per diem during his absence from Sydney, exclusive of travelling expenses, which must be paid by the applicants for his services.” At the request of the committees of a number of

## College Lecturers at Country Institutions.

these institutions. These lectures have been delivered to large and appreciative audiences. Popular lantern readings, illustrated with the college apparatus, were also very successfully given, and not only attended by numbers of adults, but also, on subsequent evenings, enjoyed by hundreds of the Public School children of the locality. In order to extend the operations of the college in a working-class neighbourhood, Twining's course of “Science-made-Easy” lectures were delivered free to the artisans of the district in the Sussex-street Mission Schoolroom, by Mr. J. H. Maiden, who had been previously engaged in a similar capacity by Mr. Twining, the London School Board, the London Artisans' Institute, and other bodies. The apparatus, diagrams, and letter-press for each of Mr. Twining's lectures, arranged in separate boxes, are made very suitable for travelling purposes, as each case contains all the appliances required for the delivery of a popular scientific discourse. This educational apparatus obtained a first award at the Sydney International Exhibition, and the enclosed description of it shows its great utility for the work for which it is designed.

## Twining's Lectures.

## Appendix I.

## Secondary Education.

The minute prepared by the late Council of Education on the subject of Technical Education alludes to the want of co-ordination in the secondary educational institutions of the Colony, and suggests the expediency of securing unity of purpose in them. It is therefore highly satisfactory to find that it is the intention of the Government to carry out the recommendations made at the recent Technological Conference, by introducing a measure this Session dealing with these educational establishments, in the same way as has been done with the Primary Schools under the Public Instruction Act. Although considering the character and history of the Sydney School of Arts it was met that the Technical College should be initiated by that institution, yet the future of industrial instruction in the Colony must before long assume such proportions as to entail a greater financial responsibility than should be cast upon any other than a regularly recognized Government institution. It is also certain that a proper relation should exist between the Public Schools and the Technical Schools in continuing the education of the apprentice by evening instruction after entering upon the business of life. It is therefore respectfully suggested that Technical Education should be administered by the Department of Public Instruction in conjunction with primary education, thereby securing a closer connection in the educational institutions of the Colony. Recent statistics, quoted by writers on educational reform, show that the great proportion of prisoners in the goals of America and Europe had not been brought up to any industrial occupation, and the present tendency in numbers of youths in the Colony to despise manual occupations should therefore be deprecated, and the dignity of labour upheld by proper technical education being imparted to the masses. The teaching when practicable of the scientific and artistic principles which lie at the base of each trade would not only evidence the utility of culture to the artisan and allow youths to follow their natural bent by preventing a training only for clerical duties, but also help greatly in securing an intelligent development of the resources of the Colony. The subjects in which elementary science and art teaching should be given in the Primary Schools can be best judged by the Inspectors of the Public Schools, but it is suggested that the programme adopted should be so arranged as to agree with the curriculums of the secondary educational institutions of the Colony. National Scholarships should also be founded, similar to those of the Science and Art Department in England, enabling scholars leaving the Primary and Evening Schools and students at country Mechanics' Institutes to continue their education at the Technical College. The Technical College should also be affiliated with the Sydney University, and bursaries provided to enable youths passing the college curriculum to attend the University course. This proposed system of prizes at our educational institutions would form a great incentive to the Australian youth, as such rewards have done in the mother country, and help considerably the development of the industries of the Colony. Mr. G. C. T. Bartley, author of “Schools for the People” says:—“The effect which the Art Schools of England have had on manufactures, or, in other words, the superior technical education which they have brought about, has been very great, and much of the improvement in art manufactures, in glass, china, carpets, textile fabrics, wall papers, &c., can be traced, partly at least, to their influence.” In accordance with the Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, notifying that the Whitworth Scholarships of £3,000 yearly (being the interest on the £100,000 given by Sir Joseph Whitworth for the encouragement of Mechanical Science) were open for competition to persons resident in New South Wales, it is believed that students can now be prepared at the Technical College in the scientific knowledge

## Scholarships.

## Whitworth Scholarships.

required

required for these exhibitions, especially as a successful English competitor for one of them (Mr. W. H. Warren) is the lecturer on applied mechanics to the college, and he has submitted valuable suggestions towards that object. Scholarships of £50 yearly should be provided for the Northern, Southern, and Western Districts of the Colony, to enable successful students to live in the metropolis, and the classes at the Technical College also be open free to these competitors. As stated in the late Annual Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, it would be advisable when initiating the High Schools provided for in the Public Instruction Act to endeavour to make them useful in imparting technical instruction, and the Technical College and country Mechanics' Institutes might thus be utilised for imparting instruction during the day as well as of an evening. The Bristol Trade School (referred to in the minute of the late Council of Education respecting Technical Education) has recently been taken as a model by the London Trade Guilds, as an institution for imparting art and science instruction to youths who are desirous of obtaining technical training before entering upon the business of life. In order that apprentices living in districts where no evening classes are in operation may have the opportunity of availing themselves of the Technical College classes, it is suggested that suburban station-masters should be empowered to allow them the same privilege on the railway lines as that granted to children going to and coming from the Public Schools.

Besides the Science and Art branches of the Technical College there is a Commercial branch, for imparting the knowledge needed by persons engaged in business operations, with classes for bookkeeping, correspondence, phonography, grammar, arithmetic, writing, French, German, Italian, and Latin. Several of these elementary classes are found to be necessary to enable youths whose primary education has been neglected to undergo the course of instruction in science, with profit to themselves and satisfaction to the teacher. The Evening Schools now being started in the Colony, under the Public Instruction Act, will also prove of great service in supplying this elementary knowledge; and these institutions must further prove excellent feeders for the Technical College, and for the Science and Art classes of the country Mechanics' Institutes. The course of lessons on Practical Cookery given last year by Mrs. Macpherson at the Technical College was very successful, and attended by a large number of lady students; and it is believed that similar instruction should be given at the Mechanics' Institutes in the principal inland towns, not only for adults, but also for the senior girls in the primary schools. The theatre at the Sydney School of Arts is now let for concerts and other entertainments, and produces a revenue of about £1,000 yearly, which is expended in the purchase of books and periodicals for the library and reading room of the institution. It is however considered that this large hall could be better utilised by the Technical College, in giving popular science lectures and readings, illustrated by the valuable apparatus belonging to that institution. These lectures could not only be utilised for artisans and apprentices, but by arrangement with the head masters of Public Schools of the metropolis the senior scholars should also be admitted in accordance with the plan adopted at the Sandhurst School of Mines. It is therefore suggested that the Hall of the School of Arts be leased by the Government for the purposes of the college, as proposed at the recent interview with Sir John Robertson, at a rental of (say) £1,000 yearly. It is also believed that the premises of the Technical College could be utilised as a Science and Art Training School, in order that the country institutions may have competent instructors trained for their classes. Its scientific branch might be placed under one of the Professors of Applied Science, such as the Lecturer on Chemistry, who would be required to give practical instruction to teachers, both during the day and of an evening. The laboratory of the college could also be better utilised for the manufacturers of the Colony, and others desirous of obtaining a knowledge of and experimenting upon the materials used in the several processes of their work. It is stated as the experience of the Professors at the Melbourne Technical Laboratory, that "most persons attending come with the intention of solving some special technical problem, and have neither the time necessary nor the desire to study theoretical science." The art branch, it is recommended, should consist of a School of Design, under the direction of one of the instructors, who would be required not only to supervise the drawing, modelling, and carving classes, but also to prepare students as teachers for the country and suburban Schools of Arts. Advantage could also be taken by the Department of Public Instruction of the present teaching staff and models, by forming classes during the day for the instruction of teachers in science and art. For example, under this arrangement, the teachers and pupil teachers of the metropolitan and country schools could avail themselves of the advantages of instruction in the Technical College, by joining special classes at convenient times and using the chemical laboratory, South Kensington casts, and the scientific apparatus belonging to the college, to prepare them for imparting elementary lessons to their scholars.

Technical education has many phases, which are divisible into several distinct branches, such as the higher forms of instruction required by the professional man, which belongs properly to a University—the teaching of the elements of popular science, which should be taught in the Primary School—the encouragement of the higher branches of art, such as painting in oil and water colours, which should be given in connection with the Art Gallery—the collecting of raw materials and manufactured articles, which lies within the province of a Technological Museum—and the imparting of special branches of knowledge to artisans and apprentices, by classes and lectures, which can be best taught at and properly belongs to the Technical or Working Men's College and the Mechanics' Schools of Arts of the Colony, without encroaching in any way on the functions of other institutions. The difference between the technical training required for "the professional man, the scientific chemist, the engineer, and the architect," as compared with that which it is desirable should be imparted to "the artisan, the engine-driver, and the foreman of a workshop," has been pointed out by Professor Liversidge in his valuable report upon the Technical Institutions of other countries; and his recommendations "that the Sydney University should be so extended as to include courses in engineering, mining, agriculture, forestry, surveying, and architecture," for the instruction of professional men are, it is believed, worthy of adoption by the Senate, and would greatly increase the usefulness of that institution. Many of Professor Liversidge's recommendations for evening classes for imparting technical and scientific instruction were, however, already anticipated by the instruction given at the Technical College long before his report was published, and the correctness of his remark "that the teacher should not be dependent upon either the fees or a fixed sum alone" is borne out by actual experience. As the endowment to the Technical College is so small, in comparison to the large number of students to be taught, it has been found impossible to guarantee to the teachers the fixed salary suggested by Professor Liversidge, and therefore only the fees from the students have been paid to them. There are about thirty lecturers and teachers on the staff of the Technical College, who are imparting

imparting instruction in a variety of subjects, and the necessary payments for apparatus, salaries, lighting, advertising, printing, &c., have to be defrayed out of the small Government endowment, as there are no funds available from any other source, and as yet no bequests have been given for the purpose. Professor Liversidge's recommendation, however, that special classes be organized at the University by its staff for instructing Public School teachers to carry out the practical branches of Technical Education, and that a limited number of them be selected annually to attend these lectures in order to prepare them as instructors of artisans, would, it is believed, in the light of actual experience, not be found of the most satisfactory character. If the science and art teaching at the Technical College, as well as that in evening classes at country Mechanics' Institutes, is only to be of a general and elementary nature, an intelligent schoolmaster could doubtless be trained to give it; but practical experience of the knowledge which is of most value to the mason, carpenter, engine-fitter, turner, boat-builder, and other trades most practised in the Colony must lead to the conviction that these operatives should be taught by educated practical men from their own trades, who have shown that they are superior in attainments to their fellow workmen, and thus trained in a special way as instructors. The teaching of the ordinary schoolmaster is of too abstract and general a nature to efficiently compare for practical results with that imparted by a superior instructor of the same trade as the pupil to be taught, as the tradesman will take care not to encumber the students with subjects not absolutely required in his business. By teaching of a practical kind is here meant that education which the mechanic or tradesman can immediately put to use; and without undervaluing thorough theoretical teaching in its proper place, that scientific instruction is of the most use which renders the workman of more value to himself, to his employer, and to the community at large. As there are great differences between the customs and requirements of the trades and manufactures of the Colony and similar trades as carried out in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, persons who have practical experience in the management and working of Colonial industries should be better qualified to direct instruction for the improvement of the artisans engaged in them (at any rate in some branches) than those who, having devoted themselves solely to literary work, derive their knowledge of Technical Education from what is done where the conditions are quite different to those existing in the Colony. It may do a carpenter no harm to teach him pure mathematics, but it will be of much greater advantage to him to be instructed in practical geometry and the elements of strength in framed structures; the theory and practice of forming mortices, tenons, trusses, the proper angle for the cutting edge of his tools, &c., such practical knowledge would cost less and give more solid results than the study of the higher branches of mathematics. Mr. J. Scott Russell, the celebrated engineer, in his well-known work on "Systematic Technical Education," says:—"For a mere philosopher and for a practical mechanic the science of physics must be taught in quite a different way; certain elementary principles are, no doubt, the same for all men and for all circumstances, but that is only the purest and most abstract science. To the man of science, the science itself is the end and aim. To the technical man, science is the mere tool and instrument, and what he wants to know is not the mere science only, but the means of shaping it to his end and the best way of using it, so as to achieve his purpose" (page 285.) At another place in the same work Mr. Russell says:—"Give men the benefit of a sound practical acquaintance with just as much science as they require, without any avoidable technicalities or any time unnecessarily bestowed on those ever-changing theories and forms of nomenclature which confuse the most practised memories."

The Executive Committee of the London Trade Guilds, in their report to those companies, made the following recommendations on this subject:—"With regard to the trade schools, foremen, workmen, apprentices, and others who could show that they had already received sufficient elementary instruction in the principles of science and art to follow the teaching in those schools, should be taught the application of science and art to particular trades, by teachers having a competent knowledge of the actual practice of those trades, as well as the scientific and artistic principles to be applied to them." Mr. Thomas Twining, in his valuable work on "Technical Training," says of some kinds of scientific instruction given in England:—"The teaching has been too technical in the sense of addressing technical phraseology to unaccustomed ears, and not sufficiently technical in the sense of supplying the necessary link between theoretical knowledge and its practical applications. In some cases the instruction, guided by a special professor, has gone the way that suited him, rather than the way that suited the wants of general or local industry."

Without in any way discouraging instruction to mechanics and other operatives in the higher branches of learning, and believing that in due course, as Technical Education is more developed in the Colony, this kind of teaching must be provided, it yet appears that the system hitherto adopted in connection with the Technical College is well adapted for the requirements of colonial workmen for some time to come. Professor Liversidge says:—"It would be absurd to form special schools for mining, agriculture, engineering, architecture, or similar courses at the evening classes of Mechanics' Institutes, and that such classes should not be too ambitious." The latter statement may be admitted as a truism, but the extent to which the conductors of such classes should carry their work without being ambitious depends entirely on the capacity of the students and the ability of the teacher. As a matter of fact such classes have been conducted in this institution, and in the opinion of those most qualified to judge (that is, men who have afterwards seen the students at their actual daily work) have produced substantial results. Classes for mechanical drawing were first formed in the institution by Mr. Norman Selfe, M.I.C.E., several years ago, and among those who have attended them were persons now having important positions in the Government service in this and other colonies. Similar classes have since been conducted by gentlemen holding the offices of Superintendent Engineer of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Works, Mort's Engineering Company's Works, and by several of the Presidents of the Engineering Association—all practical men. The architectural drawing class, formerly under the direction of Mr. Sapsford, now City Architect, Mr. Alexander Elphinstone, jun., Mr. J. Kirkpatrick, and other professional gentlemen, is now conducted by Mr. Cyril Blacket, A.R.I.B.A., who is also delivering a course of lectures on architecture and building construction. The applied mechanics class, formerly taught by Mr. W. H. Humphreys, C.E., late President of the Engineering Association, is now under the guidance of Mr. W. H. Warren, Associate M.I.C.E., a successful Whitworth scholar. The frechand drawing and design classes are conducted by Mr. Thomas Phillips, late a National Scholar at the South Kensington School of Art, who during the last year has been training a large number of students in the system of instruction approved by the Committee of the Council of Education in England. Mr. Phillips was employed as a practical designer in London, and brought to the Colony strong recommendations from Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen (Director of the South  
Kensington

Suitable Instructors for Colonial artisans.

Mechanical Classes.

Architecture and building construction.

Applied mechanics and steam engine. School of Design.

Kensington Museum), certifying as to his ability and knowledge of the system adopted in that institution. Mr. E. Combes, C.M.G., M.P., who—in addition to his other valuable services to the Technical College—recently examined the classes of the School of Design, congratulated the Committee on having inaugurated and developed in the Colony this admirable system of art instruction. The modelling class, under the direction of Mons. L. F. Henri, is also of great practical value to many workmen in the community. The chemical laboratory was placed under the care of Mr. Dixon, F.C.S., F.I.C., who undertook to furnish it with apparatus, supply re-agents, fuel, gas, and any assistance required. The number of students attending the college laboratory has already averaged more than those entering many similar institutions elsewhere, and one of its students recently obtained a first place and a gold medal in chemistry at a leading European University. Mr. Dixon has also made good use of the laboratory in original research since his appointment as chemistry lecturer, as he has contributed to the Royal Society valuable papers on the inorganic constituents of the coals of New South Wales, and on the chemical composition of salt bushes and other native fodder-plants. For several years Mr. Dixon has analysed for the Department of Mines a large number of minerals found in the Colony, and prepared an exhaustive report on the coals of Australasia, compared with those of other countries with which they have to compete. At the late Sydney International Exhibition Mr. Dixon acted as chairman of the committee for judging minerals, &c., and devoted a considerable amount of time to that work.

Since the formation of the Technical College many courses of lectures have been and are now being delivered in connection with it, amongst which may be mentioned those on chemistry (50 lectures), geography (10 lectures), applied mechanics and steam engine (2 courses—70 lectures), natural philosophy (10 lectures), English literature (12 lectures), political economy (20 lectures), cookery (12 lectures), architecture and building construction (24 lectures), materia medica and pharmacy (weekly), physiology (12 lectures), anatomy and simple surgery (20 lectures), and photography (12 lectures). During the holding of the Sydney International Exhibition a course of Exhibition Lectures was delivered in the College Hall by representatives from the various countries exhibiting, many of which were interesting descriptions of the articles shown in the Garden Palace. Courses of Popular Science Lectures have also been delivered during the winter months, several of which were attended by between 500 and 600 persons, who were admitted to them free of charge. Special courses of class lectures on domestic economy were delivered, and practical lessons on the cutting out and making of clothes given by lady teachers, for the benefit of those needing such instruction. A Naturalists' Field Club has been formed in connection with the college, and its members have had several excursions to interesting spots near Sydney, with descriptive papers afterwards read at its meetings.

The success attending the instruction at the Technical College is recently evidenced by the drawing classes winning the School of Design Certificate, equal to a gold medal, for the best collection of drawings at the Melbourne International Exhibition, and by two of its late students obtaining honors at the Edinburgh University.

The following is a return of the students attending the classes since the formation of the Technical College:—

RETURN of the number of Students who entered Courses of Study at the Technical or Working Men's College during each quarter, from 1st January, 1878, to 30th June, 1881.

Year.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
1878 .....	140	152	173	130	595
1879 .....	137	140	282	149	703
1880 .....	179	282	293	293	1,047
1881 .....	389	378	.....	.....	767
	845	952	748	572	3,112

The numbers now attending the classes would, it is conceived, warrant more accommodation being provided for the college, and a larger annual endowment granted it by the Government. One object of this report is to point out that the buildings occupied by the college are insufficient for its present requirements; and therefore that good reasons exist for obtaining more ground and the means of erecting additional class rooms. The accompanying plans of the present college buildings and adjoining premises show that the increased accommodation can be secured at a moderate cost, in proportion to the educational work which may be accomplished through its instrumentality. It will be observed from Appendix B that the ground on which the buildings are erected is held under three separate leases, and as one of these is only during the tenure of two lives only the small lecture hall has been erected upon it. The Committee now deem it desirable that this leased land should be acquired as a freehold, and would therefore recommend that it be resumed for the educational purposes of the college. A great increase of accommodation is not at present sought for, as it is probable that the greatest efficiency will be reached with a moderate sized institution; but the committee respectfully suggest that the Government should take steps to also resume the land cross-lined on Appendix A, with a frontage to George-street of about 28 feet, and an allotment with a small store upon it, adjoining the present College Hall. As these pieces of land are next to the present college premises they can easily be connected with the School of Arts, without interfering with its existing buildings, and if obtained will afford the accommodation now needed for the students, and give an entrance from George-street, without interfering with the present right-of-way, which is usually blocked up by drays belonging to the adjoining proprietors. There are no valuable buildings upon the ground proposed to be resumed, and the desired frontage to George-street is not large. The whole of these premises, as shown on the plans, could now be well utilised for the purposes of imparting Technical Education in several of its most important branches. On Appendix A, fig. 1 shows the land adjoining the institution it is desired to obtain for the college; fig. 2 an arrangement of additional class and lecture rooms; and fig. 3 the first floor plan of the buildings on fig. 2. By adopting the foregoing suggestions, the large room occupied by the Central Boot Company would afford, at very little outlay, space for two class-rooms, each 50 ft. x 20 ft., lighted from the roof, and a corridor from George-street.

On

On Appendix A are also shown, adjoining the College Hall, two large class or lecture rooms desirable to be obtained, having over them one large room suitable for the drawing classes, about 56 feet x 30 feet. When the site of the College Hall is secured on a better tenure it is proposed to raise the roof and erect a gallery around its three sides, as this arrangement would afford room for storing a large quantity of apparatus, and enable a proper optical chamber to be constructed for the oxy-hydrogen lanterns; at the same time the sitting accommodation for the audience would be greatly increased. The extra rooms shown correspond very closely with the requirements stated in the suggestions addressed to the Committee by Mr. Dixon, the chemical professor of the college. It is thought unnecessary to enter further into the minor details of the proposed arrangements for securing additional accommodation for the college, but it would be desirable, in the event of such an extension of its operations being approved of by the Minister, to provide for motive power, such as a gas-engine, to be applied for artificial ventilation, and to drive a dynamo-electric machine, machine tools, and the apparatus required in a physical laboratory.

Apparatus.  
Appendix I.

Appended is an inventory of the teaching appliances of the college. Through the liberality of the Government a large portion of this apparatus was selected from the various Courts at the late Sydney International Exhibition, and is therefore admirably adapted for imparting instruction. Much of the apparatus previously owned by the School of Arts has been damaged, and is now of too antiquated a type, except, perhaps, for helping to illustrate the recent great progress made by inventors of machinery and teaching appliances. The college has not, however, proper sets of appliances for illustrating pneumatics, heat, sound, and light, but it is hoped that the committee will be enabled shortly to obtain them, as classes are about to be formed for studying these subjects. Professor Huxley states that a Technical College should have a small operator's workshop attached to it, with lathe and other machines for making and repairing scientific apparatus; and the appliances in the operator's room could also be used in teaching students the theory of abrasion and that underlying cutting tools, &c. The apparatus for teaching purposes now in the possession of the college may be classified as under:—

- I. Casts, models, copies, art works, modelling stands, &c., for School of Design.
- II. Chemical laboratory fittings, furnaces, &c.
- III. Physics, natural philosophy, &c., apparatus.
- IV. Mechanical, engineering, and architectural models.
- V. Lanterns and accessories, optical appliances, &c.
- VI. Anatomical models, physiological preparations, &c.
- VII. Mineralogical specimens, fossils, &c.
- VIII. Maps, diagrams, and general accessories for classes and lectures.
- IX. Specimens of manufactured goods and raw material, consisting of art pottery, examples of wood-carving, samples of wool, silver, &c.

An organized  
national system  
of education.

Mr. Thomas Twining, one of the best authorities on Technical Education, in his "Science for the People: a Memorandum on various means for propagating scientific and practical knowledge among the working classes, and for thus promoting their physical, technical, and social improvement," addressed to Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts, in 1870, makes the following remarks, which are now as applicable to the secondary educational institutions of this Colony as they were ten years ago to those of Great Britain:—"A national scheme of education, founded on data supplied from all parts by all parties, and elaborated by the collective wisdom of our ablest economists, would show what institutions of various kinds and degrees are required for securing our industrial progress in all its departments, and how they should be organized and conducted from an overlooking centre in order to requite with success the exertions or pecuniary aid of their originators and promoters. Thus, existing institutions would be gradually induced to purge themselves of incongruities, profiting as well as the new ones by the prescriptions of authoritative experience, and all would fall by degrees into the regular rank of a definite educational hierarchy."

Necessity for  
Technical Edu-  
cation.

In the preface to a work recently issued by the "City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education," dated May of the present year, its Council remarks:—"There can be no doubt that England is awakening none too soon to the importance of educating, with special reference to their future careers, those who are to be engaged in industrial operations. In every walk in life it may be assumed that the success of the individual depends quite as much on the character and extent of his special technical training as on his earlier and more general education. In certain professions this truth has been long since recognized; in others it has only now begun to be understood; but it is admitted on all sides that the future development of the trade and commerce of this country will greatly depend on the success of the efforts that are being made to provide efficient Technical Schools and Colleges in which primary and secondary education may be adequately supplemented. Both here and abroad it is generally felt that the old apprenticeship system is no longer sufficient to make operatives fully conversant with the 'mysteries' of their craft. The introduction of machinery into nearly every branch of industry has greatly changed the character of the relationship between the master and his apprentice; and the application of science to industrial operations has, in not a few cases, transferred from the foreman or works' manager to the practical science teacher the key to those mysteries, and has rendered necessary for workmen of every grade a different kind of training from that which was considered sufficient not many years ago."

Teaching  
required by  
artisans.  
Appendix V.

Regularly equipped Trade Schools could not be formed without great expense to the Colony, but technical classes for giving practical instruction to masons, bricklayers, turners, tailors, pattern makers, moulders, printers, and other workmen, similar to those on the curriculums of the London Artisans' Institute and the South London Working Men's College, would be of great service to apprentices and operatives in a new Colony. The Council of the City and Livery Companies Institute of London have recently resolved to subsidize a number of institutions giving practical instruction to those engaged in many important industries in the mother country.

Weaving Schools  
Appendix U.

The samples of woollens and tweeds shown at the Sydney International Exhibition prove that excellent articles from Australian fleeces can now be manufactured in the colonies, but, in order to progress with the times, technical classes for weavers, dyers, and designers are needed in the neighbourhood of factories, similar to those in the appended description of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute, and other weavers' schools recently founded or largely subsidized by the Clothmakers' Company, and other bodies in the United Kingdom.

As the Sydney Technical College now numbers its students by hundreds, it is evident that its formation has supplied a great want in the community, and the results from the classes prove that good work has been already done both by the lecturers and scholars. In view of the foregoing considerations, the committee therefore respectfully submit the following recommendations for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, with the view of ensuring the permanence of the Working Men's College, and extending Technical Education by means of the other Mechanics' Institutes of the Colony:—

Recommendations.

- I. That, in order to secure unity and co-ordination in the Educational Institutions of the Colony, it is recommended that Technical Education be administered in connection with the teaching provided for by the "Public Instruction Act of 1880."
- II. That, as the requirements of the Technical College are constantly increasing and necessitate an assured subsidy, an annual grant of not less than £2,500 should be provided for the present by Act of Parliament—in the same way as the endowment to the Sydney University—towards payment of lecturers, teachers, and other expenses, in imparting scientific instruction at the Working Men's College.
- III. That in future the country Mechanics' Institutes should be subsidized £1 for every £1 subscribed, on condition that not less than one-half the amount so granted be expended on evening science and art classes and popular lectures of an educational character.
- IV. That the Technical College and country Mechanics' Institutes should be utilized for educational classes during the daytime when considered desirable, and that the services of any lecturers and teachers now employed of an evening be availed of for giving such instruction.
- V. That, in order that students living in localities in which there are no evening science and art classes may have an opportunity of availing themselves of the advantages of the Technical College, suburban station-masters should be empowered to allow them the same privilege of travelling free to the city as already granted to children going to and coming from the Public Schools.
- VI. That, in order to meet the growing requirements of the Technical College, additional accommodation should be provided, by resuming the land and buildings shown on the plans marked Appendices C and D.
- VII. That the theatre or large hall of the Sydney School of Arts be leased by the Government, at the rate of £1,000 per annum, for the purpose of delivering courses of Popular Science Lectures of an evening, illustrated with the valuable apparatus belonging to the Technical College, and so that the senior scholars attending the Public Schools and the working classes may be admitted free of charge.

The following is a balance sheet of the Technical College for the last half-year. An estimate of the probable expenditure for the present half-year and for 1882 is submitted for the approval of the Minister of Public Instruction:—

THE Treasurer in account current with the Technical or Working Men's College in connection with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, from 1st January to 30th June, 1881.

CR.				DR.			
1881.	£	s.	d.	1881.	£	s.	d.
To balance in bank, 31st December, 1880 ... ..	622	5	1	By sundry creditors, to 31st December, 1880 ... ..	241	8	3
„ cash, 31st December, 1880 ... ..	1	10	0	„ fees paid to teachers ... ..	377	15	1
			623 15 1	„ apparatus account ... ..	224	8	11
„ Government aid towards expenses to 30th June, 1881 ... ..			650 0 0	„ fittings, furniture, &c. ... ..	227	3	3
„ class fees to 30th June, 1881 ... ..			377 15 1	„ advertising and printing ... ..	115	5	9
„ receipts from lectures ... ..			30 9 6	„ lecture expenses ... ..	88	12	0
„ sundry creditors ... ..			273 4 0	„ lighting ... ..	18	5	4
				„ stationery ... ..	5	1	2
				„ salaries ... ..	122	6	8
				„ petty expenses ... ..	17	2	0
				„ repairs ... ..	1	17	6
				„ prizes ... ..	13	17	9
				„ library ... ..	7	6	6
				„ allowance to teachers ... ..	94	17	6
				„ rates ... ..	19	0	0
				„ rent ... ..	65	10	0
				„ interest on portion of mortgage ... ..	51	4	0
							1,071 18 5
				„ balance in Bank of New South Wales on 30th June, 1881 ... ..	466	17	9
				„ less cheques drawn, 7th July (charged above) ... ..	202	15	10
							264 1 11
			£1,955 3 8				£1,955 3 8
				Bank balance, as above ... ..	264	1	11
				Liabilities, as per contra ... ..	273	4	0
				Available balance ... ..			Nil.

11th July, 1881.

F. J. THOMAS,  
Honorary Treasurer.

ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE of Probable Expenditure on account of the Technical College, in connection with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1881, and for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

	Half-Year ending 31st December, 1881.	Year ending 31st December, 1882.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Apparatus .....	250 0 0	500 0 0
Fittings, furniture, &c. ....	100 0 0	200 0 0
Advertising and printing .....	120 0 0	300 0 0
Lecture expenses .....	100 0 0	200 0 0
Lighting .....	20 0 0	50 0 0
Stationery .....	15 0 0	30 0 0
Salaries .....	150 0 0	300 0 0
Petty expenses .....	10 0 0	20 0 0
Repairs .....	10 0 0	20 0 0
Prizes .....	20 0 0	50 0 0
Library .....	20 0 0	60 0 0
Allowance to teachers .....	50 0 0	500 0 0
Municipal rates and taxes .....	19 0 0	38 0 0
Rent of leasehold and other premises .....	65 0 0	130 0 0
Interest on proportion of mortgage on School of Arts buildings .....	51 0 0	102 0 0
	£1,000 0 0	£2,500 0 0

RETURN of the Number of Students entered for each Course at the Technical or Working Men's College at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts during the Year 1878.

Class.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
French (Ladies) .....	28	19	17	20	74
Grammar .....	3	4	7	1	15
Elocution .....	7	4	5	1	17
Writing and Arithmetic .....	41	49	69	47	206
Architectural Drawing .....	15	10	8	.....	23
Mathematics .....	13	6	7	.....	26
Chemistry .....	19	12	6	14	51
Shorthand .....	5	10	9	9	33
Civil Service Examination .....	2	8	9	4	23
Ladies' Drawing .....	4	10	14	12	40
Survey .....	.....	.....	8	7	15
Mechanical Drawing .....	13	20	14	15	62
Total .....	140	152	173	130	595

RETURN showing the Number of Students entered for each Course at the Technical or Working Men's College during the Year 1879.

Class.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Practical Chemistry .....	9	11	10	18	48
Civil Service Examination .....	7	9	5	3	24
Ladies' Drawing .....	16	14	15	11	56
Architectural Drawing .....	3	5	13	14	35
Freehand Drawing .....	.....	.....	39	.....	39
Mechanical Drawing .....	14	16	19	14	63
Elocution .....	3	2	4	5	14
English Literature .....	.....	.....	29	.....	29
French .....	20	14	15	18	67
Latin .....	12	8	8	.....	28
Mathematics .....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
Mechanics and Steam-engine .....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Photography .....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
Reading and Grammar .....	2	6	6	5	19
Shorthand .....	8	4	9	9	30
Geodesy and Survey .....	11	10	13	11	45
Writing and Arithmetic .....	32	41	39	37	149
Total .....	137	140	282	145	703

RETURN of the Number of Students entered for each Course at the Technical or Working Men's College during the Year 1880.

Class.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Shorthand .....	9	9	10	16	44
Chemistry .....	7	30	15	6	58
Architectural Drawing .....	18	16	23	21	78
Freehand Drawing .....	31	31	42	45	149
Telegraphy .....	4	5	4	6	19
Elocution .....	14	10	15	10	49
English Grammar .....	9	10	18	17	54
Latin .....	12	5	8	10	35
Writing and Arithmetic .....	42	54	82	80	264
French .....	12	21	32	34	99
Mechanical Drawing .....	9	13	9	15	46
Ladies' Drawing .....	7	11	6	12	36
German .....	5	5	4	5	19
Geodesy .....	.....	12	7	2	21
Applied Mechanics .....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Physiology .....	.....	35	.....	.....	35
Domestic Economy .....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Mathematics .....	.....	4	9	6	19
Natural Philosophy .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Design .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Italian .....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Total .....	179	282	293	293	1,047

Number of Ladies who attended Course of Lectures on Cookery..... 151.

RETURN showing the Number of Students entered for each Course at the Technical or Working Men's College during the half-year ended 30th June, 1881.

Class.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	Total.	Class.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	Total.
Shorthand.....	24	21	45	Ladies' Drawing .....	14	15	29
Practical Chemistry.....	12	16	28	German .....	11	8	19
Architectural Drawing .....	25	31	56	Mathematics .....	13	9	22
Freehand Drawing .....	52	43	95	Physiology, Anatomy, & Simple Surgery .....	11*	1*	12*
Freehand Drawing (Afternoon).....	5	4	9	Italian .....	.....	4	4
Design .....	11	8	19	Modelling .....	.....	18	18
Telegraphy .....	7	7	14	Greek .....	.....	8	8
Elocution .....	15	11	26	Pharmacy and Materia Medica .....	.....	5*	5*
English Grammar .....	15	7	22	Geodesy and Survey .....	.....	3	3
Latin .....	12	15	27	Architecture .....	.....	10*	10*
Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping .....	115	91	206				
French .....	34	36	70				
Mechanical Drawing .....	13	7	20	Total .....	389	378	767

\* Only Students who entered for the full course of lectures are here reckoned, the large number of persons paying the single admission fee to each lecture not being taken into account.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT.

Appendix.

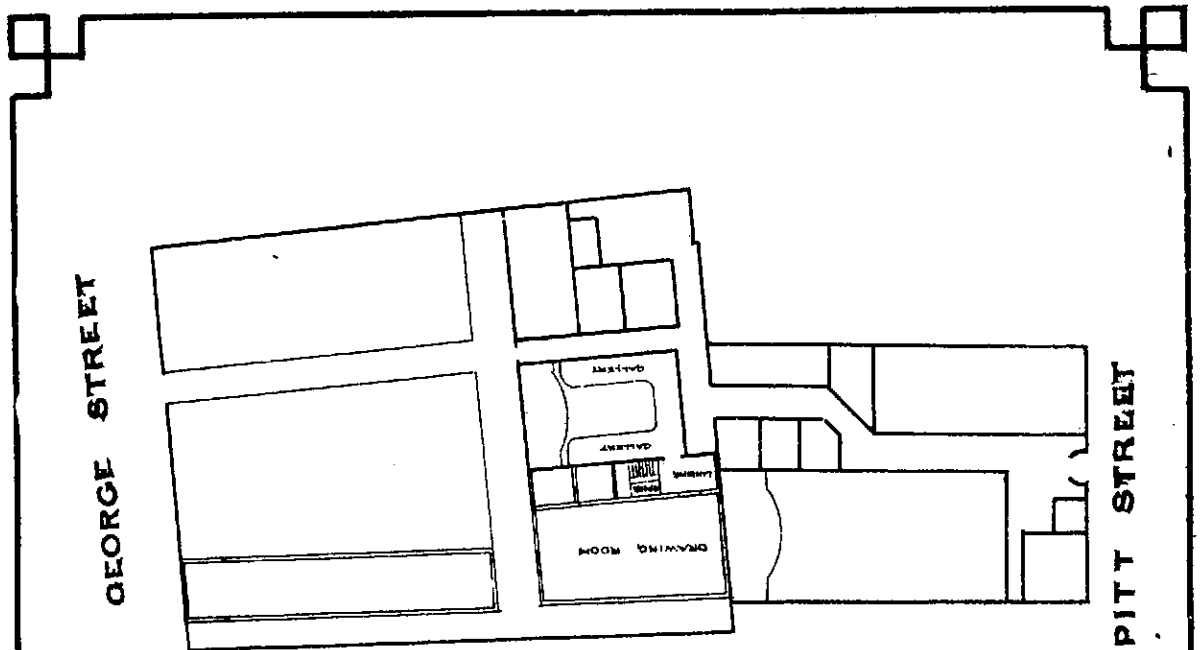
[Printed with report.]

- A—Plan showing suggested extension of Technical College Buildings.  
 B—Plan showing departments of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts at several stages of its history.  
 C—Plan showing the present premises of the School of Arts and the new buildings erected for the Technical College.  
 D—Sketches of the original School of Arts and its present buildings.  
 E—Table of comparative statistics of the School of Arts from 1833 to 1881.  
 F—Sketch of Modelling Class in branch schoolroom.
- [Copies enclosed.]
- G—Technical College Calendar for 1881.  
 H—Description of Agricultural College at Cirencester.  
 I—Description of Twining's course of "Science-made-Easy" Lectures.  
 K—Correspondence with Engineering Association respecting fees charged to students.  
 L—List of the apparatus and appliances belonging to the Technical College.  
 M—Report of the meeting at which the Technical College was founded.  
 N—Previous published correspondence between the Government and the School of Arts Committee respecting Technical Education.  
 O—Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts Incorporation Act and By-laws made thereunder.  
 P—Paper by Professor Dixon, F.C.S., on Technical Education.  
 Q—Paper by Mr. John Plummer on Technical Education.  
 R—Paper read before Intercolonial Trades Union Congress of Australia respecting Technical Education, by Mr. Edward Dowling.  
 S—Report of the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts for 1880.  
 T—Balance sheets of Technical College for 1879.  
 U—Description of the Weaving Classes at the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute and Trade School.  
 V—Courses of study in the Practical Classes at the London Artisans' Institute.  
 W—Constitution and calendar of the Ballarat School of Mines.  
 X—List of classes and examinations at the Sandhurst School of Mines.  
 Y—Regulations of the Technological Commission of Victoria respecting Schools of Design.  
 Z—Suggestions for promoting Agricultural Education in New South Wales.

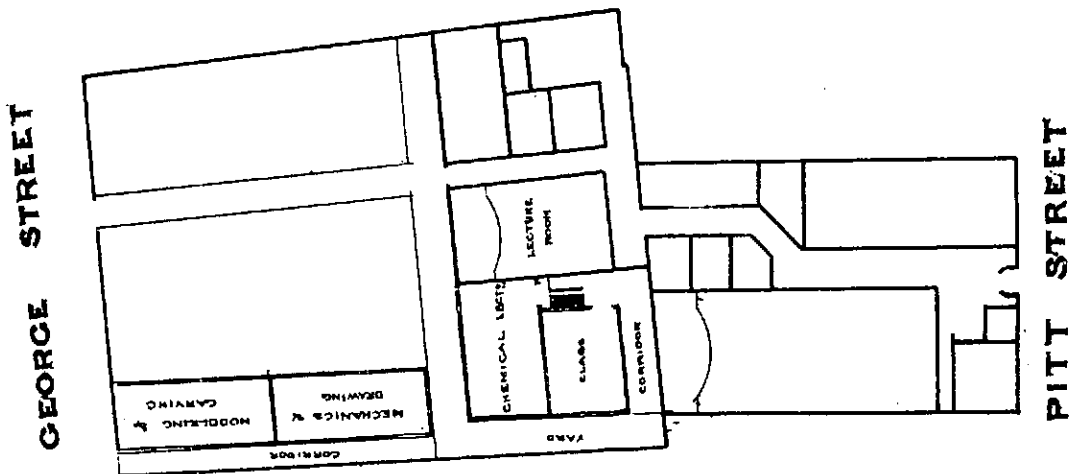




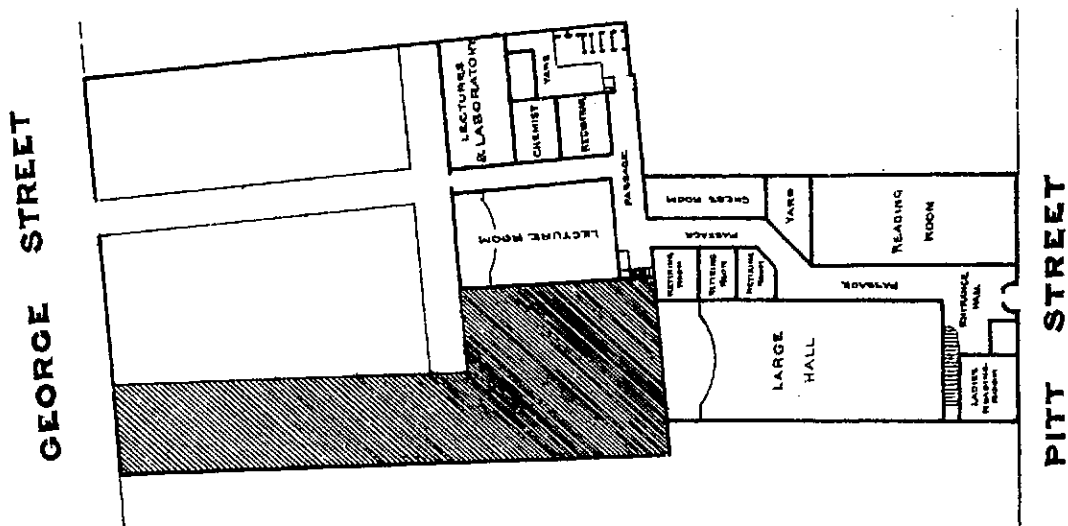
# APPENDIX A



**Sydney Mechanics School of Arts**  
**PLAN TO ACCOMPANY STATISTICAL REPORT**  
**SHOWING PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTION**



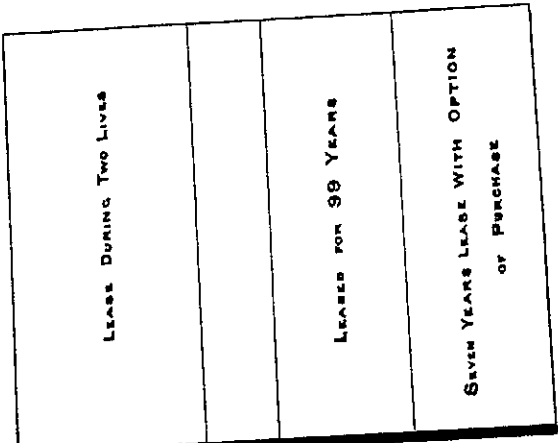
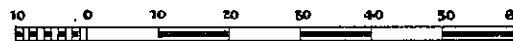
**PLAN SHOWING SUGGESTED**  
**EXTENSION OF COLLEGE**



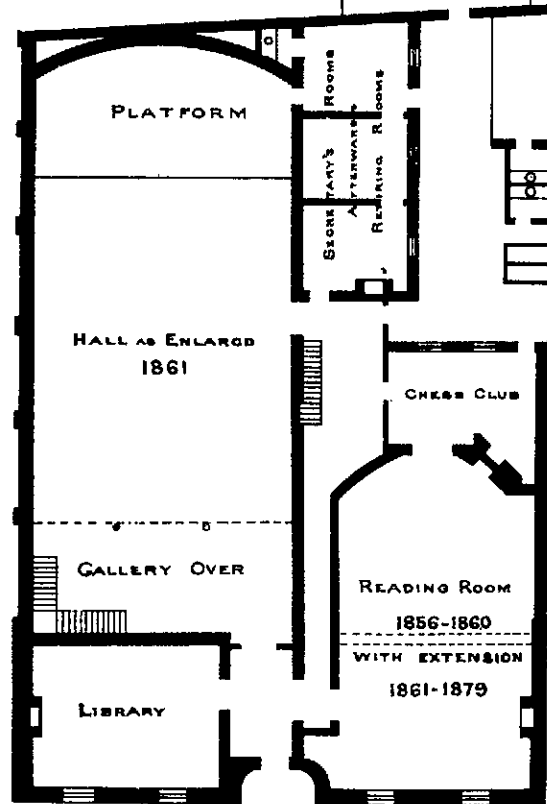
Sydney Mechanics School of Arts  
 PLAN TO ACCOMPANY STATISTICAL REPORT  
 SHOWING PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTION.

APPENDIX B

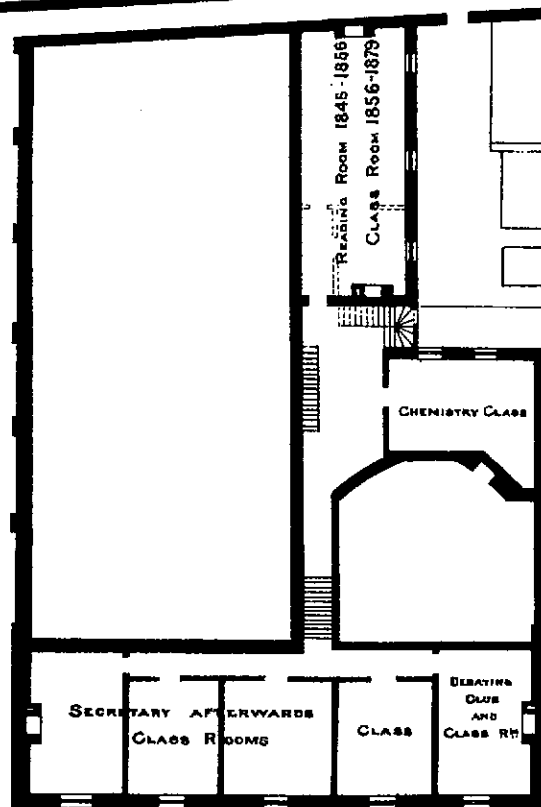
SCALE OF FEET



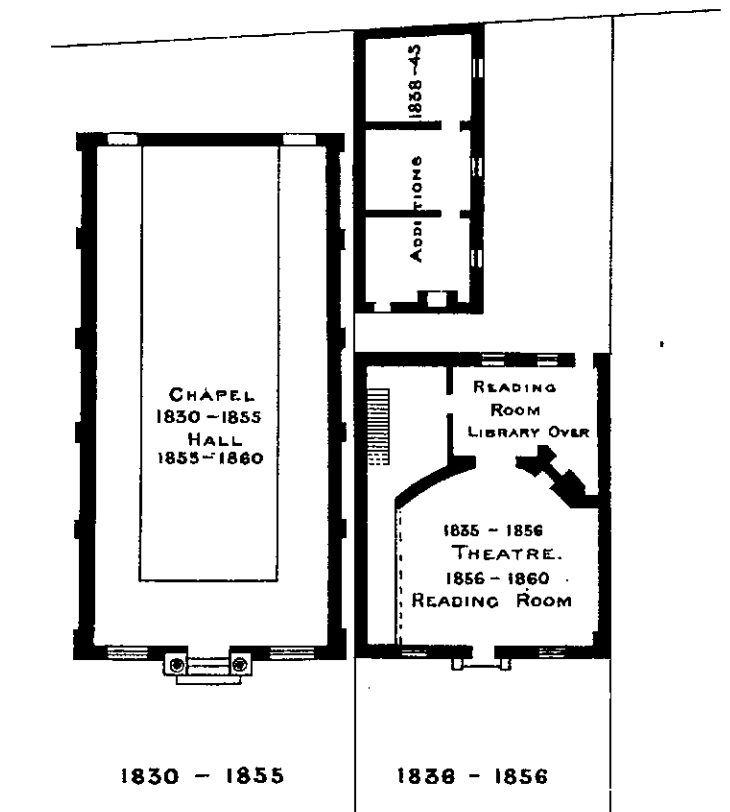
CHAPEL  
 AND  
 ORIGINAL INSTITUTE



GROUND PLAN 1861-1879



FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1861-1879

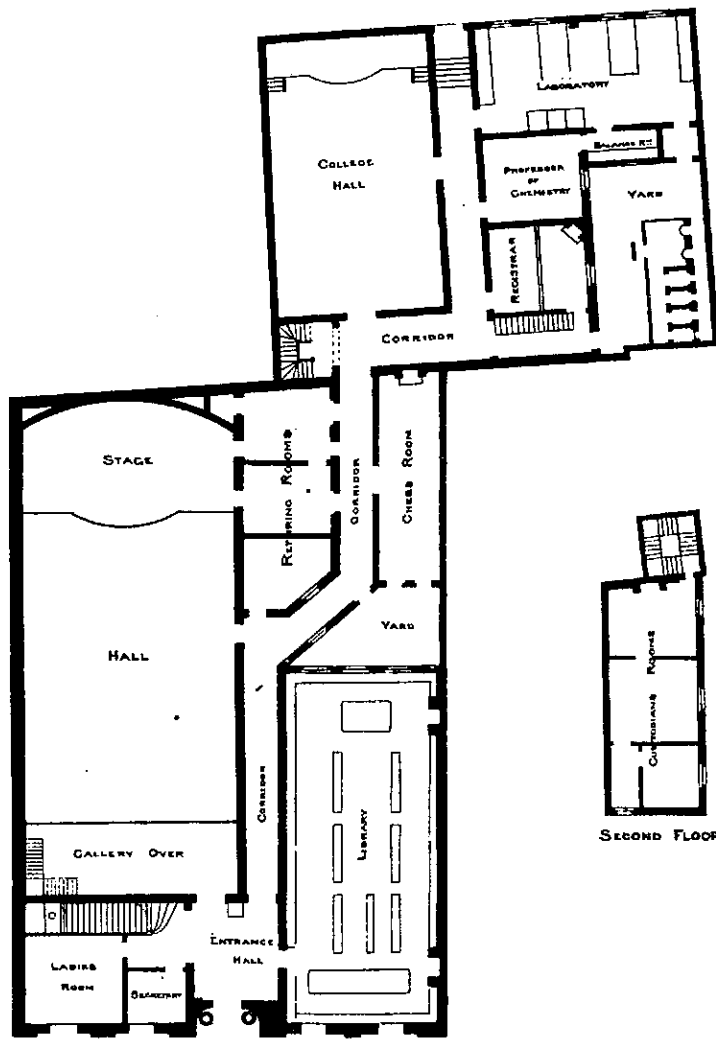


PATHWAY

PITT STREET

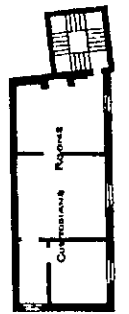
PITT STREET

PITT STREET

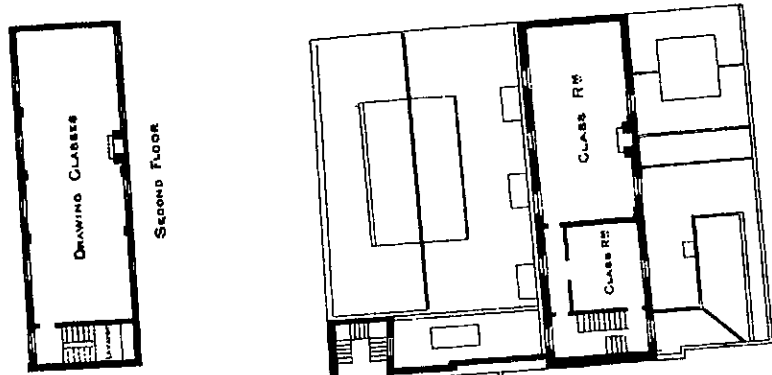


FOOT-PATH

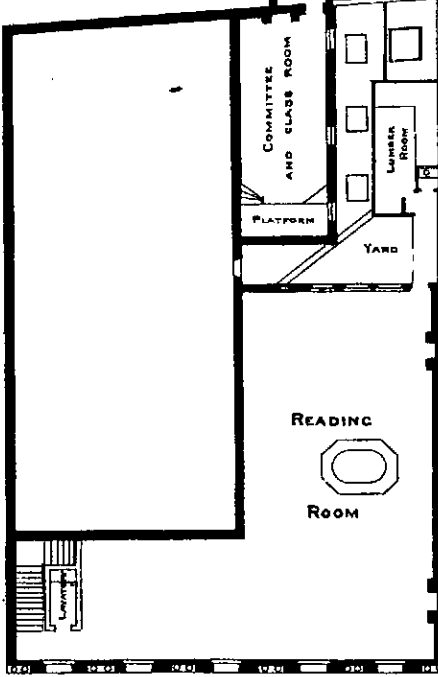
PITT STREET



SECOND FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

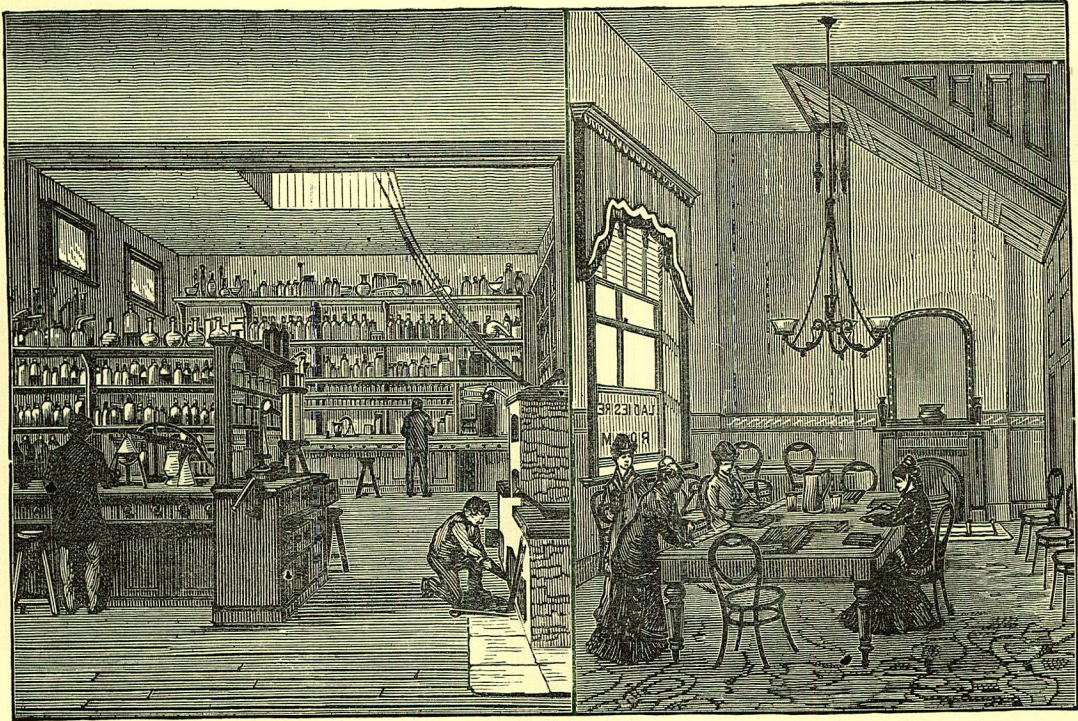


FOOT-PATH

PITT STREET

Sydney Mechanics School of Arts  
 PLAN TO ACCOMPANY STATISTICAL REPORT  
 SHOWING PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTION



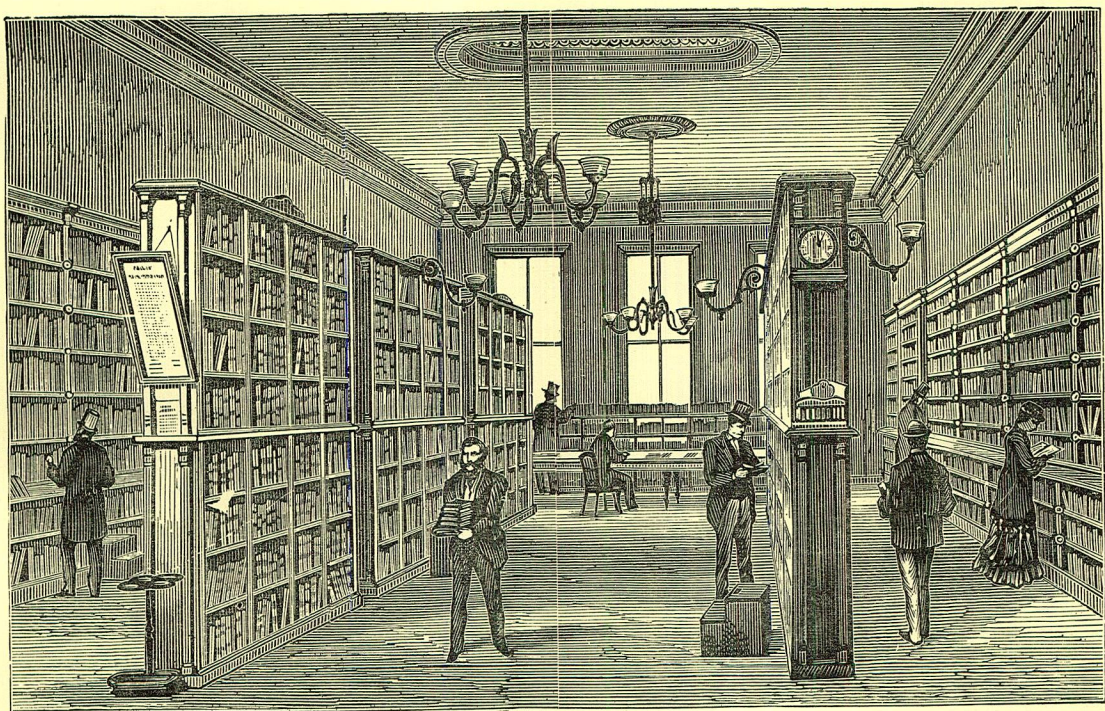


LABORATORY AND LADIES' READING ROOM, 1881.

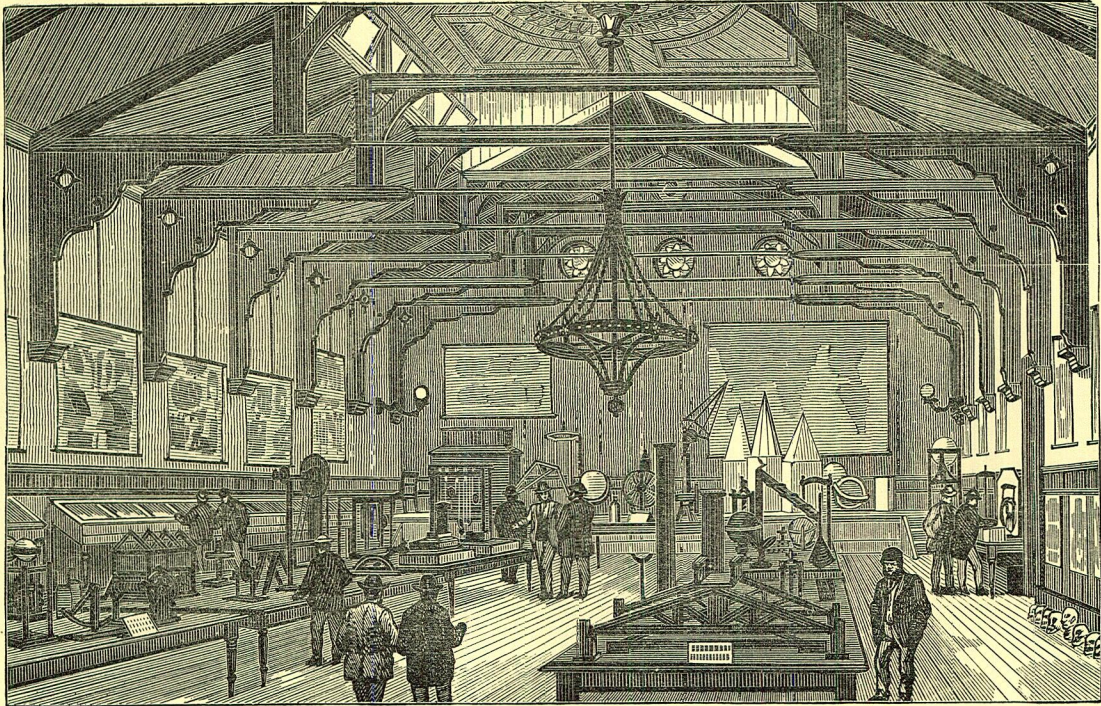
SYDNEY MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS.

*PLAN TO ACCOMPANY STATISTICAL REPORT, 1881.*

**APPENDIX D.**



LIBRARY, 1881.



COLLEGE HALL, 1880.

SYDNEY MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS.

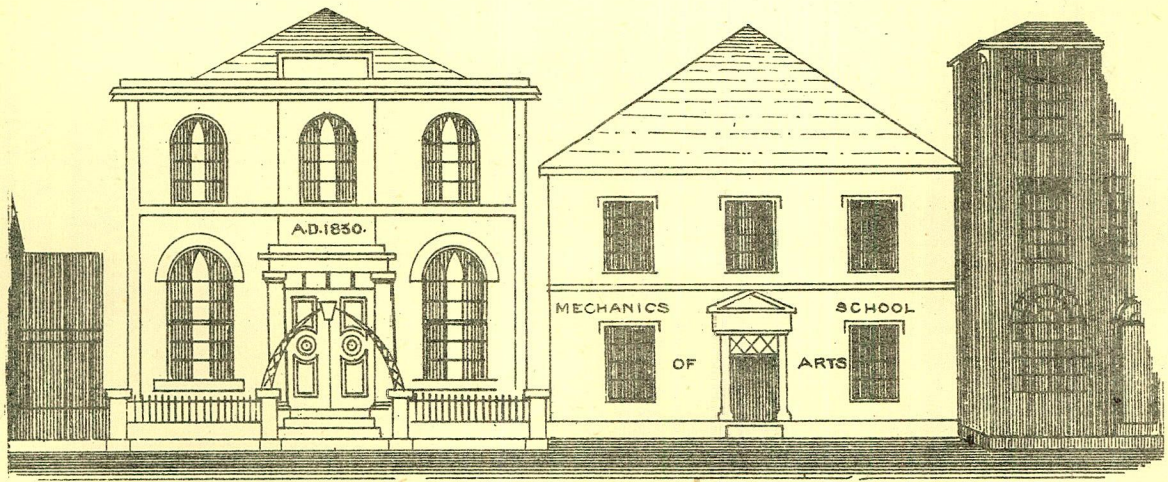
*PLAN TO ACCOMPANY STATISTICAL REPORT, 1881.*

**APPENDIX D.**



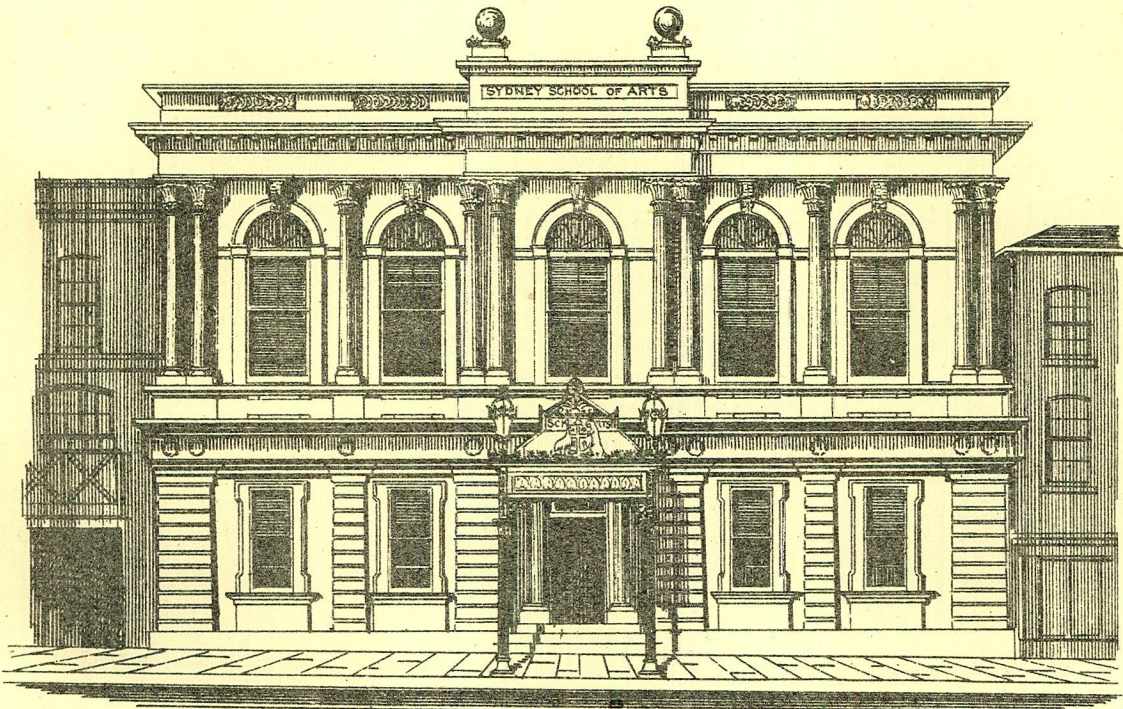
READING ROOM, 1881.

APPENDIX D

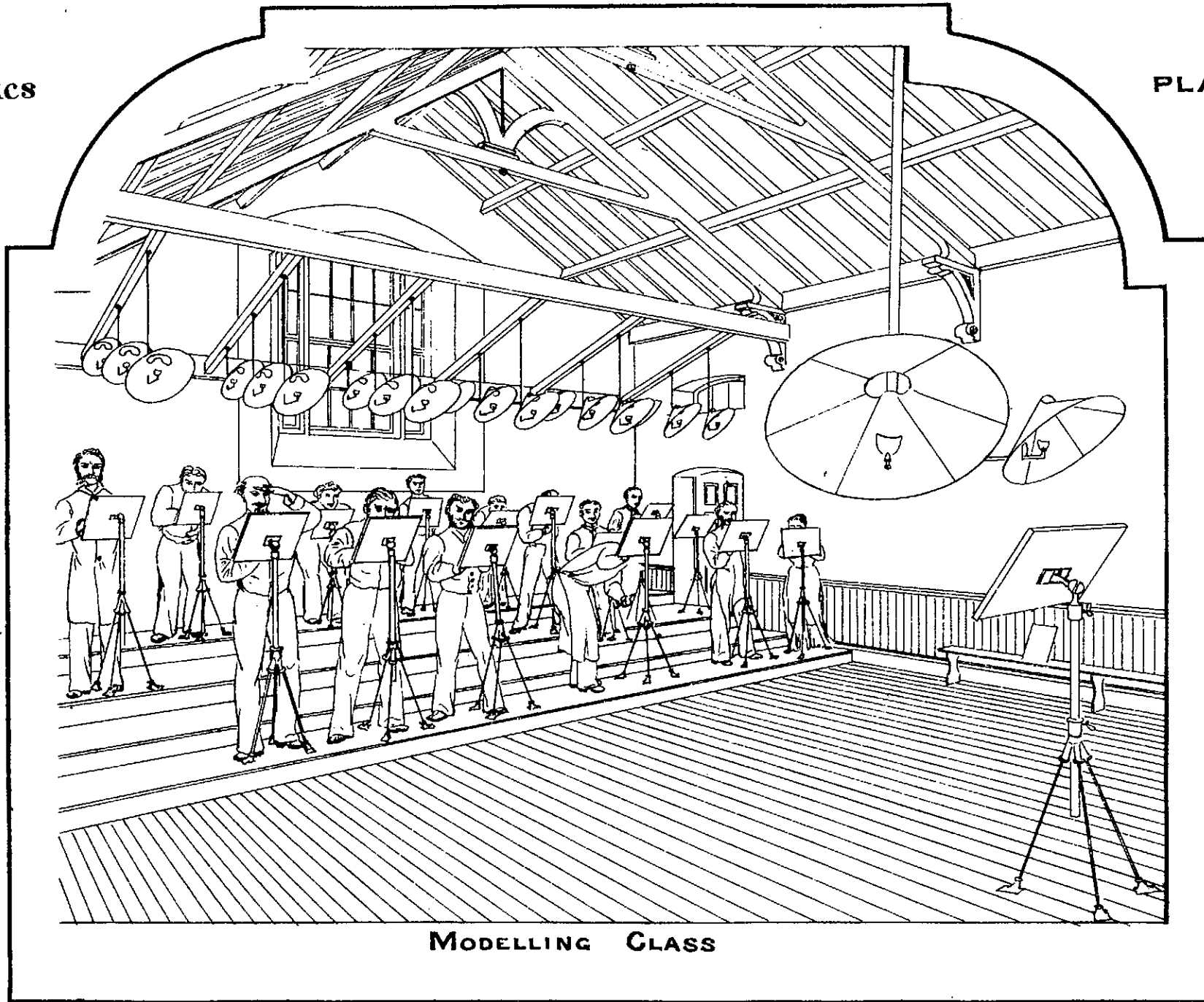


INDEPENDENT CHAPEL	1830.	GROUND LEASED	1835
PURCHASED BY SCHOOL OF ARTS	1853.	BUILDING ERECTED	1836
CONVERTED INTO LECTURE HALL	1856.	GROUND PURCHASED	1845
REBUILT AND ENLARGED	1861.	ORIGINAL HALL CONVERTED INTO READING ROOM	1856

Sydney Mechanics School of Arts  
 PLAN TO ACCOMPANY STATISTICAL  
 REPORT 1881



<b>PRESENT ELEVATION</b>	
ERECTED TO STREET ALIGNMENT IN FRONT OF CHAPEL AND ORIGINAL SCHOOL OF ARTS	1860
OPENED FEB 25TH	1861
INTERIOR REMODDLED	1879



MODELLING CLASS



## APPENDIX G.

CALENDAR of the Technical or Working Men's College in connection with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts for 1881.

The Technical College is founded for the purpose of affording systematic instruction in the Sciences bearing on such branches of Art and Industry as are already or are capable of being successfully developed in New South Wales, and is principally intended for the education of persons engaged in industrial pursuits.

## CALENDAR, 1881.

## JANUARY.

10	Monday .....	Registration of students.	7 to 9 p.m.
11	Tuesday .....	do. do.	"
12	Wednesday .....	do. do.	"
	do .....	Matriculation examination.	"
13	Thursday .....	1st Term begins.	7 p.m.
15	Saturday .....	Matriculation examination.	7 to 9 p.m.

## MARCH.

23	Wednesday .....	Registration of students	7 to 9 p.m.
24	Thursday .....	<i>Id.</i> .....	"
25	Friday .....	<i>Id.</i> .....	"
28	Monday .....	Matriculation examination.	7 p.m.
29	Tuesday .....	<i>Id.</i> .....	"
30	Wednesday .....	1st Term ends.	"
31	Thursday .....		

## APRIL.

1	Friday .....	2nd Term begins.	
	" .....	Winter Session begins.	
2	Saturday .....	Matriculation examination.	

## JUNE.

30	Thursday .....	2nd Term ends.	
----	----------------	----------------	--

## JULY.

1	Friday .....	3rd Term begins.	
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## SEPTEMBER.

26	Monday .....	Examination of Winter Classes.	
27	Tuesday .....	<i>Id.</i> .....	
	Wednesday .....	<i>Id.</i> .....	
	Thursday .....	3rd Term ends.	

## OCTOBER.

1	Saturday .....	4th Term begins.	
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## DECEMBER.

19	Monday .....	• Examination of Term Classes.	
20	Tuesday .....	<i>Id.</i> .....	
21	Wednesday .....	<i>Id.</i> .....	
		4th Term ends.	

NOTE.—This Calendar is subject to revision.

## TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

## LECTURERS AND TEACHERS.

Anatomy, Physiology, and Simple Surgery	... ..	Dr. Thomas Dixon, M.B., C.M.
Applied Mechanics...	... ..	Mr. W. H. Warren, A.M., I.C.E.
Architecture and Building Construction...	... ..	Mr. Cyril Blacket, A.R.I.B.A.
Botany	... ..	
Chemistry	... ..	Professor Dixon, F.C.S., F.I.C.
Design	... ..	Mr. Thomas Phillips.
Electricity	... ..	Mr. John V. Dalgarno.
Elocution	... ..	Mr. J. Connery.
English History and Literature...	... ..	
Experimental Physics	... ..	Mr. J. H. Maiden.

Frechand

Freehand Drawing... .. .	Mr. Thomas Phillips.
Ditto      Afternoon ... .. .	Mr. Thomas Phillips.
French ... .. .	Mr. R. Curtis.
Geodesy and Survey ... .. .	Mr. F. Beville, M.A.
Geology ... .. .	
Greek ... .. .	Mr. M. C. Howe, LL.D.
German ... .. .	Herr Julius Levy.
Italian ... .. .	Signor A. Ferrari.
Ladies' Drawing ... .. .	Miss Marsh.
Latin ... .. .	Mr. M. C. Howe, LL.D.
Mathematics ... .. .	Mr. J. Wright.
Mineralogy ... .. .	
Mining ... .. .	
Mechanical Drawing ... .. .	Mr. W. H. Humphreys.
Modelling ... .. .	Mons. Lucien Henri.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy ... .. .	Mr. F. Wright, M.P.S.
Natural Philosophy ... .. .	Rev. Joseph Campbell, B.A.
Navigation ... .. .	Captain Eedy.
Practical Geometry and Perspective ... .. .	Mr. Thomas Phillips.
Phonography ... .. .	Mr. H. Graham.
Political Economy ... .. .	Rev. E. G. Hodgson, M.A., S.C.L.
Photography ... .. .	Mr. L. Hart.
Reading and Grammar ... .. .	Mr. J. Connery.
Telegraphy ... .. .	Mr. John V. Dalgarno.
Theoretical Mechanics ... .. .	Mr. J. H. Maiden.
Writing and Arithmetic ... .. .	Mr. A. Adams.
Wood-carving ... .. .	Mr. J. Clark.
Wool-sorting, &c ... .. .	

#### POPULAR SCIENCE LECTURES.

Arrangements will, if possible, be made for the delivery of popular lectures every week during the winter months in the College Hall, to which the public will be admitted free of charge.  
Twining's course of "Science-made-Easy" Lectures will also be delivered in the City and Suburban and Country Schools of Arts as opportunities offer.

#### LANTERN READINGS.

Occasional Popular Lantern Readings will be given on Saturday evenings for the benefit of students and members, to which the public will also be admitted on payment of a small fee.

#### NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.

Papers will be read and excursions take place to suitable localities at convenient times under the guidance of competent leaders.

#### DEBATING CLUB.

Debating Club meets in College Hall every Monday evening. Visitors invited.

#### HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

Horticultural Show in College Hall on first Wednesday in each month. Admission free.

#### ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND SIMPLE SURGERY.

Dr. Thomas Dixon.

*About twenty popular lectures in College Hall.*

General account of the Body.  
Element from which the Body is constructed.  
Framework of the Body.  
Motion and its accessories.  
Blood; what it is, how and where found and how circulated.  
Digestion; its Organs; Food; Secretion; Excretion.  
Breathing; the Organ; Air, &c.  
Speech; Sight; Smell; Touch; the Organs and Functions.  
The Nervous System; Brain; Spinal Cord and other nerve centres, &c.; Thinking; Feeling, &c.; where are located the organs for these functions; Dreams and other nervous phenomena.  
Difference between Man and other animals.  
Death:—Partial and General.  
To be illustrated by diagrams, specimens, and experiments (aided when necessary by the Tri-unial Lantern).  
The general aim of the course is to describe and illustrate practically the construction of the human body in a simple manner, and to show the action of the various organs, and the processes by which life is sustained.  
Thursdays at 8.  
Fee, 12s. 6d. for the course, or 1s. single admission.

#### APPLIED MECHANICS.

Mr. W. H. Warren, A.M., I.C.E., Whitworth Scholar, Society of Arts Technological Scholar, Royal Exhibitor, Past Student of Owens College, and the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

*[Course of about fifty lectures.]*

Principles of Statics—Representation of forces by lines. Parallel forces. Moments. Centre of gravity.  
The principle of work and its application to the simple machines. Horse power.  
Strength and Properties of Materials—Tensile. Compressive. Shearing and twisting strains. The calculation of the strains on framed and braced structures treated graphically.  
The Elements of Mechanism—Teeth of wheels. Transmission of power by wheel work and belting. Speed cones.  
Screws and screw cutting. Link and parallel motions. Machine tools. Lathes, planing and slotting machines.  
The principles of hydrostatics, hydraulics, and pneumatics, with their applications to pumps, presses, hydraulic cranes, hoists, water wheels, diving bell.  
Heat and the Steam-engine—Expansion of bodies by heat. Specific and latent heat. Mechanical equivalent of heat.  
Conduction, radiation, and absorption.  
Expansion of steam in the cylinder of a steam engine. Construction of steam engines and boilers.  
The large collection of Mechanical Models and apparatus lately purchased by the Committee will be used to illustrate the lectures, which will be made as practical as possible—complex formulae being avoided, and graphic representations freely used.  
Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8.  
Fee—£1 1s. for course; 12s. 6d. for half the course; or 1s. single admission.  
Free Introductory Lecture, Tuesday, 19th July, 1881.

ARCHITECTURAL

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

Mr. Cyril Blacket, A.R.I.B.A. (Architect.)

The use of Scales in Drafting—Lines—Beauty of Curves—Drawing a complete Set of Plans of House costing (say) £1,500—The Use of Colours—Detail Working Drawings for Carpenter, Mason, Bricklayer, and Ironsmith—The Strength of Australian Timbers—The Strength of Metals and Sydney Freestone—Perspective Drawing—The Styles of Architecture. Text Books—Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture—Ferguson's Handbook of Architecture—Owen Jones's Grammar of Ornament.

Mondays, at 7.30.  
Fee, 12s. 6d. per quarter.

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Cyril Blacket, A.R.I.B.A. (Architect.)

[Course of twelve lectures.]

1. Ancient Architecture from the earliest times up to the Roman Period.
2. Architecture from the Roman Period up to the Early Gothic.
3. Famous buildings before the 12th Century, and their Architects.
4. English Gothic.
5. Materials appropriate to various styles.
6. Modern Classic, both Greek and Roman.
7. Principles of Design and Proportion.
8. Beauty in Building construction.
9. Hospitals, past and present.
10. Ancient and Modern English Gentlemen's Houses.
11. Continental and American plans and elevations.
12. Architectural Wonders of the World.

Once a fortnight. Thursday at 8 p.m., beginning April 7th.  
Fee—for course, 15s.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor Dixon, F.C.S., F.I.C.

[Course of about fifty lectures in College Hall.]

Introductory.—The place of Chemistry amongst the sciences. The line of investigation it takes up, and its bearing on manufactures.

Hydrogen.—General properties of matter in the gaseous form.  
Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, and Fluorine.—Their occurrences, preparation, and properties. Compounds with Hydrogen. Monobasic acids, combination by volume and weight. Law of definite proportions.  
Oxygen.—Properties, Combustion, Flame. Ozone—allotropic modifications. Compounds. Water—properties of matter in the liquid and solid forms.

Sulphur.—Occurrence and extraction. Crystallization. Compounds. Dibasic acids. Law of multiple proportions.

Phosphorus. Preparation uses. Oxides and acids. Tribasic acids.

Nitrogen.—Ammonia, Oxides and acids. The atmosphere.

Boron and Silicon Occurrence, Compounds, preparation and uses.

Carbon Modifications. Preparation. Use of Fuel. Compounds, gaseous and liquid hydrocarbons.

The metals will be treated of in the following order:—

Potassium Group.—Occurrence, Properties, Treatment, Manufacture of Glass, Soap, &c.

Calcium Group.—Occurrence and Properties, Mortar and Cement.

Aluminium Group.—Occurrence, Properties, Pottery, Bricks, Fire-resisting goods, Dyeing.

Zinc, Iron, Lead, Gold, and Platinum Groups.—Their occurrence, properties, metallurgy, and applications.

Text-book—Fownes' Manual of Inorganic Chemistry.

Tuesday and Friday, at 8 p.m.

Fee, £1 11s. 6d. for the Session.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Students are instructed in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis in the Laboratory, which is open from 10 to 5 daily, and on Saturday till 1 p.m., and from 7.45 to 9.45 on Monday evenings.

Students are supplied with fuel and gas, the use of a set of reagent bottles, the common reagents, and any of the larger and less commonly used apparatus, as balances, burettes, pipettes, measuring flasks, condensers, &c.; also with a working bench, cupboard, and drawer; except, that in case of the cupboards and drawers being occupied, short time students must give place to those of longer time, and provide a box for their apparatus.

Students are to supply themselves with what they require of beakers, blow-pipes, crucibles, evaporating basins, flasks, funnels, filter stands, filter papers, test glasses, test tubes and stands, small tongs, triangles, glass tubing and rod, watch glasses, platinum wire, foil, and crucibles, towels, chloride of platinum, nitrate of silver, iodine and iodide of potassium (for standard solutions); and if studying Metallurgy, all crucibles, scorifiers, cupels, borax glass; and assay lead and silver.

All students of Quantitative work must attend at least three full days per week, except those learning the use of the Pharmacopœia standard solutions.

Each student works independently under the direction of the Professor, and they may attend—

Daily .....	Fee per quarter	£13 13 0
Three days per week .....	"	7 7 0
Two days " .....	"	5 5 0
One day " .....	"	3 3 0
Two half days, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., or 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }	"	3 3 0
The days and hours to be arranged with the Professor.		
Monday evenings .....		1 1 0

ELECTRICITY.

Mr. John V. Dalgarno.

Course of lectures.

Early History.

Frictional, Thermo, and Voltaic Electricity.

Electro Metallurgy. Metallurgy.

Electro Magnetism and Magneto Electricity.

The various practical applications of Electricity, illustrated by experiments when practicable.

To be delivered on Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

ELOCUTION.

Mr. John Connery.

Practical Lessons in Articulation, Pronunciation, Pause, Inflection of the Voice, Gesture, and Delivery.

Text Book: "The New Speaker," by J. Connery.

Tuesday, at 7.

Fee—10s. per quarter.

ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND READING.

Mr. John Connery.

Orthography, including Spelling by Dictation; Etymology and Syntax.  
Text Book: Lennie's English Grammar.  
Tuesdays, at 8.5.  
Fee—7s. 6d. per quarter.

## EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Mr. J. H. Maiden (of London University).

*A course of class lectures. Fee 12s. 6d. per quarter.*

Expansion of *Solids* by heat—linear, superficial, and cubical. Coefficient of expansion. Breguet's metallic thermometer; Gridiron pendulum; Graham's mercury pendulum. *Liquids*.—Apparent and real expansion. Various kinds of thermometers. Maximum density of water. *Gases*.—Expansion, Air thermometer.

Fusion. Influence of pressure on melting-point. Alloys. Fluxes. Latent heat. Specific heat. Solution. Solidification. Crystallization. Freezing mixtures.

Vapours, Measurement of their tension. Evaporation. Laws of ebullition. Influence of pressure on boiling-point. Franklin's experiment. Measurement of heights by boiling-point. Papin's digester. Cold due to Evaporation.

Liquefaction of vapours and gases. Stills and condensers. Spheroidal state. Density of vapours. Hygrometry. Conductivity of solids, liquids, and gases. Convection. Radiation and absorption. Calorimetry. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

## FREEHAND DRAWING.

(On the system approved by the Science and Art Department of the United Kingdom.)

Mr. T. Phillips (National Scholar, late of the National Art Training School, South Kensington, London).

Freehand Drawing.—Shading from the Flat and Round.

Students provide drawing materials, except copies.

Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 7.30 p.m.

Fee—10s. per quarter.

## DESIGN.

Mr. T. Phillips.

The Principles of Ornamental Design.

Tuesdays, at 8 p.m.

Fee—10s. per quarter.

## ELEMENTARY DRAWING.

Mr. T. Phillips.

Tuesdays, from 8 to 9.30; Thursdays, from 7.30 to 9.30.

Fee—10s. per quarter.

## AFTERNOON DRAWING.

Mr. T. Phillips.

Thursdays, from 5.15 to 6.15.

Fee—£1 1s. per quarter.

## FRENCH.

Mr. R. Curtis.

*Senior Class.*

Advanced Grammar and Exercises, Fables and Tragedies, Conversation, Dictation.

Text Books—Noel and Chapsal's Grammar and Exercises, Lafontaine's Fables, Racine's Tragedies.

*Junior Class.*

Accidence, Regular and Irregular Verbs, Exercises in Syntax and Idioms.

Text Book—Cassell's French Lessons.

Mondays and Thursdays—Ladies at 5.30; gentlemen at 7.

Fee—10s. per quarter.

## GEODESY AND SURVEY.

Mr. F. Beville.

Logarithms, and their use, as applied to Trigonometry.

Trigonometry, Practical and Analytical, Plane and Spherical.

Calculation of Areas by double Longitudes, and by Mensuration.

Laying out and dividing up Land.

Laying out Railway Curves.

Calculation of Heights and Distances, Contents of Tanks.

Magnetic Variation, and other problems involving calculations in Trigonometry, Mensuration, and Plotting.

Practical Field Surveying (if possible).

The students are taken individually, so that they may enter at the beginning of any quarter, and any instruction addressed to the class generally is of such a character as to be understood by all.

Text Book—Chambers's Practical Mathematics.

Wednesdays, 7 to 8.30.

Fee—10s.; extra fee for field surveying, 2s. 6d.

## GEOLOGY.

## GERMAN.

Herr Julius Levy.

*Senior Class.*

Irregular Verbs, Syntax, Composition, and Literature.

Text Book—Dr. Emil Otto's Conversative Grammar.

*Junior Class.*

Article—Declension of Nouns, Pronouns, and Adjectives, Prepositions, Auxiliary and Regular Verbs.

Tuesdays and Fridays, 6.45 to 8.45.

Fee—15s. per quarter.

## GREEK.

Mr. M. C. Howe, LL.D.

Tuesdays at 8.

Fee—15s. per quarter.

## ITALIAN.

## ITALIAN.

Signor A. Ferrari.

Mondays and Wednesdays at 8.  
 Fee—10s. per quarter.

## LADIES' DRAWING CLASSES.

Miss Marsh.

Subjects—1st, Elementary Freehand Drawing from the Flat.  
 Do. 2nd, do. do. do. from the Round.

Pupils attending these Drawing Classes will be instructed in all the principles of the Art; and that they may obtain the full benefit of the instructions given during the period of their attendance in class, they will be expected to apply themselves at their own homes to the regular practice and study of the work given them by the teacher.

Monday and Thursday afternoons, 2.45 to 4.45. Private class on Tuesdays and Fridays, 9 to 11.

Fee—For afternoon class, £1 1s. per quarter; morning class, £2 2s. per quarter.

## LATIN.

Mr. M. C. Howe, LL.D.

*Senior Latin Class.*

Text Books: Inno's Latin Syntax—Livy, Horace.

First and Second Quarters: Exercises on Cases—Exercises, 40 to 50; Livy, Book XXI.

Third and Fourth Quarters: Exercises on Moods—Exercises, 51 to 100; Horace, Odes, Book III.

*Junior Class.*

Declension of Nouns and Adjectives—Exercises, 1 to 14.

Comparison of Adjectives; conjugation of sum—Exercises, 15 to 24.

Conjugation of Regular Verbs, active and passive—Exercises, 25 to 36.

Conjugation of Irregular Verbs—Exercises, 37 to 48.

Text Book—Smith's Principia Latina.

Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7.30.

Fee—15s. per quarter.

## MATHEMATICS.

Mr. J. Wright.

Algebra Text Book—Todhunter's Algebra for beginners. Plane Geometry. Text Book—Todhunter's Euclid, Book 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11, with exercises.

Thursdays, 7.30, 9.30.

Fee—10s. per quarter.

## MINERALOGY.

## MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Mr. W. H. Humphreys.

The use of Drawing Instruments—Copying Drawings of portions of Machinery—Designing—Perspective and Isometrical Projection.

Fridays, at 7.30 p.m.

Fee—12s. 6d. per quarter.

## MODELLING CLASS.

(In Branch School-room.)

Mons. L. F. Henri.

Class meets twice a week, Mondays and Fridays, at 7.30.

Fee—10s. per quarter.

Modelling—1st day, Modelling from the cast.

2nd day, from nature, foliage, flowers, and animals (Australian).

Before joining the class every student must procure a certificate from one of the teachers of the School of Design certifying to his proficiency drawing.

This class is started for the purpose of affording an opportunity to young Australian artists to bring into practical use their knowledge of Drawing, and should be attended by young men employed in pottery and architectural works.

## MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Mr. Fred. Wright, M.P.S.

Synopsis of Class Lectures.

Simplest forms of drugs. Crude drugs. Solution of drugs. Active principles. Tinctures, official and unofficial. Materia medica of Tinctures. Leaves, roots, flowers, herbs, barks, seeds, gums, simple tinctures, compound tinctures. Flavouring matter in tinctures. Colouring matter in tinctures. Ammoniated tinctures. Alcoholic strengths. Pharmaceutical strengths. Methods of preparation. Maceration percolation. The hot process. Burton's process. Tests for strength. How to compose a formula.

*Liquors.*—Of the metallic elements; of the non-metallic elements; of extracts, of vegetable alkaloids, of oleo-resins. Mode of preparation, tests for strength and purity. Formula for an unofficial liquor.

*Extracts.*—Alcoholic, Aqueous, Acetic. Fluid extracts. Compound extracts. Methods of preparation, consistency, common adulteration. Tests for purity and quality.

*Syrups.*—Colouring Agents, Flavouring Agents. Phosphatic syrups. Glyceroles of phosphates. Liquors for preparation of syrups. Specific gravity of syrups.

*Infusions and Decoctions.* Methods of preparation. Compound and simple infusions. Materia medica of infusions. Concentrated decoctions, preservation of aromatic principles. Methods of preservation.

*Waters.*—Medicinal, flavouring, modes of preparation, concentrated waters.

*Spirits.*—Etherial, of essential oils.

*Succi* of the Pharmacopœia.

*Mucilages* of the Pharmacopœia.

*Gums* of pharmacy, of the Pharmacopœia.

*Oils.*—Essential and fixed oils.

*Pills.*—Materia medica of ingredients. Fineness of powders. Preparation of mass. Excipients. Coating.

*Plaisters.*—Preparation of Pharmacopœia Plaisters.

*Suppositories* and their preparation. Climatic influence on formula.

*Ointments.*—Climatic influence. Consistency, Preservation. Oleates.

*Powders* of the Pharmacopœia.

*Acids.*—Their strength, purity, &c. Diluted Acids. Anhyrous Acids. Vegetable Acids. Methods of preparation.

*Mercurial* preparations.

*Iron* preparations.

*Potash* and *Soda* preparations.

Similar.y

Similarly all the important groups.  
And so on throughout the Pharmacopœia.  
Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy with the Lectures.  
Wednesdays at 7.30.  
Fee—10s. per quarter.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.  
Rev. Joseph Campbell, B.A.

*Synopsis of Lectures.*

Lecture I.—Wednesday evening, February 9th.—Preliminary remarks; definition; rest and motion; force and matter; properties of water; first law of motion; applications of this law.  
Lecture II.—February 16th.—Recapitulation; second and third laws of motion; application of these laws; circular motion; figure of earth, &c.  
Lecture III.—February 23rd.—The Pendulum; its application for the purpose of measuring time and the force of gravity; centre of gravity; the mechanical powers, viz., the lever and the wheel and axle.  
Lecture IV.—March 9th.—The Mechanical Powers continued, viz., the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge and screw; the catenary; the history of the arch; to conclude with a few remarks on the interaction of natural forces.  
Lecture V.—March 16th.—Pneumatics—General properties of air; atmospheric pressure; the barometer; the air-pump—numerous experiments.  
Lecture VI.—March 23rd.—Pneumatics continued—Hydrostatics, or the general properties of liquids at rest. Properties of fluids; hydrostatic paradox; Brahma's press; equilibrium of floating bodies; specific gravity; the hydrometer, &c., &c.  
Lecture VII.—March 30th.—Hydrodynamics, or the properties of fluids in motion; springs and fountains; geysers; various kinds of pumps; fire engine, &c., &c.  
Lecture VIII.—Sound; chemical harmonics; echo; qualities of musical sound; the siren; optics; propagation of light; photometer; reflection of light; sextant, &c.  
Lecture IX.—Optics continued; refraction; mirage; lenses; magic lantern; microscope; telescope, &c., &c.  
Lecture X.—The eye; its construction; considered as an optical instrument; phenomena of long and short sight, &c.  
These Synopses are merely to give an idea of the ground which will be gone over during this course of lectures. Many interesting matters not enumerated will also be dealt with.

NAVIGATION.

Captain Eedy.

Geographical Problems in relation to Navigation—The use of Logarithms, Traverse Tables, &c. The use of the Mariner's Compass.  
Plane Trigonometry, in its application to Navigation.  
Finding a ship's position at sea by means of plane navigation.  
The Use of the Sextant, Quadrant, and Charts.  
Finding a ship's position at sea by means of Astronomical Problems.  
Law of Storms—Correcting Compasses for Deviation by means of Magnets and Soft Iron.  
Text Books.—Raper's, Norrie's, Riddle's and Bergin's Navigation, Ainsley's Guide to Marine Board Examination, Piddington's Horn Book (Law of Storms).  
Thursdays and Saturdays at 7.30.  
Fee—£1 1s. per quarter; 10s. per month, or 2s. per lesson.

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY AND PERSPECTIVE.

Mr. T. Phillips.

Text-books—Gill's Second Grade Geometry; Birchett's Practical Plane Geometry.  
On Evenings to be arranged.  
Fee—10s. per quarter.

PHONOGRAPHY.

Mr. Henry Chapman.

Phonography—Reading and Writing. Text-book—Pitman's Shorthand.  
Monday at 7. Fee—10s. per quarter.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Rev. Evelyn G. Hodgson, M.A., S.C.L., Vice-Warden of St. Paul's College, Sydney University, late Denyer and Johnson Scholar in the University of Oxford.

*The Production of Wealth.*

Lecture I. Political Economy: Its Definition and Scope.  
Lecture II. The Requisites of Production: Natural Agents and Labour.  
Lecture III. The Requisites of Production: Capital.  
Lecture IV. The circumstances which regulate the varying degrees of Productiveness in the requisites of Production.  
Lecture V. The Laws which regulate the increase of the aggregate stock of the requisites of Production.

*The Distribution of Wealth.*

Lecture VI. Property. Lecture VIII. Wages.  
Lecture VII. The Classes among whom the Produce is distributed. Lecture IX. Profits.

*The Exchange of Wealth.*

Lecture X. Wages. Lecture XIII. Money.  
Lecture XI. Value. Lecture XIV. Credit.  
Lecture XII. Rent. Lecture XV. International Trade.

*The Influence of Government.*

Lecture XVI. Taxation.

*Supplemental Lectures.*

I. Systems of Land Tenure. IV. Influence of the Progress of Society upon Production and Distribution.  
II. Ricardo's Theory of Rent. V. Governmental Interference.  
III. Paper Currency.

N.B.—No actual Text-book will be used in these lectures, but gentlemen preparing to attend the course are recommended to provide themselves with Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and either John Stewart Mill's "Principles of Political Economy," or Professor Fawcett's "Manual of Political Economy."

Wednesday at 8. Lectures delivered in the College Hall.  
Fee—12s. 6d. for the course, or 1s. single admission.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. L. Hart.

[Course of twelve Lectures.]

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. History of Photography.                                | 7. Carbon Processes and their application.   |
| 2. Salts of Silver, Positive and Negative Baths.          | 8. Enlarging Processes.                      |
| 3. Collodion Sensitive Services; Action of Light thereon. | 9. Fatty Ink Processes, Woodbury Type, &c.   |
| 4. Theory of Development, Fixing, &c.                     | 10. Other Processes not in general practice. |
| 5. Dry Plates and Emulsions.                              | 11. Applications of Photography.             |
| 6. Silver Printing—Glass, Paper, Porcelain, &c.           | 12. Practical Photography.                   |
- Text-book:—History of Photography by Gustave Tissardin, translated by G. G. Thompson, Sampson Low & Co.  
 Fee—for course, £1 1s.

## TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. John V. Dalgarno.

[Of the Government Telegraphic Department.]

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|--|--|
| Static Electricity.                                  | Testing for Line Faults.   |
| Voltaic Electricity.                                 | Duties required to be Performed by Operators and Persons in charge of Telegraphic Offices. |
| Electro-Magnetism.                                   | Qualifications Necessary to ensure Success as Practical Telegraphists.                     |
| Magneto-Electricity.                                 | Fridays at 7.  |
| The Laws of Conductivity, Induction, and Resistance. | Fee—£1 1s. per quarter.  |
| The Leading Systems of Telegraphy.                   |  |
| Construction of Aerial and Submarine Lines.          |  |

## THEORETICAL MECHANICS.

Mr. J. H. Maiden.

Class Lectures, 12s. 6d. per quarter.

## I. Statics—REST.

Inertia. Force. Illustrations of Inertia. Specification of Forces. Resultant and Components. Parallelogram of Forces. Composition of any number of forces acting at a point. Parallelepiped of forces. Resolution of forces. Illustration from sailing vessel.

Centre of Gravity defined. Equilibrium of a body suspended at a point. Centre of gravity of triangular lamina; of two or more particles; of various solid bodies, &c.

Equilibrium—Stable, Unstable, and Neutral.

Machines—Definition of a Machine. Mechanical advantage of a machine. Three kinds of levers—Illustrations. Wheel and axle; windlass; capstan; toothed wheels. The three systems of pulleys—Inclined plane; wedge; screw.

## II. Dynamics—MOTION.

Velocity—Uniform and accelerated. Space passed over by a moving body. Relation between final and initial velocity of a moving body.

Composition of velocities—Resultant velocity. Formulae of motion. Parallelogram of velocities.

Geometrical representation of motion.

Falling bodies. Bodies falling freely. Application of general principles of motion. Height to which a body rises. Whole time of flight.

Matter. Mass. Momentum. Density. Force. Unit of Force. Gravitation. Weight. Pressure.

Atwood's Machine. Dynamical formulæ.

The three laws of motion—Reaction; tension; impact; recoil of a gun.

Memo.—Much attention will be paid to the solution of problems.

## WRITING AND ARITHMETIC, IN BRANCH SCHOOLROOM.

Messrs. A. Adams, and S. J. Hardy (Assistant).

## Writing.

1st Quarter—Large Hand, from Copy Lines, Illustrations. Mulhauser's System.

2nd Quarter—Round and Small Hand from Copy Lines.

3rd Quarter—Bills, Promissory Notes, Receipts, &c.

4th Quarter—Letter Writing, Essays or Transcription.

Collins's Progressive Copy Books.

## Arithmetic.

1st Quarter—Theory with Illustrations on black-board of Notation, Numeration, and simple Rules, with exercises.

2nd Quarter—Theory; Reduction and Compound Rules with exercises.

3rd Quarter—Theory: Vulgar Fractions, Proportion, and Practice, with exercises.

4th Quarter—Theory: Decimal Fractions and Square Root, with exercises.

Text-books: Colenso's, Barnard Smith's, or Thompson's Arithmetic.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7:30 to 9.

Fee—10s. per quarter.

## WOOD-CARVING.

Mr. J. Clark.

The rudiments of general carving. Truth of outline and cleanness of finish.

Carvings from drawings, castings, fruits, flowers, carved models for fret-sawing.

The class should be attended by young men, apprentices to carpenters and joiners, who should be proficient in freehand drawing. Students to find their own gauges.

Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7:30.

Fee—10s. 6d. per quarter.

## CLASS ROOMS AND HOURS.

## 1. Drawing-room.

Monday—Ladies Drawing, 2:45 to 4:45. Architectural Drawing, 7:30 to 9. Thursday—Ladies Drawing, 2:45 to 4:45. Afternoon Drawing, 5:15 to 6:15. Elementary Drawing, 7:30 to 9:30.

Tuesday—Ladies Drawing, 1 to 11. Design, 7 to 8. Elementary Drawing, 8 to 9:30. Friday—Ladies Drawing, 9 to 11. Mechanical Drawing, 7:30 to 9.

Wednesday—Freehand Drawing, 7:30 to 9:30. Saturday—Freehand Drawing, 7:30 to 9:30.

## 2. Large Room 1st Floor.

Monday—French, 5:30 to 6:30, Ladies; 7 to 8, Gentlemen. Thursday—French, 5:30 to 6:30, Ladies; 7 to 8, Gentlemen.

Tuesday—Elocution, 7 to 8. English Grammar, 8:5 to 9. Architecture, 8:15 to 9.

Wednesday—Pharmacy, 7:30 to 9. Friday—Telegraphy, 7 to 8.

Saturday—

3. Small Rooms Floor.

Monday—Italian, 7 to 8.  
 Tuesday—Latin, 7 to 8. Greek, 8 to 9.  
 Wednesday—Geodesy, 7 to 8. Italian, 8 to 9.

Thursday—Mathematics, 7:30 to 9.  
 Friday—Latin, 7:30 to 9.  
 Saturday—

4. Committee Room.

Monday—Phonography, 7 to 8.  
 Tuesday—German, 6:45 to 8:15.  
 Wednesday—

Thursday—General Committee Meeting.  
 Friday—German, 6:45 to 8:15.  
 Saturdays—

5. Lecture Hall.

Monday—Debating Club, 8 to 9.  
 Tuesday—Applied Mechanics, 8 to 9.  
 Wednesday—Political Economy, 8 to 9.

Thursday—Anatomy and Physiology, &c., 8 to 9.  
 Friday—Applied Mechanics, 8 to 9.  
 Saturday—Lantern Readings, 8 to 9.

6. Branch Schoolroom.

Monday—Modelling, 7:30 to 9.  
 Tuesday—Writing and Arithmetic, 7:30 to 9.  
 Wednesday—Wood-carving, 7:30 to 9.

Thursday—Writing and Arithmetic, 7:30 to 9.  
 Friday—Modelling, 7:30 to 9.  
 Saturday—Wood-carving, 7:30 to 9.

TIME-TABLE FOR 1881.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9 to 11.....	.....	Ladies' Drawing.	.....	.....	Ladies' Drawing.	.....
10 to 5.....	Practical Chemistry, every day.	Ladies' Drawing.	Ladies' Drawing.	Ladies' Drawing.	Ladies' Drawing.	Ladies' Drawing, from 10 to 1.
2:45 to 4:45..	Ladies' Drawing.	.....	.....	Ladies' Drawing.	.....	.....
5 to 6.....	.....	.....	.....	Afternoon Drawing.	.....	.....
5:30 to 6:30..	Ladies' French.	.....	.....	Ladies' French.	.....	.....
6:45 to 8:15..	.....	German.	.....	.....	German.	.....
7 to 8.....	Italian. French. Phonography.	Design. Elocution.	Geodesy.	French.	Telegraphy.	.....
7:30 to 9.....	Architectural Drawing.	Writing and Arithmetic.	Pharmacy. Wood-carving.	Writing and Arithmetic. Mathematics.	Latin. Mechanical Drawing.	Freehand Drawing. Wood-carving.
7:30 to 9:30..	Modelling.	Elementary Drawing. English Grammar.	Freehand Drawing.	Elementary Drawing.	Modelling.	.....
8 to 9.....	Debating Club. Experimental Physics.	Applied Mechanics. Greek.	Italian. Political Economy.	Architectural Lectures. Anatomy & Physiology. Electricity.	Chemistry. Applied Mechanics.	.....
7:45 to 9:45..	Practical Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Natural Philosophy.	.....	.....	.....
8:30 to 9:30..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7:30 to 8:30..	.....	Latin.	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX H.

From "Technical Education in England," by Mr. G. C. T. Bartley.

Description of the Agricultural College, Cirencester.

*Agriculture.*—The teaching of agriculture is one of such importance and of so technical a nature that it should be included in any general scheme for promoting Technical Education.

Technical instruction in agriculture requires—

1. A knowledge of agricultural science, and of the practical application of agricultural science to the cultivation of the soil. Such instruction should not only be a preparation for learning the theory of farming, but it should also be a means for learning much of the practice.
2. A knowledge of mechanical science. This is an important preliminary for knowing how our various agricultural implements should be constructed, so as to meet the requirements of different soils, and to economise power and cost, whilst securing effective implements. The management of the steam-engine and steam implements constitutes also a most important branch of instruction.
3. A knowledge of drawing and construction of building in relation to farm buildings and estate management.

One important feature connected with this branch of technical instruction is, how far practical instruction upon a farm is of absolute necessity in order that youths may acquire instruction in the practice of the farm. Under certain circumstances a farm school, where instruction is given during one half of the day, and the pupils are employed upon the land during the rest of their time, would have unquestionable advantages, and without some such instruction the teaching could not be practical or technical.

The object of the Agricultural College, Cirencester, is to train men for agricultural employment, whether as owners or occupiers of land, land agents, or stewards, and as such it must be included among those institutions giving Technical Education.

*Agriculture.*—Instruction in agriculture is given by lectures and daily practical classes on the farm.

The agricultural course of instruction thus embraces not only a scientific discussion of established methods of cultivating different kinds of soils in different climates, of the breeding, rearing, and general management of stock, and of the use of machinery, but also affords a good illustration of the cultivation of a Cotswold farm, to which, by an arrangement made with the tenant, the students have free access.

Each student is required to keep a daily journal of all the operations on the farm, and to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the monetary transactions.

Students who wish it have special work allotted to them—some taking charge of the horses or cattle, some of the sheep or pigs. Excellence in this work is rewarded, as well as in ploughing and sheep-shearing. In the laboratory instruction in chemical manipulation and analysis is given, and the students, after studying the properties of the more commonly occurring substances, are taught to analyse a series of compounds, proceeding from simple to more complex cases, and to apply the knowledge thus obtained to the analysis of manures, soils, ashes of plants, farm products, and other substances, with which the practical agriculturalist is more immediately concerned.

In



In addition to the above methods of instruction, systematic courses of illustrated lectures are given on inorganic organic, and agricultural chemistry, as well as catechetical lectures.

Analysis of artificial manures, oilcakes, waters, &c., are daily performed in the college laboratory, and chemico-agricultural researches undertaken by the more advanced students, under the immediate direction of the professor and assistants.

*Natural History.*—During the winter months lectures are given in geology. Excursions are also made in the surrounding neighbourhood, in which different formations from the Silurian to the chalk are easily accessible.

In the summer the lectures include courses on structural and systematic botany, and practical lessons in which the students are required to write out descriptions of plants dissected by themselves. The lectures are illustrated by extensive collections of specimens and diagrams. The materials for the practical work are supplied from a botanic garden containing collections of indigenous and cultivated plants.

*Veterinary Surgery.*—Instruction in this department includes lectures on anatomy, pathology, and therapeutics, illustrated by cases in the hospital attached to the college. In order to make the teaching in this department as practically useful as possible, students are required to record the particulars of all cases admitted for treatment, especially the result of *post mortem* examinations.

*Lathe, Carpentry, and Smith's Work.*—To such students as desire it, instruction in these is given in shops attached to the college and farm buildings.

In addition to these specially technical subjects, the college curriculum includes most of the ordinary subjects of education, such as mathematics, mechanics, natural philosophy, drawing, bookkeeping, &c.; and also a complete course of training in the abstract sciences underlying the whole of agriculture. It should also be mentioned that a museum is attached to the college, containing specimens which are most useful to the technical teaching carried on. Further than this experimental work, as it may be called, research is undertaken at the college in connection with the Cirencester Chamber of Agriculture, and under the superintendence of the professors of agriculture and chemistry.

The syllabus of the whole of the course at this college is too long to insert, but it will perhaps be interesting to give the one on agriculture, as it shows that complete combination of theoretical and practical instruction so often referred to in this paper as essential to Technical Education.

#### AGRICULTURE.

##### Session 1.

1. Origin, distribution, and physical properties of soils—improvement of soils by draining—subsoiling—trenching—claying—lining—marling—chalking—warping and general cultivation. 2. Treatment and application of farm-yard manure—liquid manure—composts—green crop manuring—sea-ware—application and uses of “portable” or “artificial” manures. 3. Ploughs and ploughing—cultivators—other tillage implements—sowing machines and manure distributors—hay-making machines—reaping and mowing machines—thrashing and dressing machines—barn implements—carts and waggons—chaff-cutters, turnip-cutters, and pulpers—implements used in stock-feeding—implements of less general use.

##### Session 2.

*Crops.*—1. Rotations suitable for various soils—bare fallow—root forage, cereal, and other crops treated with reference to the soil best adapted for their growth—preparation of the land—times and methods of sowing—kind and quantity of manure—seed—after cultivation—harvesting—consumption or preparation for market—cost of production—probable yield. 2. Laying land down to grass—arable *v.* pasture land.

##### Session 3.

*Live Stock.*—1. Agricultural horses: Breeds of—general management—feeding—number required—cost of maintenance—capital sunk in. 2. Sheep: Breeds of—management of ewe flock—summer management of lambs—winter-feeding—shed-feeding—relations of food to increase—wool—dipping and salving—number maintained per acre. 3. Cattle: Position in animal kingdom—Shorthorns—other British breeds—bringing up calves—summer and winter management of young stock—the fattening process—relation of food to increase—dairy management—butter and cheese manufacture—realization. 4. Swine: Breeds of—management of sows—stores—fattening pigs—bacon curing. 5. Farm buildings: Position of—central *v.* scattered—general design and dimensions—construction and cost. 6. Fences. 7. Capital. 8. Land valuing. 9. Entering and quitting farms—leases and agreements. 10. Labour: Taskwork. 11. Steam cultivation.

##### 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Session.

*Field Classes.*—Practical classes are held. The instruction includes—the inspection of field operations as they occur—examination of implements—the weighing of animals—handling and estimating the value of fat and lean stock, &c.

##### Session 4.

*Field Classes* as above are held, and excursions to neighbouring farms are undertaken in addition.

*Practical Work.*—Ample opportunity is afforded for this on the college farm. The professor of agriculture is also to find definite employment for students desiring it, by giving them the following posts on the experimental farm as they become vacant:—Bailiff, shepherd, under shepherd, pigman, clerks of experiments, &c.

## APPENDIX I.

SUGGESTIONS for developing the Elements of the Science of Daily Life in the Primary Schools of the People, with the aid of the “Science-made-Easy” Course. By T. Twining, author of “Technical Training,” &c.

*Supplied free to Teachers on application to William Hudson, Esq., B.Sc. (London), Economic Museum, Twickenham.*

### PREFATORY NOTICE.

A measure fraught with valuable results for the propagation of Science among the Industrial Classes has been adopted within the last year by the School Board for London. Boxes of Apparatus for Object Teaching, devised by Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., and prepared by Messrs. Griffin & Co., of Garrick-street, Covent Garden, have been supplied on demand to the several schools under the Board, together with an explanatory list showing the chief purposes for which such apparatus may be employed in order to render the teaching of common things experimental, as well as visual, and thus to instil early notions of scientific facts. The paper read by Dr. Gladstone on the 18th December, 1878, at the Society of Arts, has clearly shown that it is desirable that these notions should be developed in a practical direction, and it is in furtherance of this view that I addressed to the School Board the following communication:—

*Memorandum concerning assistance offered to the School Board for London, by T. Twining, in providing competent teachers for the proposed scientific object lessons.*

In order to derive full value from the measures adopted by the School Board for London, at the suggestion of Dr. John Hall Gladstone, F.R.S., for introducing the elements of the science of common things in the lower standards of primary schools, and also in order that this early initiation may be followed up by a progressive development, leading ultimately to the “special subjects” of the code, it is obvious that such initiation and development should be entrusted to teachers thoroughly qualified for the discharge of their important duties. They should not only have, as it were, at their fingers’ ends, the knowledge they are called upon to diffuse, but be specially trained in the peculiar art of explaining, in a pleasing manner, with a limited supply of cheap apparatus, the applications of elementary science to the familiar requirements of daily life, and able to turn to account with ingenuity and originality every available resource, thus producing a maximum of results with a minimum of outlay.

The elementary notions of physics, chemistry, natural history, and physiology, embraced by my “Science-made-Easy” course, having been selected and developed with a special view to purposes like these, it may be hoped that the School Board will favourably consider my offer to place that course at the free disposal of its teachers of both sexes, in a series of twenty class lessons, specially adapted to pedagogic requirements, to be held at the Middle-class Schools, Cowper-street, City Road. A full

full collection of the required apparatus and diagrams is permanently located there for the regular instruction of the boys by Mr. John A. Bower, the science master, and that gentleman, whose abilities and experience are well known, would take charge of the proposed pedagogic course. Not only would no expense be incurred by the Board or the teachers, but a suitable prize fund would be provided in connection with the examinations at the close of the course.

Sir, School Board for London, Victoria Embankment, W.C., 10 November, 1879.

Your memorandum offering assistance to the School Board for London in providing competent teachers for the proposed scientific object lessons has been carefully considered by the School Management Committee.

I am directed, in reply, to state that they are very glad to hear that such lectures are going to be delivered, and they will be pleased to facilitate the attendance of the teachers.

I am, &c.,

G. H. CROAD,

Clerk of the Board.

T. Twining, Esq., Twickenham.

In consequence of this favourable reply I have taken the necessary steps for the delivery of the proposed course immediately after the Christmas holidays. In the meantime I have revised for publication the following considerations as to the manner in which science of a simple and essentially practical character might be incorporated in the education of the people, with prospective benefit to health and capabilities, well-being, and morality. Since these views were committed to writing, about twelve years ago, much has occurred to confirm them. It has been proved by actual results that scientific facts properly selected and presented in an entertaining form, instead of interfering with what may be called the business routine of a Primary School, tend rather to make it proceed more smoothly, because they refresh and invigorate intellects apt to be wearied by monotonous work. I have retained the form of questions and answers in which my paper was originally written, making however the alterations and additions required for bringing it to bear on the present purpose.

T. TWINING.

P.S.—Since the above was set in type I have been favoured with a copy of the "Instructions" concerning "object teaching," issued by the School Management Committee, and seeing on how many points my "suggestions" appear to coincide with their views, I should be happy to place at the disposal of the Board a full set of "Science-made-Easy" apparatus and diagrams for being circulated to a number of schools in succession. (See note to page 29.)

#### THE SCIENCE OF DAILY LIFE.

What is the science of daily life? The science of daily life teaches those natural laws by the observance of which we may hope, under the Divine blessing, to secure in the ordinary ways of life the greatest possible share of health and comfort. It may be said to consist of two parts:—*Firstly*, the indispensable facts and principles of certain branches of elementary scientific knowledge; and, *secondly*, the applications of this elementary knowledge to the various departments of domestic or household economy, and to sanitary economy or hygiene.

What branches of elementary knowledge are indispensable as a groundwork of the science of daily life? A practical investigation of the intellectual and physical requirements of the working classes, for which peculiarly favourable opportunities were afforded by the Twickenham Economic Museum, has demonstrated that such a groundwork ought to include the elements of mechanical and chemical physics, chemistry, and physiology, with outlines of natural history.

What is meant by domestic or household economy? Domestic economy embraces not only the principles on which household matters should be conducted, but also the study of every means by which a home may be made comfortable, and the due appreciation of every resource with the help of which life may be rationally enjoyed.

What is meant by sanitary economy? Sanitary economy includes all those interesting applications of science to either public or personal requirements, by which good health may be maintained, indifferent health improved, and suffering of any kind alleviated.

To what classes of society is the knowledge of the science of daily life more especially useful? To those whose means are limited. Whilst it is useful to all classes of society, it is more especially needed by the working classes, to whom it is a matter of vital importance to possess a knowledge of all available resources, and a practical ability for turning them to the best advantage.

What means may be considered as most appropriate for propagating a knowledge of the science of daily life among the people? Among the most appropriate means are:—1. Public Economic Museums. 2. Economiums, cabinets of common objects, and boxes of simple apparatus for schools. 3. Printed courses of lectures or familiar discourses, and science primers, devised like the "Science-made-Easy" course for popular instruction. 4. A special training of the teachers of the people, both as regards the knowledge to be possessed and the necessary aptitude for imparting it to the young.

What is an Economic Museum? It is a classified selection of specimens, models, diagrams, and other means of illustration, showing the distinctive characters, origin, and preparation of the things appertaining to daily life, of which the practical value should be duly impressed on the mind by means of explanatory labels, descriptive hand-books, or otherwise. Thus all classes of society, and especially those whose income is small, may be taught how their dwellings should be constructed in accordance with sanitary principles; what household improvements they may derive from the discoveries of science, or borrow from the customs and appliances of other nations; what fabrics they should wear; what food they should eat, and how it ought to be cooked; how they may distinguish things which are genuine, wholesome, substantial, durable, and really cheap, from those which are cheap only in appearance; and, in short, how they may live with judgment and get the best money's worth for their money. A Museum of Hygiene includes all things that have a direct bearing on health. An Economic Museum superadds whatever else may rationally promote our bodily comfort and advantage. The only museum of this kind hitherto carried out with a view to embrace, in methodical order, all the departments of domestic and sanitary economy, was that at Twickenham, near London, which was intended to form, when completed, a convenient pattern affording every facility and encouragement for the establishing of similar museums throughout the kingdom, varying in dimensions, and to some extent in character, in accordance with the resources and requirements of each locality. The food collection of South Kensington, now at Bethnal Green, shows the food department of an economic museum expanded to the proportions which every department ought to assume if carried out on a national scale. The Twickenham Museum was unfortunately destroyed by fire in April, 1871, just as it was becoming sufficiently complete for being transferred to some London Institution.

What are the *economiums* and other collections of common objects or apparatus, mentioned as suitable for introducing the science of daily life in schools? As regards *economiums*, I must state that one of the objects of the Twickenham Economic Museum was to induce the formation of small collections, similar to it in character, but brought down to the limits of space and outlay which schools of various categories could afford. The formation of these collections, which might appropriately have been called *economiums*, was prevented by the destruction of the parent museum; but now that the advantages of introducing science in schools are rapidly growing in public estimation, there is reason to hope that if a suitable example were set by some influential educational establishment, it might lead to a rapid propagation of the system. The excellent little Cabinets of Objects brought out some twenty-five years ago by Mr. Thomas Dexter, Master at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, appear to have been nearly lost sight of. An institution that has done much to facilitate the study of common objects is the Home and Colonial School Society, where particular attention has been devoted to all that relates to the *Kindergarten* system; to say nothing of the good work accomplished by the Fröbel Society, the representative of that system in this country. Particularly deserving of attention, as the initiation of a system of useful progress, is the measure adopted by the School Board for London, of distributing small collections of apparatus specially devised for giving a scientific turn to object teaching. To enable the teachers to whom this educational appliance is entrusted more effectively to foster and expand the notions of practical knowledge thus instilled into youthful minds, is the purpose of the pedagogic course of "Science-made-Easy," to be delivered at the Cowper-street schools. "The aim is first to develop in the children's minds an interest in the things round and about them, to teach the use of all the senses, and to form habits of observation. Next, to lead to the exercise of the judgment in showing the relations of the different parts of bodies, and how their different qualities fit them for the uses to which they are applied." (Paper read by Dr. Gladstone at the Society of Arts, December 18, 1878.)

What are the special features of the "Science-made-Easy" course? Its chief peculiarities are as follows:—1. Being based on the experience of the Twickenham Economic Museum, it embraces the whole range of elementary scientific knowledge already mentioned, namely, mechanical and chemical physics, chemistry, physiology, and outlines of natural history, uniting in a methodical and progressive discourse, these branches of knowledge which are commonly taught separately, and connecting them for mutual support. 2. The most important elementary facts and principles of these branches of science have been carefully selected and condensed into ten lectures, each subject receiving the relative proportion of attention

to

to which it is fairly entitled by its importance. In these lectures everything is reduced to its least complicated form, and expressed in a simple and familiar style, rather cheerful than otherwise. Care is taken, and this particularly applies to chemistry, not to involve in present explanations things not yet come to. The least possible use is made of hard words, and in introducing for the first time any of these that may be necessary, either their sense is made plain by the context, or a homely explanation is added. Each scientific principle is as far as possible illustrated by examples borrowed from domestic and industrial life, and the advantage of knowledge of this kind to purse and person brought into relief; without however allowing selfish feeling to detract from a due sentiment of pious thankfulness for the bounties which nature lays in store for those who seek them. Such are a few of the peculiarities to which this course probably owes the popularity which it has acquired among the working-class audiences, to whom it has year after year been delivered on the binary system. 3. The mode of delivery called binary, of which this course offers the first example, consists in the joint action of a reader and a demonstrator. Whenever a specimen is to be shown, a diagram to be pointed to, or an experiment to be performed, a reference number in the text warns the reader to make any pause that may be required. The demonstrator, who has before him a list of instructions, with every device for enabling him to be ready at the right moment, does the needful, and the reading is resumed without the least embarrassment or loss of time. 4. The published course consists of six parts, one apportioned to an indispensable introduction, the other five containing each two lectures. These, independently of the convenience offered for home study by woodcuts, notes, appendices, &c., have been specially printed, so as to facilitate their binary delivery, either professionally or by amateurs. A set of more than forty pictorial diagrams has been brought out at prices within reach of institutes and schools with limited means, and a special catalogue, published by a London firm, shows that the same pains have been bestowed on simplifying the apparatus. The manufacture of the latter has been handed over to commercial enterprise. The publication of the book and diagrams is carried on at the expense of the author, for whom profit is entirely out of the question. 5. The arrangement of the text in sections and minor divisions facilitates the separation of each lecture into two class lessons, or its breaking up into materials for school use, whilst appropriate questionnaires subserve the holding of examinations on a plan equally fair to the candidates, and satisfactory to the examiner. 6. An attentive consideration of the requirements of industrial life shows that the range of subjects included in the "Science-made-Easy" course, independently of its bearings on health and physical well-being, presents to the artisan a peculiarly suitable general scientific foundation for any more advanced studies that may be required by the technical nature of his calling, drawing and mathematics being superadded wherever necessary. 7. This range is purposely so designed as not to interfere with those studies which constitute the indispensable groundwork of all education, namely, reading, writing, arithmetic, and moral instruction, or with such subjects as drawing, mathematics, physiography, including outlines of astronomy, grammar, history, and social or political economy.

Does the "Science-made-Easy" course represent the whole of the science of daily life? Certainly not. The science of daily life consists, as before stated, of two parts:—Firstly, the necessary foundation of elementary science; and, secondly, the applications thereof to household and health economy taken in so wide a sense as to include all the material concerns of ordinary life. The "Science-made-Easy" course supplies the elementary foundation, and in doing so it introduces by way of illustration the rationale of many of the common domestic processes, and of all the most important among the laws of health; it gives in fact as much information on these matters as can well be expected to be included for the present in the primary education of the people. But a methodical knowledge of domestic and sanitary economy, such as will perhaps be included at some future time in secondary schools, and such as every intelligent adult of the working classes should strive to possess, can only be obtained by reviewing systematically their several departments. A review of this description is intended to form a sequel to the "Science-made-Easy" course, and is to embrace the following subjects:—Dwellings, as they should be: Site, design, materials, and construction; Fixtures, furniture, and household utensils; Textile materials, fabrics, and clothing; Food; Warming, lighting, and cleaning; Domestic and personal hygiene; Safety from injury, and means of relief; Scientific appliances in common use; Household management and thrift. Many portions of this applied range are already in manuscript, as for instance those relating to the design and construction of dwellings on sanitary principles, to warming appliances, and especially to food. To condense these ample materials, to supply what is wanting, and to arrange the whole as an appropriate sequel to the "Science-made-Easy" lectures, will be, however, a time-taking task. Indications of some of the best existing educational books on the subjects included in the above range will be found in an appendix.

What special training is required by the teachers of the Science of Daily Life in the schools of the people, as regards the knowledge they should possess? The word *special* is susceptible of being used, in reference to education, in two very distinct acceptances, which it is important not to confound. Studies may be of a special character, either in the sense of being restricted to a *special subject*, or department of knowledge, or in the sense of being carefully adapted to the *special requirements* of a given class or category of students. The former principle must necessarily prevail, more or less, among those who aspire to conspicuous scientific eminence; though even in thus aiming at special distinction general knowledge must not be disregarded. As for the teacher who prepares himself for introducing the elements of practical science in the primary instruction of the children of the people, the latter principle should govern his studies. He must not follow the bent of any special aptitude or predilection of his own, but impartially consider what scientific knowledge is most useful in a working man's career. Common sense at once proclaims the paramount importance of health, for sustaining labour, and for enjoying in comfort the fruits thereof. Now, the laws of health and comfort cannot be understood without an insight into the structure and functions of the human frame, and the necessity for a certain amount of physiological knowledge is therefore undeniable. But physiology, in its turn, cannot be understood without a preliminary knowledge of the elementary principles of chemistry, nor can the rationale of the things most essential to our physical well-being be anywise mastered without adding to chemistry, not only a sound elementary knowledge of mechanical and chemical physics, but also certain methodical notions of the resources offered us by the three Kingdoms of Nature. Thus the thoughtful mind is led by an unerring concatenation of ideas to select *theoretically*, as the groundwork of the Science of Daily Life, the very same range of elementary knowledge of which the necessity became *practically* obvious in the elaboration of the Twickenham Economic Museum. As before stated, this elementary foundation, comprising as it does much practical information, is about as much as can be expected to be included for the present in the primary schooling of the people; but teachers of either sex who may be inclined to add to these elements a regular inquiry into their domestic and sanitary applications cannot be too much encouraged to do so. Excellent opportunities will thus be obtained for further developing the several branches of science of which the study has been initiated, and for adding to the appreciation of their intrinsic interest an impressive idea of their applied value. They will find particularly useful the hygiene of dwellings, of warming, of lighting, and, above all, of food. To the latter, to the value of which attention has of late been drawn by the Schools of Cookery, female teachers will do well to add the hygiene of dress, to say nothing of the management of infants and of the sick. Some of the books named in the Appendix may render teachers good service in these various directions. They will also find there catalogues of diagrams, apparatus, and instructive toys, of which it is desirable that they should possess a good general knowledge.

By what special training may teachers be enabled to impart to the young the Elements of the Science of Daily Life? One of the chief objects of the "Science-made-Easy" course is to subserve this purpose, offering a variety of resources for the instruction of children as well as of adults in the elementary knowledge in question. Hence the arrangements which have been made at the Cowper-street Schools for its special delivery to teachers of both sexes, with appropriate pedagogic remarks. The result will, however, much depend on their improving this opportunity with self-instruction. They should make themselves acquainted with the spirit and purpose of the course, as explained in its introduction, and with the various educational devices therein described. Then they should so master the simple facts and principles contained in the text, as to have, as it were, the gist thereof at their fingers' ends, and to be able to express it at any time in their own words. Bestowing particular attention on the instructions and practical duties of the demonstrator, they should aim at obtaining success with simple and cheap apparatus, and at devising makeshifts where the right thing cannot be had. It is particularly important that they should endeavour to perfect themselves in an intelligent readiness for turning to account educational opportunities and resources, and for creating them when they fail; at the same time always taking care that their scientific illustrations have as much as possible a practical bearing on the familiar concerns of daily life, or serve to impart interest to common things, by showing the spark of science concealed in them. They must remember that homeliness in the examples produces economy of expenditure, which is always a matter of importance in a primary school. The cleverest science teacher would be one who could accomplish a maximum of educational results with a minimum of outlay.

In what manner could a teacher thus trained initiate the elements of practical science at an early age, and progressively develop them? The mode of early initiation is indicated by the box of apparatus for object teaching, with its explanatory list;

list; and Dr. Gladstone's discourse at the Society of Arts shows the practical and utilitarian direction in which that initiation should be progressively developed, confirming the suggestions to the following effect contained in chapter I. of "Technical Training":—"Many of the visible and tangible features or properties of common objects, which children at an early age are found capable of noticing and retaining, may be amalgamated with illustrations of simple scientific facts, and worked into a kind of visual entertainment or show, in small progressive parts; and these properties and facts may further be impressed, whenever opportunities present themselves or can be created, by exciting little curiosities which science may be made to satisfy, and by raising little difficulties which science may be made to overcome; in short, every available means should be pressed into the service for rendering the instruction visible and tangible, impressive and entertaining, and making scientific lessons a boon and a treat, and never a bore. Evidence is supplied by many existing schools as to the capability of children for learning things demonstrated visibly and tangibly, vastly better than those which are matters of thought or memory, and especially things of which they see the purpose or enjoy the zest, far better than those which they only know to be deserving of attention, because they are told so." "After a time the properties and facts, which were before matters of opportunity, may be renewed in connected sequence, and separated into groups belonging to distinct branches of science." Thus by degrees the teacher might adopt a methodical arrangement like that of the "Science-made-Easy" course, and a work of that description might be regularly introduced, say in the 5th standard. Generally it has been found convenient for such purposes to split each "Science-made-Easy" lecture into two class lessons, and indications for this object, based on practical experience, are supplied in the second edition of the Introduction.\* The lessons, as a rule, are delivered single-handed by the teacher, that is to say, he combines the duties of the reader and of the demonstrator, taking advantage of the greater colloquial freedom thus obtained to repeat or explain conversationally the passages which he perceives that some of his pupils have not satisfactorily taken in. On the whole, a lesson giving in this way the text of half a lecture, may be assumed to take about as much time as a complete lecture on the binary plan. The first lesson is naturally introduced with a brief account of the purpose of the course, and each succeeding one begins with an examination of the pupils in the subject-matter of the preceding lesson. Each is concluded with the answering of relevant questions, which the pupils are invited to ask, or appropriate remarks are addressed to them according to their age, &c. Boys may be shown how they can amuse themselves at home by imitating some of the experiments of the lesson in an even simpler form, and how, by and by, as artisans, they may apply the principles they imbibe to the benefit of their handicrafts. Sometimes apparatus borrowed for the further elucidation of the subject that has been treated of may be appropriately introduced, taking care not to diverge too much from the practical nature of the course. Some of the most welcome additions would be illustrations of applied science selected from the subjects reserved for the sequel to "Science-made-Easy." Such as mechanical contrivances in common use; warming and lighting appliances; static and dynamic electricity, magnetism, telegraphy, &c.; chemistry applied to homely processes and simple manufactures, or to food and nutrition; microscopic illustrations of structural botany; growth of exogens and endogens; useful woods for building and joinery; selections from economic botany and zoology. As to introducing physiological demonstrations, it should be remembered that many of them which are free from reproach when conducted by skilled hands and enlightened minds might lead to cruelty in the hands of boys. With boys in the 6th standard it might be advisable to adopt the binary plan of delivery, making those lads who might be clever enough take the parts of reader and demonstrator. Much more numerous would be those who could join in the preparation of the apparatus. Independently of the saving of expense, which is an important consideration, nothing tends more effectively to make instruction interesting than the co-operation of the pupils in the preparation of its paraphernalia. Moreover, it is exceedingly useful for training them to that clever use of common tools, and that general manual dexterity, of which the value for young artisans, whatever may be the special direction of their callings, is now advocated by high educational authorities. Certain experiments involving much time, as for instance the letting up of a good sized balloon, would appropriately form the occasion for a little recreation out of school-hours, to which friends of the boys might be invited.

What considerations require attention respecting the concluding stages of a young artisan's school-career? The foregoing might lead to the taking up of the special subjects of the code for the sake of the Government grants, and ultimately to studying for S. K. certificates. Here, however, certain considerations present themselves which demand to be carefully weighed by the elementary science teacher, who must remember that the whole sequel of his artisan-pupil's studies will very much depend on his initiation and advice:—1. The selection of the branch or branches of science which an artisan should pursue specially, that is to say, beyond the general scientific foundation which all require, depends very materially on the nature of his calling, and at all events he must take science not by its theoretical side, as if he were learning for the satisfaction of his mind, but by its practical side, in order that he may be able to apply it without difficulty to his technical wants, and use it as a means for improving his work, and consequently his earnings. 2. Science teachers, who, in training candidates for the S. K. examinations, look chiefly to payments by results, cannot always be considered as impartial guides; they are apt to be too much in love with the particular knowledge which personal taste, or fortuitous facilities, have led them to acquire; or they are prone to flatter a young student's predilections, and to use his innate abilities rather than to consider impartially his future needs. 3. It is important to foster exceptionally any really promising capabilities of an aspiring young mind, but it must be remembered, as a rule, that the working man has neither time nor means to spare for speculative inquiry, which, unless discreetly guided, tends oftener to loss than to profit.

What differences suggest themselves between the duties of the male and female teachers of the science of daily life? There is very little in the "Science-made-Easy" course which female teachers need not to be acquainted with; but they must be generally reminded that in imparting scientific knowledge to girls they must make, especially in the lower standards, a somewhat different selection of subjects from that which would be most appropriate for boys. Thus, for instance, the applications of the mechanical powers are more obviously connected with the occupations of boys than with those of girls; whilst, on the contrary, knowledge relating to food is specially useful to those who have to prepare it. There are also many precepts of hygiene, of which the practical application is most appropriately diffused among the sex which has the care of infancy and the nursing of the sick.

What further remarks suggest themselves as to the general tenor of the instruction in the Science of Daily Life that should be given to the children of the people? Three things may be mentioned which the teachers of both sexes should constantly have in view:—

1. However utilitarian in character may be the information conveyed by the "Science-made-Easy" lectures, it can only receive its full value through the way in which it is implanted and made to thrive. As stated in "Technical Training," what the teacher should prize and foster in the children's minds, much more than the storing up of facts and precepts in the memory, is a ready ability to bring them to bear on the right purpose at the right time. It is through common sense and presence of mind that scientific knowledge becomes actually and effectively the science of daily life. Ever thoughtful, vigilant, and active; ever ready to secure a legitimate benefit, or to avert an injury; having a word of advice for every difficulty, and a word of comfort for every mishap; a trusty guide at all times, and a true friend in the hour of need.

2. So constant is the reciprocal action of the body and brain, or, in other words, so close is the connection between personal and mental hygiene, that the two should be equally included in the careful solicitude of the teacher for the present progress and future welfare of his pupils. The practical results of his scientific instruction will much depend on its being conveyed to minds in a healthy and active condition, and this consideration acquires peculiar force in reference to a course in which health, physical well-being, and industrial success are the prominent aims.

3. There is another aim which, though not so conspicuously brought to the front, is nevertheless an essential principle of the "Science-made-Easy" course. It is to make knowledge conducive to morality, and science the handmaid of religion. Nothing, in fact, can supply a more effective advocacy of thoughtfulness and self-control in every department of conduct than the study of the unerring relations of cause and effect developed so beautifully in the physical sciences, and so practically in their applications to hygiene. The man who has been brought to hold in honor the dictates of common sense, and at the same time trained to reflect with gratitude on the laws which govern the marvellous machinery of the world for our benefit, can scarcely fail to be inspired with an earnest desire to accomplish conscientiously his appointed task, uniting with his fellow men in furtherance of all that is good and holy, as he sees the great agencies of nature combine and help each other in realising the designs of an all-wise Providence.

#### APPENDIX.

\* A first-class firm in a central part of the metropolis would undertake to circulate complete sets of the apparatus, chemicals, &c., required for a twenty-lesson course. The boxes for each lesson might be transferred from school to school, and the sets might be sufficiently numerous to supply the Board Schools of London.

## APPENDIX.

Educational resources for propagating the Science of Daily Life in the Primary Schools of the People.

## A.—Preparation at an early age.

See the catalogue of the Home and Colonial School Society, including various collections of common objects.

——— Catalogue of the National Society, do. do.

——— Catalogue of the S.P.C.K., including a series of 210 prints of animals with text; also a chart of the comparative size of animals, and many other useful prints.

——— Catalogue of Messrs. Myers, 15 Berners-street, W., including the Zoological Atlas issued in Germany; 48 large sheets, at 1s. 6d. each. Also 4 diagrams of animals, containing a total of 545 figures; price 12s. each diagram; a numerous assortment of prints, Kinder-Garten Objects, Games, &c.

——— Catalogue of W. Shepherd, City Kinder-Garten Dépôt, 30 Paternoster Row, E.C.

Lessons on objects, by Miss Mayo. (Sceley, Jackson, & Co.)

The Philosophy of Common Things. First and second series. Price 1s. each. (Religious Tract Society.)

Common Things made plain; by James Menzies. (Groombridge.)

## B.—Introduction and development of the most necessary branches of Elementary Science.

The cheap set of apparatus for Object Teaching, prepared by Messrs. Griffin & Co., of 22 Garrick-street, Covent Garden, W.C., for the London School Board; price 5s.

"Science-made-Easy," a course of ten lectures, by T. Twining, on the elements of Mechanical and Chemical Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, and Physiology, published in 6 parts at 1s. each; by David Bogue, 8 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C. The prospectus gives a list of 42 diagrams. For complete lists of the special apparatus see the catalogue published by Messrs. Jackson & Co., 65 Barbican, E.C. For other extensive assortments of cheap scientific apparatus, see Griffin's Descriptive Catalogues; also the various price lists of Messrs. Jackson & Co., and of Messrs. Aug. Bel & Co., 34 Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C.

List of books suited for the pursuit of the several branches of science are given in parts II, IV, V, and VI of "Science-made-Easy."

## C.—Complementary Knowledge of the Applications of Science to Domestic Economy and Hygiene (see p. 27.)

*Domestic Economy in general.*

A Manual of Domestic Economy; by W. B. Toetmeier. Price 1s. 6d. (Groombridge.)

Handbook of Domestic Economy. Price 1s. (Routledge.)

Household Economy, by M. Gordon. Price 2s. (Gordon.)

Household Management and Cookery, by W. B. Toetmeier. Price 1s. (Macmillan.)

Domestic Economy for Girls, edited by the Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe. Price 2s. 6d. (Stanford.)

*Economic Architecture, &c.*

The Construction of Dwelling Houses. Price 2s. (Parker.)

Healthy Dwellings, by Henry Roberts. Price 4d. (Jarrold.)

The Dwellings of the Labouring Classes, by Henry Roberts. Price 4s. (Labourers' Friend Society.)

The House and its Furnishings, by Mrs. Warren. Price 1s. (Bemrose.)

*Clothing.*

The Production of Clothing. Price 2s. (Parker.)

Animal Products, by Dr. Lankester. Price 1s. (Bogue.)

*Food, &c.*

The Chemistry of Common Things, by S. M'Adam. Price 1s. 6d. (Nelson.)

Every-day Chemistry, by Alfred Sibson. Price 2s. 6d. (Routledge.)

The Chemistry of Common Life, by Johnston and Church. Price 7s. 6d. (Blackwood.)

Food, by Dr. Bernays. Price 1s. (S.P.C.K.)

Handy Book on Food and Diet, by C. H. Cameron. Price 1s. (Bailliere.)

Lectures on Food, by Dr. Lankester. Price 3s. (Bogue.)

Food, by Dr. Letheby. Price 5s. (Bailliere.)

*Hygiene.*

Personal Care of Health, by Dr. Parkes. Price 1s. (S.P.C.K.)

The Habitation in Relation to Health, by Dr. F. De Chaumont. Price 1s. (S.P.C.K.)

Health and Occupation, by Dr. W. B. Richardson. Price 1s. (S.P.C.K.)

First Lessons in Health, by J. Berners. Price 1s. (Macmillan.)

A Handy Book on Health, by C. H. Cameron. Price 1s. (Cassells.)

First Help in Accidents, by Dr. Schaible. Price 2s. 6d. (Bogue.)

Series of Health Primers. Price 1s. each. (Bogue.)

*Thrift.*

Provident Knowledge Papers, by G. C. T. Bartley. A series of 1d. pamphlets. (112 Brompton Road, S.W.)

A series of Papers on Thrift is now being published in "House and Home." (1d. weekly.)

## APPENDIX K.

The Secretary, Engineering Association, to The Secretary, Mechanics' School of Arts

Sir,

Engineering Association of New South Wales, 24 December, 1879.

At a general meeting of the above, held on the 11th instant, I was instructed to communicate with you with reference to the fees charged to students attending the various classes in connection with the Working Men's College.

It was the opinion of the meeting that the fees charged, as stated in the list kindly supplied by you, were too high; and the Engineering Association having been partially instrumental in procuring the Government grant of one thousand pounds in aid of the College, were of opinion that the same should be used in such a manner as to enable the fees to be reduced to such a degree as would enable students to attend several classes at a time, which at the present scale of charges is without the power of the majority of young men who would be the most likely to attend the College.

Would you kindly bring the matter before the committee at an early opportunity, and oblige,—

Yours, &c.,  
WILLIAM HY. BOOTH,  
Secretary.

The

The Registrar, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to The Secretary, Engineering Association.

Sir, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, Technical or Working Men's College, 8 January, 1880.  
In reply to your letter of the 24th ultimo I am directed by the committee of the above institution to say they are very desirous of making the class fees as low as possible, but the amount of the Government vote at their disposal being limited they have not felt justified in making the fees lower than they are at present.

The scale of fees for similar schools, as enclosed, will show that the charges are moderate, and by the calendars accompanying this letter you will observe that provision has been made for the reduction of fees where pupils join more than one class.

I have, &c.,  
WILBER S. GALE,  
Registrar.

Your letter will be submitted to the Council of Teachers for opinion.—W.S.G.

The Secretary, Engineering Association, to The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Sir, Engineering Association of New South Wales, 6 March, 1880.  
At a meeting of a sub-committee of the above, appointed to inquire into the subject of the Technical College, it was decided to communicate to you the result of that the first meeting.

1st. The committee was of opinion that the 2s. 6d. per quarter for the use of the School of Arts class-rooms should not be charged to non-members, as at present.

2nd. That your attention should be directed to your letter to the Colonial Secretary, dated October 21st, 1874, in which the following passage occurs:—"It is proposed that many of these classes shall be free to members of the institution engaged in the industrial arts"—vide correspondence ordered to be printed by the Legislative Assembly.

3rd. The fact of students who wish to pass examination having to attend as many as seven (7) classes per week, some of which are held twice a week, appears to the committee impossible and absurd.

4th. That the short time in which the session will now commence requires, if any alterations are to be made, immediate and prompt action to be taken in the matter.

5th. That you be asked if you would kindly arrange for some evening on which the sub-committee could meet the whole or part of the committee of the School of Arts for the purpose of discussing this subject more fully.

Awaiting your reply,—

I am, &c.,  
WILLIAM HY. BOOTH,  
Secretary.

P.S.—In arranging for the meeting of the two committees, I may as well state for your convenience that Thursday would be our most convenient evening. If possible do not fix on Monday or Wednesday.

Will you address any communication you may have to make as below.—W.H.B., Locomotive Engineer's Office, Regent-street, Redfern.

The Registrar, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to The Secretary, Engineering Association.

Sir, Technical or Working Men's College, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 11 March, 1880.  
I have the honor, by direction of the committee of the above institution, to state, in reply to your letter of the 6th instant, that the college committee does not know of or recognize any committee of inquiry upon its proceedings; but in answer to the special points of your communication 1 and 2, the committee will reduce the fees for attendance at classes and make free classes as soon as practicable, provision having already been made to admit poor students to any of the classes without charge.

No. 4. The arrangement at studies preparatory to examination will receive further consideration.  
5th. That so much time has already been lost in conferring with other bodies, that the committee must decline to delay actual work by additional conferences at present; but will at all times thankfully receive any practical suggestions for improvement in the working of the college that may be tendered in writing.

I have, &c.,  
WILBER S. GALE,  
Registrar.

The Committee, Engineering Association, to The President and Committee, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Gentlemen, Sydney, 25 June, 1880.  
The committee of the Engineering Association having received your late circular, showing the classes in operation at the Technical or Working Men's College, would again take the liberty of respectfully addressing you on the subject of fees charged for some of the classes necessary for the "training in technical science" the artisans and apprentices of the city. It is for the apprentices we appeal to you, and in doing so we hope and trust the matter will be considered and dealt with in the spirit which actuated the School of Arts' Committee, when, in their letter dated 21st October, 1878, soliciting assistance from Government to build a Working Men's College, they, after enumerating a number of classes which would be formed, said,—"It is proposed that many of these classes shall be free to members of the institution engaged in the industrial arts." It was the constant advocacy of these views, and the growing convictions in society that the education of our artisans and apprentices in the knowledge requisite for success in their special callings was not only an individual but a public benefit, which at length induced Government and Parliament to grant £2,000 towards building the college, and also to vote since its erection £1,000 a year for paying teachers, £500 to purchase models, &c.; and the classes now in operation being the result, we presume the cost of education in night classes of the Working Men's College for the artisans and apprentices of the city is now fairly open to review. The first glance at the circular (hereto attached) shows that there are no free classes for members. Let us see what an apprentice to engineering who wished to attend (say) the following three classes would have to pay for one year's tuition:—

	£	s.	d.
Mechanical drawing, 12s. 6d. per quarter .....	2	10	0
Applied mechanics—course of forty-eight lectures .....	1	11	6
Practical chemistry, £1 1s. per quarter .....	4	4	0
Use of class-rooms .....	0	10	0
<b>Fees for 144 nights .....</b>	<b>£8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>
Nearly 1s. 3d. per night for school fees alone.			
Let us now take three classes for the building trade:—			
Architectural course of twelve lectures .....	0	15	0
Freehand drawing and design, 10s. per quarter .....	2	0	0
Architectural drawing, 12s. 6d. per quarter .....	2	10	0
Use of class-rooms .....	0	10	0
	<b>£5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>

Nearly 1s. 1d. per night for school fees alone; and when it is taken into consideration that there are, in addition, instruments, books, papers, &c., to provide, we think it will be admitted that these fees would be a heavy tax on apprentices who in their first year of apprenticeship receive 2s. or 3s. for wages per week. We have been informed by the Registrar of the college that provision has been made for poor students. In reply to this, we would remark that it is not always the poorest or most deserving students who will plead poverty, and accept charity most readily, and we think that giving assistance in such a manner would be injurious to the spirit of independence and self-reliance which should be inculcated and taught in all educational institutes.

We beg leave therefore respectfully to recommend that the following classes, viz., practical chemistry, applied mechanics, freehand drawing and design, mechanical drawing, natural philosophy and physics, applied mathematics, and architectural drawing, should be made free to all apprentices at any of the mechanical trades, during the period of their apprenticeship, who are or may become members of the School of Arts.

We are, &c.,  
W. HUMPHREYS, President.  
J. LAING.  
W. CRUICKSHANK.

The

The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to The President, Engineering Association.

Gentlemen,

Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 3 July, 1880.

Referring to your letter of the 25th ultimo, respecting the fees charged for students attending the classes at the Technical or Working Men's College, I am directed by the committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts to express regret that copies of your communication should have been published in the newspapers on the day that it was received by me, and before it could be submitted for their consideration, especially as several of the statements and figures contained in it are incorrect. No apprentice belonging to the engineering or building trades could with justice to himself take simultaneously and in one year the number of classes enumerated in paragraphs of your letter, and the amount now charged for tuition in the college is far less than the average sums quoted by you. Many of the classes are only 10s. per quarter, and several of the most important (e.g. the freehand drawing and design class) meet twice a week, and not once, as reckoned in your calculations of the average price payable per night.

The question of reducing the class fees has been by the College Committee submitted on several occasions to the Council of Teachers, of which the President of the Engineering Association (Mr. Humphreys) is a member, and on inquiry it was found that the fees now charged were similar to those at the Ballarat School of Mines, with a far larger Government endowment proportionally, and only equal to those paid at Owens College in Manchester. The committee not having sufficient funds to reimburse the teachers for the loss sustained by any reduction of the class fees, they deferred making any alteration until the receipt of the whole of the Government subsidy; and Mr. Laing was informed to that effect a few weeks ago by Mr. Dowling, the Chairman of the College Committee. As the Appropriation Act is now passed, I am happy to state that the committee have decided to allow youths engaged in trades and professions to join the classes at one-half the published fees, and that no extra charge will be made to non-members of the School of Arts for attending the college.

Your request that several classes named by you be made free to apprentices, if adopted, would be manifestly unjust to the teachers and students of the other classes, and contrary to the dictum laid down in your letter, that giving assistance in such a manner "would be injurious to the spirit of independence and self-reliance which should be inculcated and taught in all educational institutes." Popular science lectures are however delivered weekly, to which the public are admitted free of charge, and the fee to most of the classes will now be less than 6d per week for an apprentice. From the inauguration of the college it has been announced that any person unable to pay the fees would be allowed to attend the classes free of all cost.

In attention to a request from the Trades and Labour Council that the Technical College should extend its benefits to the suburbs of the city, it has been decided by the committee to assist that body in forming evening classes at the Suburban Mechanics' Institutes, or in other public buildings, by lending apparatus, and in any other way practicable. The adoption of all the suggestions of the Engineering Association would require that the Technical College should receive a fixed yearly endowment equal to that of the Sydney University, and that the present class accommodation at the School of Arts be greatly increased. The Committee of the School of Arts have expended over £8,000 on buildings, only £2,000 of which was received from the Government, and the large block of buildings erected for the Technical College are already found too small for the classes now in operation.

During the last twelve months there have been classes formed for practical chemistry, pure mathematics, applied mechanics, natural philosophy, architecture, geodesy, freehand drawing and design, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, English literature, photography, geography, telegraphy, elocution, English grammar, writing and arithmetic, cookery, domestic management, dressmaking, phonography, and ladies' drawing. At present there are over twenty teachers conducting classes at the college, and during the last twelve months over 1,000 persons, male and female, have attended its courses of study.

Trusting that the various trade societies and employees of the city will continue to assist the committee of the Technical College in extending its benefits to the artisans and apprentices of the Colony,—

I remain, &c.,

JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to The Secretary, Engineering Association.

Sir,

Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 14 April, 1881.

Referring to my letter to you of 3rd July, 1880, intimating that it was the intention of the committee of the above institution, on receipt of last year's Government endowment, to reduce by one-half the fees charged to youths attending the classes, I do myself the honor to inform you that it has now been decided, in view of the large number of persons who have taken advantage of this reduction, and the consequent strain on the limited financial resources of the college, that students will in future be required to satisfy the college committee as to their inability, or the inability of their parents, to pay the full fees.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROGERS, Secretary,

(Per H. A. Podmore).

The Committee, Engineering Association, to The President and Committee, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Gentlemen,

Engineering Association, 3 June, 1881.

We have been instructed to reply to a letter addressed to the Engineering Association of New South Wales by your secretary on the 14th April, in which, after referring to your former letter of the 3rd July, 1880, and the reduction of fees to apprentices and youths attending classes at the Technical School, in consequence of the Government grant of that year, he informs us "it has now been decided, in view of the large number of persons who have taken advantage of the reductions, and the consequent strain on the limited financial resources of the college, that students will in future be required to satisfy the college committee as to their inability, or the inability of their parents, to pay the full fees."

We assure you it is with extreme surprise and regret that we read the above statement, which, to put it in other words, says that the success attending the reduction of fees in attracting young students to attend the classes, thereby causing an expenditure of £92 9s. 4d. (out of a Government grant of £1,500), to recoup the loss to teachers' fees, is felt as a severe financial strain, although, as shown in the college balance-sheet at the end of last year, there was an available balance of £382 6s. 10d. standing on the credit side of the account.

The publication in the daily press of the letters intimating to us the reduction of the fees, so as to "allow youths engaged in trades and professions to join the classes at one-half the published fees," and the insertion in the annual report adopted at the general meeting of your members on 1st of February last of the following paragraph, viz.—"On the receipt of the Government endowment it was resolved that the college fees be reduced one-half to all apprentices, and that students should not be required to be members of the School of Arts, the teachers being reimbursed from the annual grant the difference in the amounts and for the students unable to pay. It is also decided to make a reduction to students attending more than one class in the School of Design."

This paragraph was in the same report which showed an available credit balance of £382 6s. 10d., and induced us, and we believe the public also, to look on the reduced fees as established, and to feel gratified with the apparent success of the college; and seeing by the same balance-sheet that the debt standing over from 1879 was discharged, and thinking the heavy items for apparatus, fittings, furniture, and advertisements could only be incidental to the first opening up of the college, we thought the financial condition was favourable for making a larger portion of the grant of £1,500 available for teaching and teachers this year; and having, as you are aware, always taken a warm interest in the spread of Technical Education, we would respectfully ask you to reconsider your decision to double the fees to youths. We would remind you that in all your letters and memorandums to Government asking for a grant of public money the key-note has been the advantages it would confer on those engaged in the "industrial arts," and that "many of the classes would be free" on the payment of an annual subscription of £1, whereas the full fees for each class range from £1 10s. to £4 4s. annually, there being only one under £2; and it may be a subject worthy consideration whether after publishing the reduction of the fees both in the daily press and your annual report, the sudden increase again to double the amount may not cause reaction in the public feeling which has hitherto favoured your efforts, peril the Government grant, and reduce the means at your disposal for the support of a "Working Men's College" under the control of the School of Arts, or in connection therewith, if the lowest paid class is to cost a youth 7d. per night, or 7s. 6d. per quarter for tuition one night per week.

We have only to add that this subject being of public interest we will place your letter with this at the disposal of the Press.

We remain, &c.,

WM. HUMPHREYS.

WM. CRUICKSHANK.

J. LAING.

The

The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to The Committee, Engineering Association.

Gentlemen,

Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 13 July, 1881.

In reply to your letter of 3rd ultimo, I am instructed to inform you that when my letter of 14th April was forwarded to your Association the liabilities on account of the Technical College were considerably in excess of the Bank balance, and it was very uncertain what portion of the sums voted for Technical Education would be granted to this institution. A statement prepared on the 22nd April showed that £363 17s. would be required to cover the expenses to the end of the month, and that it was estimated £650 would be required to cover the expenses of the college to 30th Juné. It was not until the 5th May that the £650 required for the half-year was received; and this sum was granted on the express understanding that the Minister could not authorize further payments until an estimate of future expenditure was proposed for his approval, together with a full report of the working of the institution.

The payments made to teachers to make up for the deficiency in fees paid by some of the pupils were £55 6s. 3d. for the month of January, and £20 12s. 1d. for the month of February. It does not appear that the conditions since enforced as to admission to the Technical College classes at reduced fees have prevented students from joining the classes or pursuing their studies, the fees received for last quarter being about 25 per cent. in excess of the fees received from pupils for the first quarter of the year; and in the opinion of the committee the conditions are in accordance with the principle under which free education is authorized by the Public Instruction Act.

The special report of the committee will shortly be ready for presentation, and as it is intended to submit the whole question as to the rates of fees to the Minister of Public Instruction, the future action of the committee will be determined by the instructions that may be received from the Minister.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROGERS,

Secretary.

The Committee, Engineering Association, to The President and Committee, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Gentlemen,

Engineering Association, 14 July, 1881.

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 13th instant, in reply to our former letter of the 3rd ultimo, respecting the increase of fees charged to apprentices and youths under the age of 21 years wishing to attend classes at the "Working Men's College."

In your letter the reason given for the increase is the want of funds. You say that for the half-year ending 30th June you received from Government £650; this added to £382 6s. 10d., the balance from last year, gives £1,032 6s. 10d. available for the first half of the year, independent of the fees paid by the scholars. It is also stated that you paid in the two months—January and February—£75 18s. 4d. for the pupils who could not pay; this still left £966 8s. 6d. available for the classes; and we are still of opinion that it would be better to devote part of that sum to repay teachers the loss caused by a reduced scale of fees than to retain a high scale which compels many young persons to plead not only their own poverty but the poverty of their parents before they can avail themselves of the benefits provided for them from the public funds. Independent self-reliant men form the best citizens of a commonwealth, and it is repulsive to such to plead poverty to obtain assistance; therefore all educational institutes, established for the special purpose of improving the social, moral, or intellectual status of working men, should make it one of their highest objects to cultivate feelings of self-respect and self-reliance in the young.

2nd. We cannot understand how you can consider high fees to be in accordance with the principle under which free education is authorized by the Public Instruction Act.

The Public Instruction Act did exactly what we wish you to do, viz. :—It reduced the fees to such a rate (3d. per week) as would in ordinary circumstances enable all to pay for education who respect themselves and love their children, making provision at the same time for the free education of those who, by misfortune, have no means of paying; and we hope the Minister for Public Instruction, when revising the rules for the "Working Men's College," will act on the same principle; and it might assist him to a right conclusion if you would inform him and the public how much has been paid for teaching out of the Government grant since the college was first opened. At present the fees charged for teaching are higher per hour than the rates charged in the Grammar School, a middle-class institution.

Hoping this will meet with your favourable consideration,—

We remain, &c.,

J. LAING.

WM. CRUICKSHANK.

W. HUMPHREYS.

Received Friday, 22nd July, 1881.

Mr. J. Laing to The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Sir,

16/7/81.

In your letter of the 13th instant to the sub-committee of the Engineering Association, respecting the fees charged to pupils, apprentices, and others, you say :—"It does not appear that the conditions since enforced as to admission to the Technical College classes at reduced fees, &c., &c." I am instructed to inquire from you if the fees have been reduced since the date of your letter of the 14th April, informing us that half fees were abolished.

Yours, &c.,

J. LAING.

The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to Mr. J. Laing.

Dear Sir,

Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 19 July, 1881.

I am instructed by the college committee to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, having reference to their letter of the 13th instant, and to inform you that as the previous letter which they received was from the Engineering Association, they cannot possibly treat with your communication except by the same channel, viz., the General Committee, to whom I will submit it at their next meeting.

Yours very truly,

JOHN ROGERS,

Secretary.

Mr. J. Laing to The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Dear Sir,

Engineering Association, 22 July, 1881.

I am instructed by Committee of Technical Education to acknowledge your letter of the 19th instant, informing us that you cannot give us the information asked for in my note of the 16th instant without referring the matter to the General Committee. We think that if information as to the matter referred to cannot be given without reference to the General Committee it is not worth wasting their time on the matter.

Yours respectfully,

J. LAING.

## APPENDIX L.

### Apparatus and appliances belonging to the Technical College.

#### Optical Apparatus

One highly finished tri-unial lantern, by Middleton, 4½-inch condenser.

One well finished bi-unial lantern, cases for travelling, and gas bags, jets, and all necessary appliances.

Oxy-hydrogen microscope, kaleidoscope, kaludiatrope, alpengscope, polariscope.

Sets of slides for lantern readings, illustrating mines and mining, Arctic regions, Paris Exhibition, London, natural phenomena, Continent of Europe, America, British Museum, astronomy, chameleon, statuary, natural history (from life), insect preparations for microscope, colour wheel, wheel of life, photo-micrography, polariscope objects, micro plant specimens, chorentoscope, animalcular troughs, and sundries, about 400; prism on stand.

Electrical



*Electrical Apparatus (Static).*

Plate machine, cylinder machine, Leyden jars.	Daniels battery (magurto).
Discharges, Electric Cannon.	Old dynamo machine.
Cylinder machine (voltaic).	Box of magnetic apparatus.
Ruhmkoff's coil, large and small.	Electro-magnet.
Do. small, in case, with cells and vacuum tubes.	Two Morse machines.
Groves battery, Daniels battery, large liclanche tubes.	

*Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, and Engineering Construction.*

Set of pulleys and tackle on frame.	One low-water indicator.
Do. with capstan and pile-driver.	Two gauges (part in section).
Multiplying power.	One fusible plug.
Winch with differential barrels.	One Pearson's lubricator.
Archimedian screw for water, in metal; do., in wood.	One top-water gauge (in section).
Water-wheel, set of 3 pumps, with glass barrels.	One long barrel.
Air pump and receivers (old).	One round.
Condensing syringe receiver and fittings (old).	Two whistles.
Two pair Magdeberg hemispheres.	Two gland cocks.
Two whirling tables with fittings to illustrate centrifugal force	One cylinder cock.
Clock escapement; watch escapement.	Two double grease cups.
Three stands, with sets of levers and counterweights.	One oil syphon.
Tank to show the effect of water-pressure.	One blow-off cock.
Four stands showing working of various wheels.	One check valve.
Five piston rods and cross-heads.	One ball clock-box.
Four stands, circular motion connected into rectilinear.	One steam valve.
Four models on boards of toothed-wheel construction.	One steam valve with flanges.
Nine shaft bearings.	One valve.
Plumber blocks and hangers.	Two gland cocks.
Two bolts and nuts.	Two steam cocks.
Five couplings.	One gland cock flange.
One cock.	One safety valve, lever and weight.
Five cranks.	One elbow safety valve.
Four rivetted plates.	One gland cock.
Two injectors (in section).	

*Heat and the Steam-engine.*

Sectional model of condensing beam engine (old).	Gas-engine, with coil to explode, mixture in cylinder (working model).
Working model of four parallel motion (old).	Lehman calorific engine (working model).
Spherical boiler and safety valve.	Highly finished and very complete condensing engine, with paddle-wheels and boiler complete.
Thero steam-engine.	Model of machinery of steamer "Ipswich" (presented by the A. S. N. Co.), wall governor, buss pseudostatic governor.
Model of marine tubular boiler.	
Do. reverberatory furnace.	
Sectional horizontal engine, with double heat.	
Valves and piston working.	
Steam engine and boiler (working model) with additional engine in section.	

*Sundries.*

One Carilletet's apparatus for the liquefaction of gases (to compress to 300 atmospheres).	Set of decimal weights and measures, in case (French).
One polarising microscope.	Five gas-holders of different kinds and sizes.
One registering syren.	Small still for perfumes, &c.
	Prism and stand, Bunsen burner.

*Building, Construction, and Design, Stereometry, &c., Architecture, &c.*

Three models framed, principals for roofs.	Seven models of spiers.
Six models, wooden bridges.	Six models of columns.
One model ground vault, with removable raissures.	122 models { Regular and irregular slides. Intersections of solids. Carpentry and construction, &c., &c.
One model, ground alcove or nich.	
One timber dam.	
Three stands, with solids and diagrams on glass to illustrate perspective.	

*Anatomy, Physiology, &c.*

4 models head, sectional, natural size.	3 torsos (one life size).
2 do. brain, do., do.	1 do. digestive organs.
1 do. entire head.	1 do. the skin.
4 do. the ear.	1 do. the hand.
2 do. the eye.	2 do. the foot (one human, one forefoot of horse).
6 do. larynx and tongue.	1 do. the heart of the horse.
2 do. the heart.	Small models of the arm, leg, muscular action, the eye, &c.
1 large model contents of chest, all removable.	

*Mineralogy and Geology.*

4 glass cases of mineralogical specimens.	1 large case of geological specimens (fossils).
1 cabinet do. do.	4 sets of model criptals.

*Models for Drawing Classes, &c.*

(Selected by Sir Charles Nicholson.)—In plaster, by Bucciuni.	
1. Apollo.	15. Leg of Laocoon.
2. Head of Young Caesar.	16. Ornament from the Erichtheum at Athens.
3. Venus de Milo.	16-42. Hand, arm, human figure, detail, &c.
4. Venus de Coll.	43-52. Heads of Animals.
5. Diamede.	53-60. Fruit.
6. Diana.	64-140. Casts, ornamental designs from Wurtemberg schools (from Exhibition).
7. Hermione.	141-150. Physiognomy and phrenology (old).
8. Young Hercules or Bacchus.	1 iron stand, with universal joint to carry models.
9. Head of Gladiator.	6 iron models of solids.
10. Mask of Moses (M. Angelo).	13 do. do. outline.
11-14. Male and two female reclining figures (M. Angelo).	

*Drawing School Fittings.*

Tables.	Mounted copies for drawing class, frochand.
2 black-boards.	Do. do., architectural.
Glass-case for models of pedestals, &c.	Do. do., mechanical.

Sets of apparatus to illustrate Twining's course of Science-made-Easy Lectures (each set packed in a box).

- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1, 2, 3. Mechanical physics. | 7. Botany.                           |
| 4. Chemical physics.         | 8. Zoology.                          |
| 5. Inorganic chemistry.      | 9, 10. Human anatomy and physiology. |
| 6. Organic do.               |                                      |

Eleven diagrams Collins's Illustrations:—

- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Hydraulics.           | 7. Astronomy.  |
| 2. Properties of matter. | 8. Geology.    |
| 3. Mechanical powers.    | 9. Ethnology.  |
| 4. Hydrostatics.         | 10. Geometry.  |
| 5. Zoology.              | 11. Chemistry. |
| 6. Botany.               |                |
- 1 stand, with the maps of the principal divisions of the earth mounted on spring rollers (new).  
46 maps, diagrams, and illustrations (miscellaneous).  
Polished cedar cases for apparatus and models.  
Do. tables do. do.  
Do. cases minerals.
- Tables and desks for class-rooms.  
Stands for modelling class.  
Furniture and fittings of Registrar's room.  
Tools and fittings of operator's room.  
2 screws for oxy-hydrogen lantern.  
1 do. do. do. (for travelling).

*Art Pottery.*

- Specimens of Doullon ware, from the Lambeth School of Arts.  
Specimens of Dresden ware.  
Specimens of Webb & Co.'s glassware.  
Specimens of South Kensington studies, from the manufactory of Jones & Sons, Staffordshire.  
Samples of various materials used in glass-making.

*Art Publications.*

- 1 Dresden Architecture, by G. Gilberts.  
1 Album of Decoration, do.  
1 Italian Renaissance, do.  
1 Floré Ornamentale.  
12 books on ornamental work, &c., by Manbach & Co.  
23 drawing books, by Wilk Hermes.

*Specimens of Wood-carving.*

- 4 carved chairs (from the German Court, Exhibition).  
1 specimen of carving, scroll-work and panel, from the Austrian Court (panel in pine tree).  
1 do. do. do. do. (small panel in walnut).

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS, 1873.

*Extract from S. M. Herald, 5 February, 1873.*

THE Chairman then called for any resolutions of which notice had been given.

Mr. Dowling moved,—“That a Working Men's College be formed in connection with this institution, as suggested some years ago by its late president, Dr. Woolley.” He should have felt very diffident in moving this resolution had it not been that some years ago he had heard the late lamented Dr. Woolley, at one of the annual meetings, express a desire that such a college should be formed; and had not that lamented gentleman perished it would, as he believed, have been long ere this in existence. In the report they saw amounts set down for a library and reading-room, and other matters; but the part of the institution which he considered most valuable was unnoticed. There were other libraries in Sydney, but this was the only institution which afforded the means to labouring men of attending the evening classes and participating in the benefits of education. In the report for the year 1857 the committee had regretted the absence of a Working Men's College; and it was ascribed to the want of means to provide substantial rewards to the diligent. The institution had been largely fettered by debt; but that debt would be cleared off, he believed, in the course of this year, and he thought the time would then arrive for the establishment of scholarships and degrees in science. The experiment had been tried in England, and found to work successfully, as Ruskin and other eminent men could testify. According to the last census it appeared that there were 10,000 mechanics and apprentices in Sydney. It would be well if some of these could be gathered in and stimulated to study. There was the apparatus lying idle; they had £400, and gifts to about the same value, which were lying upon the shelves unused. He thought our youths ought to be stimulated to study science. In Melbourne so much stir had been made about this matter that a Technological Commission had been appointed. In England scholarships worth £100 and other large rewards were offered to industrious students in science; and he thought that if a college were established here many young men might be sent home to participate in these advantages. He adverted to the great progress in science made upon the Continent owing to the advantages of such colleges. He felt convinced that if a working man's institute could be formed many large-hearted men would come forward and endow it with scholarships, &c. He felt a great interest in this institution, of which he had been a member since he was nine years of age—(cleers)—and as a native of the city, and a working man himself, he felt that the time had arrived to make a stand in this respect. He considered that the class-rooms ought to be extended; those at present used were incommensurable and ill-ventilated. He urged that the mechanics and apprentices of the city ought to be brought in to participate in the advantages of this institution. He referred to Mr. Scott Russell's work on the progress of the colleges upon the Continent.

Mr. Dalgarno seconded. He felt assured that the suggestions made would have due weight with the meeting.

Mr. Wannan said the proposer had hardly sketched out his scheme. He had no doubt, however, that if the matter were properly placed before the Government it would be supported.

Mr. M'Rae said that, while the project could hardly fail to meet with sympathy, he feared that it would be altogether beyond the means of the institution at present. The absence of a mechanical class was simply due to the want of an application for that purpose by half-a-dozen members of the institution. So far as the desirability of a Working Men's College was concerned, he would be willing to support the resolution; but in its present shape he considered that it went rather too far.

A gentleman in the body of the hall expressed a desire for more particulars. Such a college was very desirable there could be no doubt. If anything could be done to supply a deficiency in this institution (one of the creditable fruits of which was Mr. Dowling), he for one should be very willing to support any endeavours which might be made.

Mr. M'Rae moved as an amendment, “That it be an instruction to the committee to take steps with a view to determine whether it is practicable to establish a Working Men's College in connection with this institution, and, in the event of such being found practicable, a special general meeting to be called for the purpose of discussing the propriety of its establishment.”

Mr. Dowling replied upon his motion. He was willing to accept the amendment. All he desired was that the matter should be well ventilated. His own view was that the Working Men's College should not interfere with existing classes, and the prizes—diplomas or certificates—should be given to any of the meritorious students. He thought, however, that it was very desirable that the tuition should be under the auspices of the School of Arts. Four years ago he had moved for the establishment of classes in geology and mineralogy; but after establishment they had been discontinued for want of a teacher. In a college such as he proposed, however, he firmly believed that, with the support he believed they should receive from the outside public, gentlemen of attainments could be obtained to take charge of these classes. He quoted from and referred to two English works, “Learning and Working” and “The Working Men's College Magazine,” in which a great deal of information was to be obtained. He again urged the desirability of stimulating the youthful mechanics to studies in science.

The original proposition was withdrawn, and the amendment was carried without dissent.

## APPENDIX N.

1876-77.—Legislative Assembly, New South Wales,  
LECTURES FOR PROMOTING TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—CORRESPONDENCE.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 September, 1877.

RETURN to an Order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 6th June, 1877, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between the Government and the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, the Trustees of the Free Library, the Council of the Royal Society, the Senate of the Sydney University, the Committee of the Engineering Association, or any other body, respecting the formation of Evening Classes, and the delivery of courses of Scientific Lectures for promoting Technical Education in the Colony.”

(Mr. Dibbs.)

SCHEDULE.

No.	Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.	Page.
1.	Secretary to Mechanics' School of Arts, Sydney, to Colonial Secretary, inquiring when a deputation could be received, with enclosure. Minutes thereon. 21 October, 1874 .....	35
2.	Principal Under Secretary to Secretary, Mechanics' School of Arts, acknowledging No. 1. 24 October, 1874.....	36
3.	Under Secretary of Justice to same, in reply to No. 1. 28 October, 1874 .....	37
4.	Secretary to Mechanics' School of Arts to Under Secretary of Justice, inquiring when deputation could be received. 5 April, 1875 .....	37
5.	Under Secretary of Justice to Secretary Mechanics' School of Arts, in reply to No. 4. 6 April, 1875 .....	37
6.	President of the Mechanics' School of Arts to Under Secretary of Justice, respecting vote of £2,500, passed by the Legislative Assembly. Minutes thereon. 31 May, 1875.....	37
7.	Under Secretary of Justice to President of Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, in reply to No. 6. 23 June, 1875	37
8.	President of the Mechanics' School of Arts to Colonial Secretary, further respecting No. 6. Minutes thereon. 25 November, 1875 .....	37
9.	Under Secretary of Justice to President of Mechanics' School of Arts, in reference to No. 7. 9 December, 1875...	38
10.	Secretary to Mechanics' School of Arts to Minister of Justice, inquiring when a deputation in connection with forming Technical Classes and Working Men's College could be received. Enclosures. 16 May, 1877 .....	38
11.	Under Secretary of Justice to Secretary, Mechanics' School of Arts, in reply to No. 10. 21 May, 1877.....	45
12.	Secretary to Mechanics' School of Arts to Under Secretary of Justice, respecting No. 11—Enclosures. Minutes thereon. 6 June, 1877 .....	45
13.	Under Secretary of Justice to Secretary, Mechanics' School of Arts, in reply to No. 12. 25 June, 1877.....	47
<i>University.</i>		
14.	Sir E. Deas-Thomson, Chancellor of the Sydney University, to Minister of Justice, inquiring when a deputation could be received in reference to increased endowment to University—Enclosures. Minutes thereon. 11 November, 1876 .....	47
15.	Minister of Justice to Sir. E. Deas-Thomson, in reply to No. 14. Minute thereon. 13 November, 1876 .....	48
16.	Same to same, in reference to No. 14. 20 March, 1877 .....	49
17.	Under Secretary of Justice to same, in reply to No. 14. 23 July, 1877 .....	49
<i>Engineering Association.</i>		
18.	Extract from <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> of 5th May, 1877, containing report of interview with the Minister of Justice—Enclosures. Minutes thereon. 8 May, 1877.....	49
<i>Council of Education.</i>		
19.	Memo. from Secretary to Council of Education, with enclosure, in reference to No. 18. 8 August, 1877 .....	55

Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

No. 1.

The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

A deputation from the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts having been appointed to wait upon the Government respecting proposed extensions to its educational system, and also to endeavour to secure, on behalf of the Mechanics' Institutes of the Colony, the benefit of any instruction in science provided under the new Mining Act, I do myself the honor to request that you will be good enough to state at what time you will be pleased to receive such deputation. I have the honor also to enclose herewith a memorandum of request from the Committee, together with other papers relating to this institution.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN ROGERS,  
Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

MEMORANDUM of request to the Government of New South Wales from the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

PROVISION having been made in the new Mining Act for courses of lectures on science to be delivered by Professors appointed by the Government, the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts conceive, in view of its central position and large educational appliances, that it would be the most suitable place in the city for imparting a knowledge of the sciences of geology, mineralogy, and chemistry. Its large number of members proves it to be the most successful School of Arts in the Colonies, and having been founded in the year 1833 it may be cited as the Mother of the Mechanics' Institutes in Australasia. Some time since it was resolved to increase the present class operations by establishing a Working Men's College for giving evening instruction to the artisans and apprentices of the city. One great obstacle to the extension of its educational course has been the difficulty of obtaining and providing for suitable teachers on technical science in relation to the arts and manufactures; and it is believed if a School of Mines were affiliated with the Sydney Mechanics' Institute practical teaching in mineralogical science could be effected, and a great want in the community met. It is also thought that as there are seventy-six Schools of Arts in the Colony subsidized from public funds, that by a union of these institutions they could be enabled to have arranged courses of scientific lectures by the teachers appointed by the Government. The following excellent recommendations of the recent Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction in Great Britain, under the presidentship of the Duke of Devonshire, are respectfully suggested as being worthy of adoption in this Colony:—

That courses of lectures be given in connection with the collection of physical and mechanical instruments, the establishment of which we have proposed, the object of these lectures being to illustrate the progress of scientific and mechanical discovery and invention.

That the establishment of lectures on science, accessible to all classes on payment of a small fee, should be promoted by the Government in the great centres of population.

That,

That, in the first instance, with the view of carrying out the preceding recommendations the system of instruction of this kind, which has already been established by the Government in the metropolis, should be developed by the institution of courses of lectures on the principal branches of experimental and natural science.

The concluding paragraphs of the final report state that throughout the Commissioners have been guided by two convictions,—

The first, that the diffusion among the people of a general knowledge of science is in itself an object of great importance, and that in particular an acquaintance with the manner in which abstract science is brought to bear upon industrial occupations is of the greatest moment to the working classes of this country, not merely as tending to increase the skill of the artisan in his handicraft, but as the best means of awakening his intelligence by forcing him to reflect upon the general laws which are exemplified by the processes with which he is familiar in his daily life.

The second, that no real advancement of knowledge, and none of the higher benefits of science as educational discipline, are to be hoped for from merely general and occasional scientific instruction, whether it be derived from books or from lectures, but that such advancement and benefits will result only from systematic and sustained study.

In submitting their request to the Government the Committee desire to point out that for the past forty years the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts has been the principal means of instruction to the youths and adults of the city, and that within the past three years the classes have been extended so as to include female students, with successful results. Some members, both male and female, have creditably passed the senior and junior examinations at the Sydney University. The following are classes of the institution, and 294 pupils attended them during the past year:—Latin, French, Chemistry and Physics, Writing and Arithmetic, Phonography, English Grammar and Elocution, School of Design, Ornamental Art, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Water Colors, and Singing. Very successful courses of class lectures on geology and mineralogy have been delivered during the past few years, but owing to the resignation of the teacher they have been recently discontinued, as the Committee cannot obtain a suitable lecturer. A well-attended course of lectures on experimental physics is now being delivered by the teacher of the chemistry class. There are also in connection with the institution a large chess club and a successful debating class. The reading room contains all the principal English, Foreign, and Colonial newspapers and periodicals, together with a large reference library. The circulating library consists of about 17,000 volumes of well-selected literature and works relating to the Colony, and during last year was used by over 2,000 different members. The class accommodation is now fully occupied, and the Committee are desirous of establishing at once a Working Men's College, as nearly as possible upon the model of the one in Great Ormond-street, London, of which Thomas Hughes, Esq., M.P., is Principal. It has therefore been decided to resume the apartments now occupied by the Secretary, and to enlarge and improve the present building so as to supply the following additional class accommodation:—

Rooms—No. 1, about 26 × 15 feet.

No. 2, " 24 × 15 "

No. 3, " 24 × 15 "

No. 4, " 26 × 15 "

No. 5, a room on the ground floor, fitted with shelves, presses, &c., for

chemicals and specimens, table for lecturer, and seats for students, say about 24 × 15 feet.

No. 6—a room on upper floor, with skylight, fitted with hanging desks to walls and with sunlight, say about 35 feet × 25 feet, for School of Design.

A separate ladies' reading room is also to be provided and the library accommodation increased 50 per cent. Other important improvements are to be made in the ventilation of the present building and to provide for the comfort and convenience of the members.

The principal reason for instituting a Working Men's College is that under present arrangements it has been found that owing to neglected elementary education and long hours of labour the artisans and apprentices are placed at great disadvantage in keeping up with and competing against those whose labour being of a less exhausting nature are in a better position to study. The Working Men's College will embrace the following classes:—English Grammar, English Literature, Physical Science, Political Economy, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Geometry, Practical Geometry, School of Design (Mechanical Drawing, &c.), Mechanics, &c. It is proposed that many of these classes shall be free to members of the institution engaged in the industrial arts. Scholarships will be founded, and the degree of Associate conferred upon the students distinguishing themselves at the yearly examinations.

To meet the pressing requirements for increased class accommodation, competitive designs have been called for to afford the necessary room, and it is now hoped that the Government will place a sum of money on the Estimates for 1875 towards the proposed extensions. In order to help forward the development of the resources of this new country it is imperative that our artisans and apprentices should have technical instruction in mechanical and chemical science as applied to the arts and manufactures, and this it is believed can best be secured by evening scientific lectures in our Schools of Arts.

Should the Government accede to the request of the Committee, expense in subsidizing two rival institutions for performing a similar work will be avoided, and the lectures can commence without delay, as there are now in the Sydney School of Arts excellent geological and mineralogical cabinets. It cannot but be admitted that efficiency and economy in working will be best promoted by all evening instruction in science being given at one central place in the city, and in connection with one institution. In affiliating the Mining School with the School of Arts the lecturers and students would have the advantage of a library and reading room containing the latest scientific publications and receiving all new books of special interest. The labours of the professors could not but be greatly assisted by the elementary knowledge obtainable by students in the various classes of the School of Arts. If the School of Mines were affiliated with the Sydney University it could only be used by a few students, and numbers of persons who cannot attend any but evening lectures will be practically debarred from profiting by any instruction in science provided by the Government.

A large block of land at the rear of the School of Arts, with entrance from George-street, has recently been secured by the Committee, and it is suggested that it would be a central and convenient site for the erection of a building should a School of Mines be affiliated with the Sydney Mechanics' Institute. On this land could also be erected an Industrial and Technological Museum similar to institutions in the manufacturing towns of Great Britain, with apparatus for illustrating science in its relation to agriculture, mining, and manufactures. The Engineering Association of New South Wales have recently applied to the Committee of the Sydney School of Arts for accommodation to give technical instruction in matters affecting the iron trades, and it cannot but be considered highly expedient that the thousands of apprentices and workmen employed in this city should have training in the science relating to their several callings, at our Mechanics' Institute.

[Copy of Act of Incorporation of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts—Report from the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts Incorporation Bill, ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed on 27th March, 1874—also, Annual Report of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts for 1873, with Circular, inviting competitive plans for alterations to School of Arts—forwarded with this communication.]

The Minister of Justice and Public Institution.—H.P., 23/10/74. The Under Secretary, Law Department.—H.H., B.C., 24 Oct., 1874.

No. 2.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Sir,

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, requesting that a time may be stated to receive the deputation appointed to wait upon the Government respecting various matters relating to the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, and to inform you that your communication has been brought under the notice of the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 October, 1874.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 3.

37

No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 October, 1874.

Referring to your letter of 21st instant to the Colonial Secretary's Department, inquiring at what time a deputation will be received from the Committee of the Sydney School of Arts respecting proposed extension to its educational system, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction will receive the deputation on Friday next, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 4.

The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to The Minister of Justice, &amp;c.

Hon. Sir, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 5 April, 1875.

I do myself the honor, by direction of the Committee of the above institution, to inquire at what time you will be pleased to receive a deputation from it respecting the proposed alterations and additions to that institution, and also for the purpose of respectfully suggesting that in the proposed new Mining Bill provision should be made for courses of lectures on mineralogical science in connection with the Mechanics' Institutes of the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN ROGERS,  
Secretary.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 6 April, 1875.

Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, inquiring what time the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction would receive a deputation from the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts respecting proposed alterations and additions to that building, and for making provision in new Mining Bill for courses of lectures on mineralogical science in connection with that institution, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Docker will receive the deputation on Thursday next, the 8th instant, at 11 a.m.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 6.

The President, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 31 May, 1875.

With reference to the vote of £2,500 lately passed by the Assembly in aid of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, I do myself the honor to request information as to whether the Government would pay the institution £1,500 of the sum voted on the institution showing that it had to the credit of its building fund in a Bank £3,000, of which sum £2,000 would be money raised on mortgage by the institution, and £1,000 its accumulated savings, not including any part of the £200 annually voted by Parliament. Should the sum of £1,500 be granted to the institution on these terms, we should not require any further portion of the sum of £2,500 voted by the Legislature, as that sum was asked for on the supposition that the institution would only have to raise pound for pound.

I am aware that the terms suggested are somewhat different to those on which aid is usually granted to institutions such as this, but I would at the same time point out that as the credit of the institution is good, and its affairs prosperous, we cannot expect the public to make donations to it such as less flourishing institutions obtain, in order that the Parliamentary vote may be secured.

And I would submit that the successful management which enables the institution to raise money to a certain amount upon its credit, but at the same time cuts it off from the ordinary resource of donations, should not be allowed to stand in the way of its obtaining the portion asked for of the Parliamentary vote.

The money will be entirely devoted to the improvement of the building as a teaching institution, and will be expended upon the enlargement of our library and reading-room, and in providing increased accommodation for our classes, the steadily increasing number of our members, of whom there were for the year ending the 31st of March last 2,101 on the roll, rendering the necessity for these improvements day by day more clearly apparent.

Trusting that this application may receive your favourable consideration,—

I have, &c.,  
W. C. WINDEYER,  
President, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Cabinet, for consultation.—J.D., 4/6/75. Cabinet is of opinion that this request must be declined.—JOHN R. 21/6/75.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to The President, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, 23 June, 1875.

Referring to your letter of 31st ultimo, requesting that £1,500 of the sum voted for the Sydney School of Arts should be paid to the institution on its showing a Bank credit of £3,000 to the building fund, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to state that the matter has been submitted for the consideration of the Cabinet, and they are of opinion that your request cannot be complied with.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 8.

The President, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 25 November, 1875.

Referring to my interview with you relative to the payment by the Government of the sum of £2,500 voted by Parliament in aid of this institution, I do myself the honor to submit for the consideration of the Government the following circumstances as sufficient to justify the Government in paying over a portion of the money to the institution.

The sum of £2,500 has been voted by Parliament on the usual terms—that double that amount be raised by private subscription. The circumstances, however, of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts preclude all hope of moneys being subscribed by the public in its aid, as by successful management the institution has been able to save £1,000 towards a building fund, and its financial position is such that it is in a position to borrow to a certain extent on mortgage, though not sufficiently to enable it to carry out proposed improvements. Under these circumstances it is quite impossible for the institution to obtain subscriptions as if struggling in difficulties, and as it did in its earlier days.

I would, however, submit that the success of the institution should not be allowed to prejudice its interest in its claim upon the consideration of the Government; and I would urge that the good use to which the aid annually granted it, in common

common with other similar institutions, has been put, gives it an additional claim for help in extending the sphere of its usefulness. I would submit that all that Parliament really required in voting this money, on condition that a certain sum should be contributed by private subscription, was an assurance that some interest was taken in it by the public—a safeguard against the whole burden of such institutions being thrown upon the Government, and a guarantee that self-interest would secure a judicious outlay of the money voted in their aid.

The sum required by the institution for the erection of new class-rooms and the extension of its library and reading rooms is £4,500; and I would submit that, for the reasons given by me, the Government would be justified in paying the institution £1,500 of the amount voted by Parliament on condition that the institution raised £3,000, £1,000 of which would be money saved by it, and £2,000 raised upon mortgage of its property. In earnestly pressing our request upon the consideration of the Government I would point out that the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts more nearly approaches the ideal of what such an institution should be than any other in the country, as will be seen by the returns recently made to the Assembly. Of 2,000 members 600 are mechanics and youths. We have a library of over 16,000 volumes, a most excellently supplied reading room, and a number of classes in full work, all which advantages are offered to our members for an annual subscription of £1. Trusting that our request may be acceded to.

I have, &c.,

W. C. WINDEYER,

President.

Immediate. This letter, although addressed to the Colonial Secretary, would appear to have been intended for the Minister of Justice, &c., and was placed under cover to this Department. The previous papers are forwarded herewith by direction of Mr. Docker. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 30 November, 1875.—W.E.P.

£1,500 has been placed on Estimates of the Minister of Justice for 1876. Papers returned to Mr. Under-Secretary Plunkett.—H.H., B.C., 1/12/75. Inform.—J.D., 7/11/75. Mr. Windeyer, 9/12/75.

#### No. 9.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to The President, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of 25th ultimo to the Colonial Secretary, applying, for reasons therein stated, that a portion of sum of £2,500 in aid of building fund of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts may be paid to that institution, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that £1,500 has been placed on Estimates for 1876 to replace a portion of the sum voted on Estimates for present year in a manner unsuited to position of that institution.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

#### No. 10.

The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to The Minister of Justice, &c.

Honorable Sir,

Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 16 May, 1877.

I do myself the honor to inform you that, at a general meeting of the committee of the above institution, a deputation of certain members of that committee was appointed to wait upon you for the purpose of representing the claims of this institution to some grant from the public funds for the furtherance and support of the Technical classes and Working Men's College about to be established in connection with the institution.

Secondly. I beg also to enclose a memorandum concerning the imparting of scientific instruction in connection with the Mechanics' Schools of Arts of the Colony, and other information respecting the action taken by this institution in the matter of Technical Education.

Thirdly. If it should, as I trust it will, be agreeable to you to receive the deputation, I have the honor to request that you will communicate to me the time when you would be pleased to meet them.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROGERS,

Secretary.

#### [Enclosures.]

MEMORANDUM respecting imparting of Technical Scientific Instruction in connection with Mechanics' Schools of Arts.

MECHANICS' Institutes are now established in nearly every important town of New South Wales, and the greater majority of them possess substantial buildings and good libraries. From a recently published Parliamentary return it appears that in the year 1874 the sixty-eight Schools of Arts of the Colony had 6,887 members, of whom 1,981 were artisans and apprentices. The value of the property held by these institutions is now estimated at nearly £100,000. Very few lectures have been delivered in connection with Mechanics' Institutes, owing to the great difficulty of obtaining suitable lecturers. Evening classes were only in operation at twelve Schools of Arts in 1874. It is now believed that Mechanics' Institutes should be enabled to better accomplish their original mission by the initiation of a general scheme of Government Technical Scientific Instruction in connection with them.

The total amount of the annual Government subsidy given to Schools of Arts in 1874 only amounting to £3,102, which sum was divided amongst sixty-eight institutions, at the rate of £1 for every £2 paid as subscriptions by their members, the yearly receipts of nearly all these institutions have been found barely sufficient for the purpose of their libraries and reading rooms, leaving no funds available for the payment of teachers or lecturers.

On the passing of the Mining Act of 1874 it was considered desirable to endeavour to secure for Schools of Arts the services of the lecturers referred to in its 8th clause, and a deputation from the committee of the metropolitan School of Arts waited upon the Government in the matter. As no School of Mines has yet been formed, it is hoped that the Mechanics' Institutes of the Colony may be allowed the instruction in geological, mineralogical, and chemical science provided for in the Mining Act.

The classes of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts have for a great many years imparted instruction to a large number of students, and the committee are now extending its operations by forming in connection with it a Working Men's College for training in technical science the artisans and apprentices of the city. Being centrally situated, and having already an excellent circulating and reference library, elementary classes and apparatus, it is believed that, with the increased accommodation about to be erected, that this institution will be found to be the most suitable place in the metropolis for imparting popular scientific instruction. In order to ascertain the views of the artisans of the city on the question of technical education, a sub-committee of the Sydney Mechanics' Institute some months since had several conferences with the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales and the Engineering Association, and both these bodies expressed themselves highly favourable to the formation of a Working Men's College in affiliation with the Sydney School of Arts.

It is hoped, therefore, that in any scheme for diffusing a knowledge of technical science throughout New South Wales that the claims of the various Mechanics' Schools of Arts of the Colony may receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Government.

Extract from *Herald*, 21 June, 1872.

MINERALOGICAL SCIENCE.

Sir,

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

The present discussion in your columns as to the best means for securing popular instruction in mineralogy induces me to state a few facts in support of your assertion as to the want of science-teaching in this Colony. In the recent impetus given to mining enterprise a great necessity has been felt for the diffusion of a knowledge of the principles of mineralogy. Many ludicrous mistakes have been made owing to prospectors not understanding how to apply its simplest tests. As pointed out by Mr. Krefft, the mere exhibition of groups of minerals would not, however, supply the instruction required, or afford much information to the casual observer. Even with the help of Dr. Thomson's excellent manual, the student would need

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oral instruction in making experiments for distinguishing the chemical composition of minerals. The suggestion made some time since by Mr. W. Tufts, M.P., for the delivery of systematic courses of scientific lectures in connection with the Schools of Arts of the Colony, should be adopted with the founding of Mineralogical Museums. The intimate relation subsisting between geology, chemistry, and mineralogy, renders it necessary that the subject matter of lectures should embrace these sciences. In 1869, on my motion, classes for the study of geology and mineralogy were formed in connection with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. The splendid collection of geological and mineralogical specimens in that institution, for many years unused, were thus brought into requisition. By the kind help of Dr. Thomson, and other gentlemen connected with the Sydney University, several courses of lectures were then delivered on these sciences. Owing to the departure for Europe of one of the lecturers, and the pressing studies of another, these classes had to be discontinued. For over twelve months efforts have been made to secure suitable teachers for these classes, but without success. Lectures on chemistry, are, however, now being delivered every Friday by Mr. E. H. Rennie, B.A., affording instruction in this very useful science. Several members of the science-classes at the School of Arts, being Public School teachers, have made use, as object lessons in their schools, of the information thus acquired. Would not a knowledge of the elements of mineralogy be of as much use to our Colonial youth as a smattering of a classical language? Instruction for one hour weekly for a few months would teach the senior scholars in our schools the use of the blowpipe tests. After leaving the primary school, any youth having thus acquired a taste for science might continue his studies in a Mechanics' Institute. It would be too much to expect, however, that our Schools of Arts should bear the expense of a series of courses of scientific lectures, including fees and travelling expenses, especially as the small annual subsidy allowed to them of late years has been reduced one-half. The complaint as to the small attendance at lectures in this city is not true respecting scientific subjects popularly handled by a good lecturer. Could not the lecturers to the Mechanics' Institutes of Great Britain, in connection with the Society of Arts, be induced to deliver courses of scientific lectures in this Colony? On their return to England they would thus be furnished with reliable information as to our resources, which could be used in lecturing in the interest of the Colony. The endowment of science scholarships in connection with our Mechanics' Institutes would be a great stimulus to youth. We offer large rewards for the training of the body in aquatics, running, walking, &c., but little stimulus for the training of the mind. The scanty justice meted to the Rev. W. B. Clarke—the father of Australian geology—is very little inducement to our young men to undertake scientific observation; and yet if we wish for an intelligent development of the resources of our native country, our motto should be "Science with practice."

Blue's Point, June 19, 1872.

Yours &c.,

E. DOWLING.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS, 1873.

*Extract from S.M. Herald, 5 February, 1873.*

THE Chairman then called for any resolutions of which notice had been given.

Mr. Dowling moved,—“That a Working Men's College be formed in connection with this institution, as suggested some years ago by its late president, Dr. Woolley.” He should have felt very diffident in moving this resolution had it not been that some years ago he had heard the late lamented Dr. Woolley, at one of the annual meetings, express a desire that such a college should be formed; and had not that lamented gentleman perished, it would, as he believed, have been long ere this in existence. In the report they saw amounts set down for a library and reading room, and other matters; but the part of the institution which he considered most valuable was unnoticed. There were other libraries in Sydney, but this was the only institution which afforded the means to labouring men of attending the evening classes, and participating in the benefits of education. In the report for the year 1857 the committee had regretted the absence of a working men's college; and it was ascribed to the want of means to provide substantial rewards to the diligent. The institution had been largely fettered by debt; but that debt would be cleared off, he believed, in the course of this year, and he thought the time would then arrive for the establishment of scholarships and degrees in science. The experiment had been tried in England, and found to work successfully, as Ruskin and other eminent men could testify. According to the last Census it appeared that there were 10,000 mechanics and apprentices in Sydney. It would be well if some of these could be gathered in and stimulated to study. There was the apparatus lying idle; they had £400, and gifts to about the same value, which were lying upon the shelves unused. He thought our youths ought to be stimulated to study science. In Melbourne so much stir had been made about this matter that a Technological Commission had been appointed. In England scholarships worth £100 and other large rewards were offered to industrious students in science; and he thought that if a college were established here many young men might be sent home to participate in these advantages. He adverted to the great progress in science made upon the Continent owing to the advantages of such colleges. He felt convinced that if a working man's institute could be formed many large-hearted men would come forward and endow it with scholarships, &c. He felt a great interest in this institution, of which he had been a member since he was nine years of age—(Cheers)—and as a native of the city, and a mechanic himself, he felt that the time had arrived to make a stand in this respect. He considered that the class-rooms ought to be extended; those at present used were incommodious and ill-ventilated. He urged that the mechanics and apprentices of the city ought to be brought in to participate in the advantages of this institution. He referred to Mr. Scott Russell's work on the progress of the colleges upon the Continent.

Mr. Dalgarno seconded. He felt assured that the suggestions made would have due weight with the meeting.

Mr. Wannan said that the proposer had hardly sketched out his scheme. He had no doubt, however, that if the matter were properly placed before the Government it would be supported.

Mr. M'Rae said that while the project could hardly fail to meet with sympathy, he feared that it would be altogether beyond the means of the institution at present. The absence of a mechanical class was simply due to the want of an application for that purpose by half-a-dozen members of the institution. So far as the desirability of a working man's college was concerned, he would be willing to support the resolution; but in its present shape he considered that it went rather too far.

A gentleman in the body of the hall expressed a desire for more particulars. Such a college was very desirable there could be no doubt. If anything could be done to supply a deficiency in this institution (one of the creditable fruits of which was Mr. Dowling), he for one should be very willing to support any endeavours which might be made.

Mr. M'Rae moved as an amendment, “That it be an instruction to the committee to take steps with a view to determine whether it is practicable to establish a working man's college in connection with this institution, and, in the event of such being found practicable, a special general meeting to be called for the purpose of discussing the propriety of its establishment.”

Mr. Dowling replied upon his motion. He was willing to accept the amendment. All he desired was that the matter should be well ventilated. His own view was that the working men's college should not interfere with existing classes, and the prizes—diplomas or certificates—should be given to any of the meritorious students. He thought, however, that it was very desirable that the tuition should be under the auspices of the School of Arts. Four years ago he had moved for the establishment of classes in geology and mineralogy; but after establishment they had been discontinued for want of a teacher. In a college such as he proposed, however, he firmly believed that, with the support he believed they should receive from the outside public, gentlemen of attainments could be obtained to take charge of these classes. He quoted from and referred to two English works, “Learning and Working” and “The Working Men's College Magazine,” in which a great deal of information was to be obtained. He again urged the desirability of stimulating the youthful mechanics to studies in science.

The original proposition was withdrawn, and the amendment was carried without dissent.

*Extract from Annual Report, 1874.*

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.

At the last annual meeting the committee were instructed to endeavour to make arrangements for forming technical science classes for the instruction of the artisans and apprentices of the city. Although your committee are impressed with the necessity for the School of Arts fulfilling to a greater extent its mission as a Mechanics' Institute, the lack of sufficient accommodation has hitherto prevented them from obtaining teachers of science in relation to the arts and manufactures. The committee have, however, now succeeded in leasing, with the option of purchase, a portion of land at the rear of the institution with entrance from George-street, with a view of providing increased accommodation for the present or any future departments of the institution. Designs for the additions have been kindly furnished by several architects; and the Honorable the Colonial Secretary has promised that, on approved plans being submitted, the Cabinet will consider the advisability of placing on the Estimates a Government grant. Your committee have had several meetings for the consideration of the plans, but owing to the high price of labour and building material, and other causes, they have not been able to arrive at any definite conclusion on the subject. The following important reports have been received from the sub-committee appointed to consider the feasibility of these subjects:—

Report

The committee appointed to consider the above subject beg to report to the general committee:—

That two meetings have been held; at the first of which they considered more especially the primary objects for which they were appointed, which they consider to be, how to improve the present system of classes in connection with the institution by making them, or a portion of them, more practical than at present they appear to be, and to add some others which might prove of great utility to the members. In this they were urged by the fact of the Government, in the Mining Bill now before the Assembly, providing, in one of its clauses, for appointing lecturers in various sciences, such as geology, mineralogy, chemistry, &c., in connection with the School of Mines proposed to be established; and your committee considered that with the many advantages possessed by our institution, the Government might be induced to expend a portion of the sum to be voted for such purpose in establishing primary classes in the above sciences, from which students who may have successfully passed in their annual examinations may be admitted into the upper school, whenever it may be established, free of all fees that may be payable therein.

These are the somewhat crude ideas that your committee considered, and believing that the Mining Bill would be brought up without delay for discussion, they thought no time was to be lost in laying before some of the Members of the Assembly their thoughts on the subject. With this object they consulted Messrs. Macintosh, Wearne, Tunks, and Hoskins, gentlemen more especially connected with this and kindred institutions, all of whom were more or less favourable to the plan proposed, but suggested that, as the Mining Bill was not likely to be considered this session, our plans should be more matured, and laid before the Premier, asking his co-operation. Concurring in this view, your committee propose that a deputation of the general committee should wait upon Mr. Parkes, stating the objects to be more especially—

1. The appointment of lecturers for the above purpose, as provided in the Mining Bill, who shall have classes not only in the Sydney School of Arts but in various institutions within a certain range, which may be divided into districts, giving courses of lectures, which may be varied, in the different sciences in each session. This would make the diffusion of the above sciences more general than if confined to Sydney alone, whilst the same course of lectures would suffice for the various districts.

2. To bring to his notice the special advantages possessed by the Sydney School of Arts in rooms, specimens of mineralogy and geology, apparatus for mechanical science, &c., all of which could be utilized for the object in view.

3. The peculiar position of our institution, being so central and available for evening classes, which—now that the institution is no longer encumbered by a debt that has, in a measure, restricted their usefulness by a want of space—can, we hope, shortly have better accommodation afforded them.

4. Should the plan proposed by Dr. Liversidge, in the *Herald*, be adopted, of placing the above School of Mines in the University, it would have so many disadvantages, and be so purely local, as compared with our modification, which would make a knowledge of the above sciences general throughout the Colony.

5. Quote from the journal of the Society of Arts of the 10th January, 1873, what is being done at Melbourne by the Government in connection with the technological school.

6. Examinations might be held for honors, and the obtaining of the Whitworth Fellowships open to our colonists. These would be invaluable to our mechanics, enabling the possessor to visit the most celebrated workshops of Europe.

These, we submit, are proposals worthy of the consideration of the general committee, and connected with the object for which we were appointed, and if not successful in obtaining any promise from the Government of this Colony, might, we venture to submit, be the province of the general committee to carry out, after due deliberation of the merits or demerits of the subject now mooted.

Report dated 5th June, 1873.

The committee would urge upon the general committee the necessity of immediately carrying out the suggestion made in a previous report, namely, that a deputation wait upon the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, in order to endeavour to obtain for the institution the services of any professors or lecturers who may be appointed in connection with the Department of Mines.

Your committee are of opinion that it is advisable to extend the working of the classes, so as to place the educational advantages of the institution within the reach of the mechanics of the city and suburbs. For this purpose it is recommended that classes for mechanics be established, namely, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, practical geometry, arithmetic, and mensuration; and further, that if possible these classes be free. In order to carry out this scheme it will be necessary to make alterations in the building, so as to allow of the erection of a large class-room. In connection with this matter the committee advise that the working of the Commission for promoting industrial and technological instruction in the colony of Victoria be brought under the notice of the Government with the view of securing similar aid.

#### Classes.

For several years past the committee have recorded their regret that the institution had so few well-ventilated class-rooms for the use of the students. The want of suitable meeting-rooms has been more especially felt by the debating and chess clubs, and by the science classes.

Notwithstanding, however, this great drawback, the classes in operation generally show increased attendance, and the teachers report satisfactory results. Although the classes are the most important of the educational agencies in connection with the institution, your committee cannot but regret that hitherto no scholarships have been founded, so as to make them more popular with the rising youth of Sydney. It is to be lamented that the leisure time of great numbers of the young men of the city is devoted to questionable amusements, and, not being members of any literary society, that they cannot have realised the truth of an expression by the late lamented Dr. Woolley, "That an educated man is a gentleman, no matter what his occupation." If employers of labour could be induced to take a greater interest in the moral and intellectual welfare of their apprentices, there is no doubt that numbers might be persuaded to spend their evenings profitably in the classes of this institution.

Extract from *Herald*, 11 August, 1874.

#### ART SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

Sir,

The assertion of Mr. J. H. Thomas, that technical education has been found to be a mistake in England may easily be disproved by reference to the final report from the recent Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction in Great Britain, presided over by the Duke of Devonshire. With a view to still further extend the benefits of technical education, that Commission has made the following recommendations:—

"That the establishment of lectures on science, accessible to all classes on payment of a small fee, should be promoted by the Government in the great centres of population.

"That, in the first instance, with a view of carrying out the preceding recommendation, the system of instruction of this kind which has already been established by the Government in the metropolis should be developed by the institution of courses of lectures on the principal branches of experimental and natural science.

"That the proposed lectures be of two kinds:—First, lectures of an elementary character, on the general principles and most important facts of science; secondly, lectures specially intended for the working classes, on the application of science to the arts and industries of the country."

The concluding paragraphs of the report state that throughout the Commissioners have been guided by two convictions:— "The first, that the diffusion among the people of a general knowledge of science is in itself an object of great importance, and that, in particular, an acquaintance with the manner in which abstract science is brought to bear on industrial occupation is of the greatest moment to the working classes of this country, not merely as tending directly to increase the skill of the artisan in his handicraft, but as the best means of awakening his intelligence, by forcing him to reflect upon the general laws which are exemplified by the processes with which he is familiar in his daily life."

The second, "That no real advancement of knowledge and none of the higher benefits from science as educational discipline are to be hoped for from merely general and occasional scientific instruction, whether it be derived from books or from lectures, but that such advancement and benefits will result only from systematic and sustained study."

A great Conference of Mayors of the principal towns in Great Britain, Chairmen of Science and Art Schools, and others, was held in London, on the 20th May last, to urge upon the Government the necessity of carrying out the recommendations

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of the Royal Commission, and appropriate resolutions were passed by a "representative meeting, at which there were deputies from all parts of the United Kingdom." The Chairman (Lord Houghton) in his opening address said, "The object of this meeting was to discuss the necessity on the part of the Government to extend the usefulness of our public museums and galleries and make them subservient to the technical instruction of the people. The reasons for this action were twofold. It was desired to promote those industrial and important effects which result from the introduction of museums and objects of art into the crowded localities of this country, an object which all who had turned their attention to the subject knew to be of essential importance to the manufacturing interests of the country, and which had been rather too much neglected." (*Fide* Journal of the Society of Arts, 22nd May, 1874.)

Mr. Thomas thinks that the only place where technical education should be obtained is between the walls of the workshop; but even the *employes* of the Sydney firms named by him have decided otherwise, and, in meeting together for mutual instruction under the name of the "Engineering Association," they have had many valuable discussions on subjects in technical science. It is for the purpose of still further carrying out the objects of this Association, and to enable workmen and apprentices in the other branches of the arts and manufactures to share in similar advantages, that the Scientific College is to be founded at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

If the name of school of design be sometimes a misnomer, it is attributable to the fact that in some of the schools the pupils are taught to ignore the study of technical art; and, as in the case of many of the Mechanics' Institutes, broadcloth and silk have ousted moleskin and print. The work displayed at the exhibitions of the schools of design in Victoria prove that they are not to be despised as educational institutions.

In the matter of the ornamentation of railway stations, I do not understand the canons of art-criticism sufficiently to decide between the dictums of Ruskin and Mr. Thomas, but it is evident that even in this city the comfort and utility of some of its largest edifices have been sacrificed to a weakness for architectural display.

Professional jealousy and a desire to keep intact the secrets of the workshop have often retarded the progress of the arts and manufactures. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in this Colony the practical teachings of such educational reformers as Albert the Good, Whitworth, and Scott Russell may have attention, and the material interests of the Colony be promoted by the encouragement of mechanical science. In nearly every colony under the British Crown industrial or technological instruction is afforded by the Government. Let it not be said of New South Wales that she refused to take part in the race for commercial greatness, but with stately slowness refused her sons that scientific training which, by introducing new industries, might enable them to place Sydney in its proper position as one of the largest manufacturing cities in the world.

Blue's Point, 10th August, 1874.

Yours truly,  
E.D.

Extract from *Herald*, 31 August, 1874.

#### ART SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

SIR,—The recent report from the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction in Great Britain, which strongly recommended the extension of instruction in technical science, has received but scant justice at the hands of Mr. J. H. Thomas. Australians have been charged with a lack of reverence, but I trust no countryman of mine would be guilty of so lightly treating the well matured opinions of the many high educational authorities who gave evidence before this Commission. I am, however, glad to find that although Mr. Thomas is not in favour of giving instruction in technical science, he earnestly advocates the formation of a Working Men's College. Some time since, on my motion, it was resolved that a Working Men's College be founded in connection with the Sydney School of Arts, and competitive designs are now advertised for to afford the necessary class accommodation. It has been thought that in the educational course of the proposed college technical science should have a place, in order that the School of Arts may fulfil one of its objects as a mechanics' institute. The great impetus given of late years to the study of physical science, and the spirit of the times, also require that popular evening instruction be afforded in mechanical, chemical, and mineralogical science. It is one of the fundamental principles of the Working Men's College in London that "it endeavours to impart to each man that knowledge he is most in need of"; and Dr. Birkbeck, the founder of mechanics' institutes, was first induced to start them by noticing the inquisitive countenances of a circle of operatives who had crowded round a model of a centrifugal pump which had been constructed for him in their workshop. The original prospectus issued by Dr. Birkbeck is as follows:—"I shall during the next session deliver a course of lectures upon the mechanical affections of solid and fluid bodies, abounding with experiments and conducted with the greatest simplicity of expression and familiarity of illustration solely for persons engaged in the practical exercise of the mechanic arts; men whose situation in early life has precluded the possibility of acquiring even the smallest portion of scientific knowledge, and whose subsequent pursuits not always affording more than is necessary for their own support and that of their dependent connections, have not enabled them to purchase that information which curiosity, too active for penury wholly to repress, or the prevailing bias of their natural genius might prompt them to obtain. I have become convinced that much pleasure would be communicated to the mechanic in the exercise of his art, and that the mental vacancy which follows a cessation from bodily toil, would often be agreeably occupied by a few systematic philosophical ideas upon which at leisure he might meditate. It must be acknowledged, too, that greater satisfaction in the execution of machinery must be experienced when the uses to which it may be applied, and the principles upon which it operates are well understood, than where the manual part alone is known, the artist remaining entirely ignorant of everything besides; indeed I have lately had frequent opportunities of observing with how much additional alacrity a piece of work has been undertaken when the circumstances were such as I have now stated." Dr. Birkbeck fully realised his expectations, and Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., who for over twenty years regularly lectured to the mechanics' institutes of Great Britain, also says:—"I believe that the artisans of England will support any institution in which they can really learn. When I have seen the eager attention of 650 working men night after night listening to lectures on physics, on chemistry, on metallurgy, on geology, on natural history, and on mineralogy, and when I know that 1,500 applications have been made within a few hours to attend those lectures which have been given by the Professors of the Government School of Mines, I cannot but believe that a large and influential class are eager to learn, read, and inwardly digest the truths of science and the beauties of literature."

The opinion of Mr. Thomas that the technical scientific instruction provided on the Continent by the various Governments would not be suitable for the British workman, was not shared by the deputation of artisans from the various trades who were appointed to visit France, and report upon the Paris Exhibition. Mr. J. Scott Russell, in his work on "Systematic Technical Education," says, respecting that deputation:—"It is impossible to go through the evidence of the eighty-six representatives of the skilled workmen of England without sharing their profound conviction: 1st. Of the pressing evil of the nation in regard to manufacturing pre-eminence. 2nd. Of the culpability of the educated classes and of the executive Government in having neglected the education of the people. 3rd. That it is satisfactorily proved by these reports that the reluctance of the working classes to receive superior technical education, to bear taxation for that purpose, and to accept the active agency of Government institutions and officials (which reluctance has been put forward as an excuse for this neglect) has no existence in fact, that it is therefore the negligence, apathy, and reluctance of the governing classes and the Government which have hitherto alone prevented the organization of systematic technical education. 4th. It appears that until the mission to France of the English artisans in 1867, they, the working men of England, were not aware that the Governments of other countries had organized complete education in all trade crafts, from the lowest mechanical labour to the highest professional skill. 5th. Throughout the whole of these reports there runs a feeling of profound admiration for the system of education given in France; but they were evidently not aware that the educated men and statesmen of France had themselves become conscious that their system was far below the level of excellence of the educated German nations; that a Royal Commission, under the presidency of M. Belin, formerly Minister of Commerce, had recently been occupied with that subject, and had arrived at the conclusion that the technical education of France, which our artisans admired in Paris, was, as a national system of technical education, extremely defective; and the investigations of this Commission prove that if England is the worst educated of the first-class powers of Europe, France is the second worst. 6th. There runs parallel with these convictions a consciousness that the English workman is by nature the best of workmen, and that with systematic education their works would excel those of competing nations."

Sir William Hamilton and Archbishop Whately differed in defining the terms "science" and "art," but Mr. Thomas should have no difficulty over the word "technical," as modern usage and requirements have stamped it in the English language with an univocal signification.

Our Premier, Mr. Parke, has done much for the cause of primary education. It yet remains for him to continue his noble work by enabling the mechanics' institutes to afford technical scientific instruction, and thus aid in the development of arts and manufactures in our midst. The letter from Mr. Stevens, in to-day's issue, shows what is being done for technical education by the Government of Victoria. Judging from the eager groups daily assembling in Pitt-street, the only scientific instruction received in this city by numbers of young men is in the art of betting and bookmaking, and a large number of students are now being easily plucked by the professors.

Yours, &c.,  
E.D.

Blue's Point, 19 August, 1874.

*Editorial Article in Empire, Monday, October 2, 1874.*

THE provision in the Mining Act which authorizes the establishment of a School of Mines is in accordance with public opinion. The progress of mining industry on the one hand, and the influence of the general intellectual training which promotes a desire for scientific knowledge on the other, combine to produce a popular demand for such an institution. Not long ago we had occasion to comment in these columns on the praiseworthy effort made at Hill End to set up a local School of Mines for that gold-field. In this effort Hill End is following the example of Ballarat, and probably similar projects will be taken up in other gold-fields of this Colony. Meanwhile the Government are pledged, by the Act which they got passed through Parliament, to set up a central School of Mines for the benefit of the whole country. And, as appears by the report of the deputation to the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, which was published in last Saturday's issue, the Committee of the Sydney School of Arts are desirous to have a School of Mines established in the building to be erected for the advancement of science on the ground lately purchased for the extension of that institution.

There is thus a remarkable unanimity on the part of the Parliament, the Ministry, a large section of the mining population, and members of the community who have interested themselves in the advancement of science—all earnestly seeking the establishment of a School of Mines. Then the Parliament has provided, in the Mining Act, that the School of Mines may be connected with the University of Sydney; and in that case the School of Mines "shall be under the control and management of the Senate of the University, and the Senate shall appoint such professors and readers and other persons as may be required." Thus, without expressly binding the Government to connect the School of Mines with the University, the Legislature has pretty clearly indicated its opinion that the University, as the chief centre of learning and science in the country, is the fitting head of the proposed scientific institution. There is, therefore, a multitude of counsellors at hand to guide the forthcoming School of Mines. The difficulty is to determine, in the manner which will best promote the public interest, where the institution shall be set up, and to whose hands the management shall be entrusted. As to the place, there can be no question that for the public interest, and for the advancement of the design of the Legislature in making provision for a School of Mines, a central position in the city would be the best. The Committee of the School of Arts purpose to establish a Working Men's College, as nearly as they can make it, like that in Great Ormond-street, London, of which Thomas Hughes, Esq., M.P., is Principal. This college is to furnish instruction in English grammar, English literature, physical science, political economy, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, geometry, mechanics, &c.; and in association with these it would be well that those working men who desire it should have opportunities of receiving such instruction as a School of Mines is designed to afford. The document presented on behalf of the Committee of the School of Arts by Mr. Macintosh, M.L.A., says truly:—"In order to help forward the development of the resources of this new country, it is imperative that our artisans and apprentices should have technical instruction in mechanical and chemical science, as applied to the arts and manufactures"; and this object might be effectually promoted "by evening lectures in our School of Arts."

The position of the School of Arts in the centre of the city, and the prospect of the early establishment there of a Working Men's College, are strong reasons for acceding to the proposal that the School of Mines should be set up in that locality.

*Extract from Sydney Morning Herald, 31st October, 1874.*

Proposal to connect a School of Mines with the Sydney School of Arts.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of the Hon. John Sutherland, Messrs. J. Wearne, M.L.A., W. M. Alderson, J. Macintosh, M.L.A., J. Fowles, F. Bridges, J. Rogers, E. A. Rennie, and E. Dowling, waited upon the Hon. G. W. Allen, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, yesterday, for the purpose of asking the Government's assistance in establishing a School of Mines in connection with the School of Arts. The Hon. R. P. Abbott, Minister for Mines, was present.

In the absence of the President of the School of Arts, the deputation was introduced by the Hon. John Sutherland, senior Vice-President.

The following memorial was presented to the Minister of Justice and Instruction two or three days ago, and it was therefore spoken of as having been read:—

Memorandum of request to the Government of New South Wales, from the Committee of the Mechanics' School of Arts.

PROVISION having been made in the new Mining Act for courses of lectures on science, to be delivered by lecturers appointed by the Government, the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts conceive—in view of the central position and large educational appliances of that institution—that it would be the most suitable place in the city for imparting a knowledge of the sciences of geology, mineralogy, and chemistry. Its large number of members proves it to be the most successful School of Arts in the Colonies; and, having been founded in the year 1833, it may be cited as the mother of Mechanics' Institutes in Australasia. Some time since it was resolved to increase the present class operations by founding a Working Men's College, for giving evening instruction to the artisans and apprentices of this city. One great obstacle experienced to the extension of its educational course has been the difficulty of obtaining and providing for suitable teachers in technical science in relation to the arts and manufactures; and it is believed if a School of Mines were affiliated with the Sydney Mechanics' Institute practical teaching in mineralogical science could be effected, and a great want in the community met.

It is also thought that, as there are seventy-six Schools of Arts in this Colony subsidized from public funds, by a union of these institutions they could be enabled to have arranged courses of scientific lectures by the Professors appointed by the Government.

The following excellent recommendations of the recent Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction in Great Britain, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, are respectfully suggested as being worthy of adoption in this Colony:—

- "That courses of lectures be given in connection with the collection of physical and mechanical instruments, the establishment of which we have proposed, the object of these lectures being to illustrate the progress of scientific and mechanical discovery and invention.
- "That the establishment of lectures on science, accessible to all classes on payment of a small fee, should be promoted by the Government in the great centres of population.
- "That, in the first instance, with the view of carrying out the preceding recommendations, the system of instruction of this kind, which has already been established by the Government in the metropolis, should be developed by the institution of courses of lectures on the principal branches of experimental and natural science."

The concluding paragraphs of the report state that throughout the Commissioners have been guided by two convictions:—

- "The first, that the diffusion among the people of a general knowledge of science is in itself an object of great importance, and that in particular an acquaintance with the manner in which abstract science is brought to bear upon industrial occupations is of the greatest moment to the working classes of this country; not merely as tending directly to increase the skill of the artisan in his handicraft, but as the best means of awakening his intelligence by forcing him to reflect upon the general laws which are exemplified by the processes with which he is familiar in his daily life.
- "The second, that no real advancement of knowledge, and none of the higher benefits of science as educational discipline, are to be hoped for from merely general and occasional scientific instruction, whether it be derived from books or from lectures, but that such advancement and benefits will result only from systematic and sustained study."

In submitting their request to the Government, the Committee desire to point out that for the last forty years the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts has been the principal means of instruction to the youths and adults of the city, and that within the past three years the classes have been extended so as to include female students with successful results. Some members of these classes, both male and female, have creditably passed the Senior and Junior Examinations at the University. The following are classes of the institution, and 294 pupils attended them during the past year:—Latin, French, chemistry and physics, writing and arithmetic, phonography, English grammar, elocution, school of design (water colours, &c.), ornamental art, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, and singing. There is also a large chess club and a debating club. Very successful courses of class lectures on geology and mineralogy have been delivered during the last few years, but owing to the resignation of the teacher they have been recently discontinued, as the Committee cannot obtain a suitable lecturer. A well-attended course of lectures on experimental physics is now being delivered by the teacher of the chemistry class. The reading-room contains all the principal English, Foreign, and Colonial newspapers and periodicals, together with a large reference library. The circulating library consists of about 17,000 volumes of well-selected literature and works relating to the Colony, and during last year was used by over 2,000 different persons. As the class accommodation is now fully occupied, and the Committee are desirous of establishing at once a Working Men's College, as nearly as possible upon the model of the one in Great Ormond-street, of which Thomas Hughes, Esq., M.P., is Principal, it has been decided to resume as class-rooms the apartments occupied by the secretary, and to enlarge and improve the present building so as to supply extra class accommodation. The principal reason for instituting a Working Men's College is that, under present arrangements, it has been found that, owing to their education having been neglected, and long hours of labour, the working men and apprentices are placed at great disadvantage in keeping up with and competing against those whose labour being of a less exhausting nature are

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in a better position to study. The Working Men's College will embrace the following classes:—English grammar, English literature, physical science, political economy, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, geometry, practical geometry, mechanical drawing, mechanics, &c. It is proposed that many of these classes shall be free to members of the institution engaged in the industrial arts. Scholarships will also be founded and a degree of Associate conferred upon the students distinguishing themselves at the yearly examinations.

To meet the pressing requirements for increased class accommodation, competitive designs have been called for to afford the necessary room; and it is hoped the Government will consent to place upon the Estimates a sum of money towards the proposed extensions. In order to help forward the development of the resources of this new country, it is imperative that our artisans and apprentices should have technical instruction in mechanical and chemical science, as applied to the arts and manufactures, and this it is believed can be best gained by evening scientific lectures in our School of Arts.

Should the Government accede to the request of the Committee, expense in subsidizing two rival institutions at the same place for performing a similar work will be avoided, and the lectures can commence without delay, as there are now in the School of Arts excellent geological and mineralogical cabinets. It cannot but be admitted that efficiency and economy in working will be best promoted by all evening Government scientific instruction in the city being given at one central place, and in connection with one institution. In affiliating the Xining School with the School of Arts the lecturers and students would have the advantage of a large library and reading-room, containing the latest scientific publications, and receiving all new books of special interest. The labours of the professors cannot but be greatly assisted by the elementary knowledge obtainable by students in the various classes of the School of Arts. If the School of Mines were affiliated with the Sydney University it could only be used by a few students, and numbers of persons who cannot attend any but evening lectures will be practically debarred from profiting by any instruction in science provided by the Government. A large block of land at the rear of the School of Arts, with entrance from George-street, has recently been secured by the Committee, and it is suggested that it would be a central and convenient site for the erection of a building, should the School of Mines be affiliated with the Sydney Mechanics' Institute. On this land could also be erected an Industrial and Technological Museum, similar to institutions in Great Britain, with apparatus for illustrating science in its relation to agriculture, mining, and manufactures. The Engineering Association of New South Wales have recently applied to the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts for accommodation to give instruction in matters affecting the iron trade; and it cannot but be considered expedient that the thousands of apprentices and workmen employed in the city should have training in the science affecting their various callings, at our Mechanics' Institute.

Mr. Macintosh explained that the Committee of the School of Arts were anxious to extend their educational appliances, and had purchased a block of land at the rear of the present institution, on which they proposed to erect buildings for a Working Men's College; and it was thought that the Government would find it advantageous in helping the Committee to establish a School of Mines in connection with the College. Plans of the new buildings were nearly ready, and they would be furnished to the Government without delay.

Mr. Allen said that so far as he understood the document that had been presented to him, the School of Arts Committee wanted two things—that the School of Mines which might be hereafter established by the Government should be affiliated to the Mechanics' School of Arts, and that the Government should place a sum of money on the Estimates to assist the Committee in carrying out the proposed building alterations. He should be glad if some member of the deputation would explain in what way the Committee proposed to affiliate the School of Mines with the School of Arts, because, according to the Mining Act, the School of Mines which the Government were empowered to establish must be under the control of the Minister for Mines.

Mr. Macintosh pointed out that the Committee of the School of Arts contemplated the establishment of a School of Mines long before the Mining Act was passed.

Mr. E. Dowling referred to the proposed alterations, and said that the School of Mines, though connected in some way with the School of Arts, might still be under the control of the Mining Department. It would be necessary to have a separate and distinct building for a School of Mines. The School of Arts was a much more central place for scientific lectures than the University; and besides that, it was proposed that the lectures of the mining professors should, as at Ballarat, be given in the evenings, when the working classes specially could have the opportunity of attending.

Mr. Bridges said that, amongst other things, the Committee of the School of Arts contemplated the erection of a large class-room which would hold 150 or more students, for giving them oral instruction in various branches of science. The Government might appoint its own professors, who would lecture on mineralogy one or two evenings a week. Special accommodation would be provided for such lectures. There was already in connection with the institution a set of geological specimens.

Mr. Allen thought the benefits of a School of Mines might be largely increased if it was established in a more central place than the University, where the evening lectures could be given.

Mr. Bridges said there was no doubt that the time would come when the School of Mines would have to be a separate institution; but it was thought that a commencement might be made by connecting it with the School of Arts.

Mr. Abbott pointed out that as the law now stood it would be impossible for the Government to take the course pursued at Ballarat; a School of Mines was there endowed by the Government, but they had no control over it. It would be injudicious to have a School of Mines partly under Government control and partly under the control of a Committee of the School of Arts.

Mr. Bridges thought the Government might give the members of the School of Arts and others the benefit of the lectures.

Mr. Abbott said that before that could be done lecturers would have to be appointed and a School of Mines formed.

Mr. Fowles did not think the Committee of the School of Arts contemplated having the management of the School of Mines.

Mr. Abbott thought the School of Mines would not be so widely useful as it might be made if it were established at the University.

Mr. Fowles said that if the Government decided to initiate the School of Mines at the School of Arts, the plan of the proposed new buildings might be modified as it was found necessary.

Mr. Alderson said that the Committee of the School of Arts were anxious that no time should be lost in establishing a School of Mines; and they thought its establishment would be facilitated if the Government consented in the first instance to connect it with the School of Arts. When the time came for the establishment of a museum in connection with the School of Mines, then the Government could provide a separate institution, and the School of Arts rooms could be used for something else.

Mr. Wearne said that the Committee of the School of Arts did not wish to confine the advantages that might be derived from a School of Mines to the Sydney Mechanics' Institute. There were in nearly all large centres of population in the Colony Schools of Arts, and the lecturers might travel about lecturing at the principal townships.

Mr. Macintosh thought it would be better not to speak of the proposal as an affiliation of the School of Mines with a School of Arts. The word "affiliation" did not really convey what was meant. It was more of a Working Men's College than a School of Mines that was intended.

Mr. Allen thought he could promise, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, that the matter should have their earliest and most favourable consideration. It was possible that the School of Arts might render material service towards the establishment of a School of Mines. With regard to the request for pecuniary assistance, he thought everybody must recognize the great good that had been done by the Sydney School of Arts; and he should be happy to bring under the notice of his colleagues the question of placing a sum of money on the Estimates to aid in the erection of the new buildings. It would be necessary that the Government should be informed as to the cost of the proposed buildings.

Mr. Fowles: About £5,000.

Mr. Bridges thought the request for money divided itself into two parts—a request for assistance in putting up the new buildings, and a request for assistance in the erection of the Working Men's College. He thought the second was the special application.

Mr. Allen thought it would be well for the Committee of the School of Arts, when making application for money, to state distinctly for what purpose it was wanted, and the conditions under which it would be accepted, if given.

After a few other remarks the deputation thanked the Minister for his courtesy, and withdrew.

Extract from Annual Report—February, 1876.

STEPS had previously been taken with a view to obtain a promise from Government of assistance in effecting the important alterations contemplated by the Committee. Advantage was therefore taken of the appointment of a deputation from the general committee to wait on the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, in accordance with the recommendation of the sub-committee on the Working Men's College (quoted in last year's report), to bring the whole matter under the notice of the Government. The deputation consisted of John Macintosh, Esq., M.L.A., Joseph Wearne, Esq., M.L.A., and Messrs. Fowles, Alderson, Bridges, Dowling, Rennie, and Rogers, who waited on the Minister of Justice, the Hon. G. W. Allen, on October 30th, to whom they were introduced by the Hon. John Sutherland, M.L.A., the senior Vice-President of the institution. The

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Hon. R. P. Abbott, Minister for Mines, was present during the interview. The primary object of the deputation was to request that the School of Mines, provided by the "Mining Act of 1874," be affiliated with the School of Arts, and also to seek for assistance in establishing a proposed Working Men's College. It was stated by Alderman Macintosh that the committee of the School of Arts wished to make several improvements, in order that they might have greater facilities for educational purposes than exist at present; that there was sufficient room on the ground which had been secured at the rear of the present premises to erect a building in which a School of Mines and Working Men's College could be established; that for the purpose of carrying out such matters he believed that the School of Arts was entitled to a certain amount proportionate to the subscription that might be raised; but in order to carry out the improvements proposed, the committee were of opinion that a special grant ought to be made by the Government for the purpose. After Messrs. Dowling and Bridges had explained some of the details of the proposed additions to the resources of the institution, Mr. Fowles stated that when the present front of the School of Arts building was erected he formed one of a deputation which waited upon the then Colonial Secretary (Mr. now Sir Charles Cowper) to ask for a grant of money, as they then only contemplated the erection of a portion of the proposed building. £2,000 were placed upon the Estimates—the School of Arts contributing a similar sum; and Mr. Cowper promised that when the other part of the building was completed the Government would give an equal sum. He thought, therefore, that when the plans had been selected they could be sent to the Minister, with a solicitation that a moiety of the estimated cost should be borne, as the building would be entirely for educational purposes. Mr. Allen said in reply that he was glad to hear from Mr. Fowles that the proposal was not to ask the Government for a sum of money independent of private subscriptions. He thought that everybody must recognize the great good which the Sydney School of Arts had effected, and it therefore had a claim upon the Government; he would be happy to bring their application under the notice of his colleagues; but it would first be necessary for him to know what the cost of the proposed building would be. Mr. Fowles remarked that it would be about £5,000. Mr. Allen said if they would send him the plans he would submit them to his colleagues. The Committee have now the pleasure to report that since the interview of the deputation with the Minister of Justice the sum of £2,500 has been placed upon the Estimates for the purpose of effecting the proposed improvements in the institution. They trust, therefore, that in the next year's report their successors will be enabled to record the commencement, at least, of these important additions to the building.

As the selected design provides for the utilising of the whole of the present building for educational purposes, it becomes necessary to make arrangements for the Secretary's residence elsewhere. The Committee therefore voted the sum of £80 per annum to that officer as house rent, in lieu of his present quarters on the premises.

The treasurer's financial statement is highly satisfactory, showing a balance to the credit of the institution of £631 18s. 2d. The receipts for 1874 amounted to £2,195 6s. 4d., against £2,066 6s. 2d. for the year 1873.

During the year applications were received from the Engineering Association and the Trades and Labour Council for the use of one of the class-rooms; and it has accordingly been let to those societies for the occasional use of their members. The Committee, however, hope that when the proposed alterations are completed they will be enabled to effect some more advantageous and permanent arrangement.

The number of members subscribing to the institution is as follows:—

	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.
1875... ..	1378	1522	1586	1447
1874... ..	1322	1389	1484	1319
Increase ... ..	56	133	102	128

The average increase of members during each quarter as compared with the previous year is 104·75.

The scheme for the establishment of a Working Men's College in connection with the School of Arts, the desirability of which was affirmed by the annual meeting of members in February, 1873, has necessarily remained in abeyance until the requisite accommodation could be afforded by the completion of the proposed additions to the building. It must be obvious, however, that the Committee would be greatly assisted in their endeavours to carry out the expressed wishes of the members were the class of persons who it is considered would be benefited by such a scheme to avail themselves more largely of the existing resources of the institution by joining the classes already established. It may appear almost unnecessary to remind members that instruction in writing, arithmetic, grammar, mathematics, natural science, and mechanical and architectural drawing—for which purpose, amongst others, the establishment of a Working Men's College has been frequently urged—is provided for in the present classes of the institution.

*Extract from Herald, 4 February, 1877.*

#### ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY evening a special meeting of members of this Association was held at the Society's rooms, School of Arts, for the purpose of considering the following subject:—Technical classes as a branch of public education in the Colony. The attendance was small. Mr. Macintosh, M.L.A., Dr. Paterson, Mr. Rogers, Mr. E. Dowling, officers or committeemen of the School of Arts, were present by invitation. Mr. G. Davidson (the president) occupied the chair, and called upon Mr. Laing to open the subject. Mr. Laing said that the main object of their association had been to promote a technical education of the young men of the city, though they had never succeeded in carrying it out to the extent that they would have desired. He contended that there were no adequate facilities in the Colony for enabling apprentices to the engineering to acquire a scientific knowledge of the business. The country had spent millions in the construction of railways, and yet no schools had been provided for the education of those who would have to work these railways. And no means had been provided for the youth of the Colony to enable them to develop profitably the vast mineral resources of the Colony, or to teach them the best methods of turning our raw produce into manufactured goods. He read extracts from various works to show that America and continental countries were in advance of England in the matter of providing technical instruction to the artisans of the country. However, the great exhibitions had had the good effect of awakening the attention of English people to the importance of the subject, and now in the mother country both elementary and more advanced scientific education was being given in special schools and classes formed in all the great centres of industry. He moved the following resolution:—"That the members of this Association having seen and felt the great loss and inconvenience arising from the want of schools to supply the technical education required for carrying on successfully the various trades and industries with which they are or have been connected, consider that the establishment of a polytechnic college school or schools for teaching the various branches of knowledge required in engineering, building, mining, manufacturing, and agricultural industries, would be advantageous for the development of the intellectual, material, and industrial resources of the Colony. That such college school or schools should be conducted in such a manner as would enable boys after leaving the primary schools, and being apprenticed to any trade or profession, to continue their education at evening classes, and thereby acquire such special instruction and technical knowledge as would assist their progress in the trade, business, or profession they had adopted as their future pursuit in life. Seeing that provision has been made out of the public funds for primary education, grammar schools, and a university, we think a polytechnic college school or schools should also be provided for and established in connection with our Public Schools. It would render the system more complete, and by enabling the artisans, manufacturing, mercantile, and agricultural classes to obtain technological training, would meet a want of instruction existing in practical life which none of our educational institutions as at present constituted can supply." Dr. Paterson expressed his concurrence in the proposals to promote technical education, not merely in engineering, but in all branches of trade. The School of Arts was not altogether what it should be in regard to this matter. Technical knowledge in several branches was already given under the auspices of the institution, but this ought to be greatly extended. There were certain rooms in the building which were available six days in the week to those who wished to obtain practical knowledge; and the committee of the School of Arts were fully alive to the importance of the matter. A sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Dowling (a gentleman who had given much attention to the subject), Mr. Rogers, Mr. Oram, and himself, had waited upon the Council of the Trades and Labour Association with a view to secure their sympathy in this grand object, and he thought that that body had not listened to their proposals disagreeably. They had not yet heard what the Council intended to do with regard to the proposal; but he thought their reply would be favourable. He might say that the Committee of the School of Arts desired no extraneous aid in carrying out this object of imparting a technical instruction in all branches of trade. Of the importance of such instruction there could be no doubt, and the education of our youth would be incomplete without

without it. He quoted from a recent work by Mr. Twining to show what was being done in England and elsewhere in promoting technical instruction. Mr. Twining proposed that there should be schools of arts, colleges, and a university; that examinations should be held and degrees should be given to stimulate the students. To follow a trade successfully, a man should have a knowledge of the science underlying it. Perhaps they could not here expect to go so far as to have a university, but they might by means of the schools of arts do much to extend technical knowledge. It was for such objects that these institutions were founded; and if they carried them out they would be much more worthy of the assistance of the State than they were at the present time. Mr. Macintosh said he would be very happy to co-operate with the Association of Engineers in the matter under discussion, and he trusted that the engineers would aim at securing the co-operation of other branches of trade, for all were interested in technical education, or what he called practical education. Mr. E. Dowling also addressed the meeting on the advantages of a technical education, and showed how its importance had been enforced by a Royal Commission appointed in England; and how practical demonstration of its benefits had resulted in the working of technological museums and institutions in England and Victoria. If rich persons in the community would only provide scholarships an immense impetus would be given to young men to seek to make themselves efficient in technical knowledge. The committee of the School of Arts hoped to establish a technological museum; and he thought that under the auspices of that institution classes might be formed and education given more advantageously than in connection with the primary schools. Mr. Laing maintained that if the scheme were merely carried out in schools of arts it would have only a local interest. It should be part and parcel of the Public School system. Mr. Dowling said that no feeling of localism need be engendered by the carrying out of the system in schools of arts. Any person could join the classes at the Sydney School of Arts without being a member of the institution, and it was proposed that there should be affiliation with all the schools of arts throughout the country. The committee of the School of Arts proposed to form classes without any outside aid, although he thought the youth of the country were as much entitled to have an institution for technical education as were comparatively few to have a University. Mr. Cruickshank commented on the want of models and other appliances for the impartation of practical knowledge of the engineering profession. The deputation from the School of Arts then withdrew, when Mr. Laing's resolution was seconded by Mr. H. Davis and passed, and the further consideration of the subject, on the motion of Mr. Cruickshank, was deferred until the next monthly meeting of the Association.

#### SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

##### Classes.

The following, for Ladies and Gentlemen, are now in operation:—

*Chemistry*.—Mondays, at 7 p.m.; 10s. quarter.

*Civil Service*.—Tuesdays, at 7 p.m.; 21s. quarter.

*Drawing, Architectural*.—Mondays, at 7:30 p.m.; 12s. 6d. quarter.

„ *Mechanical*.—Wednesdays, at 7:30 p.m.; 12s. 6d. quarter.

„ *Ladies' Class*.—Mondays and Thursdays, from 3 p.m. till 5 p.m.; 21s. quarter.

*Elocution*.—Tuesdays, at 7 p.m.; 10s. quarter.

*French*.—Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 p.m. for Ladies, and 7:30 p.m. for Gentlemen; 10s. quarter, 15s. half-year, 21s. year.

*Latin*.—Wednesdays, at 7 p.m.; Free—5s. deposit as security for punctual attendance.

*Mathematics*.—Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7:30 p.m.; 10s. quarter.

*Reading and Grammar*.—Fridays, at 7:30 p.m.; 7s. 6d. quarter.

*Shorthand*.—Mondays, at 7 p.m.; 10s. quarter.

*Singing*.—Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7:30 p.m.

*Writing and Arithmetic*.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7:30 p.m.; 10s. quarter.

Non-members of the institution can join any of the above classes (except Latin) by payment of an extra fee of 2s. 6d. per quarter.

#### No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Sir,

Department of Justice, &c., 21 May, 1877.

In reply to your letter of 16th instant, representing that a deputation of certain members of the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts is desirous of waiting upon the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, with reference to a grant in support of the Technical Classes and Working Men's College in connection with the institution, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Suttor will be happy to receive the deputation on Wednesday next, 23rd instant, at 11 a.m.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

#### No. 12.

The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Sir,

Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, 6 June, 1877.

In compliance with your request to be informed in writing of the precise object of the deputation from the General Committee of this institution, which lately waited on you respecting the establishment of a Technical or Working Men's College in connection therewith, I have now the honor to state,—

1. That the object of the deputation was to endeavour through you to prevail on the Government to place upon the Estimates for the present year a sum of £2,000, to be granted to the Sydney School of Arts without the usual conditions, such sum to be expended by the committee in carrying out the extensive additions and alterations to the building which will be required for the establishment of such a college as that referred to.

2. From the printed report of our Improvement Committee which was laid before you, together with the plans connected therewith, it will be seen that the contemplated additions and alterations are calculated to increase the accommodation afforded by the institution to considerably more than double of that which exists at present, and this, together with the establishment of the new technical classes and the introduction of the other improvements, will amount nearly to a re-modelling and re-organization of the institution.

3. The Committee are convinced that such increase of accommodation is now absolutely necessary for the preservation of the popularity which the institution since its foundation in 1833 has uniformly enjoyed, for the extension of its usefulness to meet the ever-increasing requirements of the public, and placing and keeping it on a level with the many similar institutions in Great Britain, where the education of the industrial classes both in general knowledge and in technical subjects is systematically carried on.

4. The Committee have found it impracticable to effect these improvements (which have been estimated to cost between £4,000 and £5,000) with the means at present at their command. There is a balance in the bank to the credit of the institution amounting to £1,300, and it would be futile under such circumstances to ask for special subscriptions to the building fund. The Committee therefore, knowing the liberality of the Government in promoting the cause of education generally, and believing that a special regard would be paid by it to the educational wants of the industrial classes, and considering further that the circumstances under which the special grant now sought to be obtained were quite exceptional, thought themselves justified in representing the whole case to the Government, and applying for its assistance in the terms stated to you by the deputation.

5. You were pleased to ask the deputation whether the money now standing to the credit of the Sydney School of Arts was not made up partly from funds granted by Government in previous years in aid of the institution; such is certainly the fact, but the proportion which the funds supplied by the Government bears to the total income of the institution is so small

small that little account (it is submitted) should be taken of it in the consideration of this application. I append for your information a return showing the revenue of the Sydney School of Arts for the last fifteen years, from which it appears that during that period the Government aid amounted to £2,750, while the sums raised by the institution itself amounted to £24,674 6s. 8d. The Sydney School of Arts is not subsidized by Government to the same extent as similar institutions throughout the Colony. It receives a fixed grant of only £200 a year, whatever may be the amount of its proper income, which has lately exceeded £2,000 a year; whereas the country institutions receive £1 for every £2 subscribed by their members.

6. You were also pleased to ask the deputation for information respecting the tenure of the land upon which it is proposed to erect the new buildings. In reply I beg to state that the portion upon which the most substantial of these will be erected, and which will be principally used as class-rooms in connection with the Technical College, is held on a ninety-nine years' lease. Another portion, on which it is proposed to erect a large lecture hall, is held on a lease for two lives, with option of purchase after its termination; while of the third portion a lease for seven years has been obtained, with a promise in writing to the Committee that at the end of that time the fee-simple of it may be purchased by them.

7. I venture to think that the Minister for Justice and Public Instruction will be gratified to learn that the General Committee have already been on several occasions in communication with the Engineering Association and the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales, both of which bodies have expressed their concurrence with the views of this Committee, and have indicated their desire to co-operate with us in carrying these views into effect. But as yet no definite arrangement has been arrived at between us in consequence of the want of means to provide suitable accommodation for carrying out the objects we have in common.

8. For further and more detailed particulars of the condition and prospects of this institution, the work it has done, and the objects at which it aims, I beg respectfully to again refer you to the several documents which have been laid before you in connection with this application, and pray that you will be pleased to recommend it to the most favourable consideration of the Government.

I have, &c.,  
**JOHN ROGERS,**  
 Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

REVENUE of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts for the past fifteen years, exclusive of Government aid.

	£	s.	d.
1862	1,124	10	11
1863	1,482	15	4
1864	1,438	4	9
1865	1,423	1	6
1866	1,330	15	10
1867	1,400	7	3
1868	1,649	17	3
1869	1,402	5	6
1870	1,463	11	3
1871	1,799	15	9
1872	1,653	18	3
1873	1,916	6	2
1874	1,978	4	10
1875	2,443	2	6
1876	2,167	9	7
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	£24,674	6	8
Government aid for fifteen years	2,750	0	0
	£27,424	6	8

REPORT OF IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE TO GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE SYDNEY SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Gentlemen,

Your Committee, in arriving at a decision in reference to the plans for improving the accommodation of the Sydney School of Arts, were, to some extent, influenced by what appeared to be the general opinion of the members, and which resulted in the plans submitted to them last year being withdrawn, after discussion at two Special Meetings.

The two chief objections which were then raised to those plans seemed to be—firstly, because the vacant land at the back was not utilised for building purposes, thereby causing the various departments of the institution to be much crowded together; and secondly, because of the proposal to place the reading room on the first floor of the building.

To endeavour to remedy these and other defects, it was suggested at the second Special Meeting of members that the Committee should try to obtain a fresh site on which to build. But every endeavour having been made to secure an eligible site, without success, this Improvement Committee was appointed to report on the best means of carrying out the much needed additions and improvements to the institution.

Your Committee have therefore, after much consideration, had new plans prepared, which they now submit, with a recommendation that they be adopted.

In framing these plans they have kept in view the great future of this institution; and have endeavoured to provide sufficient accommodation in all departments, to meet its ever-increasing requirements, for a long time to come.

Moreover, with a view to making the institution more popular, they are desirous of adding several new and important features to it.

The most important is, perhaps, the proposed great extension of the usefulness of the library, where, it is suggested, members shall have the same privileges that they may enjoy at any public library.

In the new library books will be so arranged and classified, on low shelves, that they will be within easy reach of all readers and students.

To this room will also be transferred the reference library and cases of geological specimens now in the reading room.

*Library.*—To meet all these requirements your Committee have set apart a very large room on the first floor of this building, having a superficial area of about 2,400 feet, and extending over the whole length of the front of the building, and back over the whole length of the present reading and chess rooms. Thus forming a magnificent room, which, if properly fitted up and conducted, will rival the Public Library of Sydney.

*Reading room.*—Another new feature that your Committee wish to add to the institution is to make the reading room of more general usefulness than it has hitherto been. The news of the day, the arrival and departure of steamers, and other matters of public information and interest, should be duly recorded here. They therefore propose that the greater portion of the old building which constitutes the present reading room, and the chess room, shall be pulled down, and a new reading room built in their place, leaving a passage about 6 feet wide between that and the hall.

This gives a fine room 63 feet x 24 feet, or a superficial area of 1,500 feet. It is lit by windows front and back, as well as by a borrowed light from an opening in ceiling, through the floor of the library above, leading to skylight in roof of building; thus providing both good light and efficient ventilation in the centre of both rooms.

*Ladies' Room.*—A third new feature in the proposed alteration is a ladies' room, which your Committee think will be a great acquisition to the institution.

This room is on the ground floor, formed out of a portion of the present library. It will be fitted with a small lift, by which books may be passed to the new library above.

This lift will prove a convenience to persons who may desire to exchange books, without the exertion of going up stairs to do so.

Office.

*Office.*—A small office for the secretary is also shown in the old library room. It is placed where he will be accessible to all, and be in a good position for general control.

*Stairs.*—The grand stairs leading to the new library will be commodious and of easy gradient, viz., 5 feet broad, with a rise of 6½ inches, and about 12-inch tread. Starting from the floor of the old library they will ascend by three flights to the landing, which is placed opposite to the end window in the new library.

This completes the alterations which it is proposed to make in the present old building.

*Hall.*—The hall, with its retiring rooms, remain as at present.

*Class room and Keeper's Quarters.*—The class room, which is now over those retiring rooms, which measures 40 feet by 13 feet, as well as the keeper's quarters, which are over that again, will also remain as at present.

These rooms will be approached by stairs from the vacant land adjoining.

*Chess room.*—A chess room 35 feet by 10 feet 6 inches will be built in old yard, on the site of the present out-houses, which will be removed to the vacant land at the back.

*Area and Passage.*—An area is left in the old yard, and a passage through to the land at the back, and thence through to George-street.

*Vacant Land.*—We now come to the vacant land. Here it is proposed to erect class rooms and a working men's college.

In planning these buildings your Committee have been careful to put the more permanent structures on that portion of the land for which we have the longest tenure.

The land is divided into three sections, with a reserved lane added. One section has been secured for ninety-nine years. Another during the lives of two people. The third is secured only for about seven years, when in all probability we may be able to purchase it.

Thus, on the first-named block, it is proposed to erect a three-story building for class rooms and chemistry lecture room.

*Class rooms.*—The class rooms are five in number, and of the following dimensions, viz. :—One 32 feet by 16 feet; two, 16 feet by 15 feet; one, 13 feet by 16 feet; and one large one for drawing class, 48 feet by 16 feet.

*Chemistry room.*—There is also the chemistry lecture room, 35 feet by 17 feet 6 inches, a portion of which will be built on the adjacent block of land, for which we have only the seven years certain tenure. This, however, with the out-houses, are the only buildings proposed to be put on that portion of the land.

*Lecture-room.*—The Working Men's College and lecture room is provided for on that section of land which we hold on the tenure of two lives.

It is a large room, 48 feet by 27 feet 6, or superficial area of 1,320 feet. It will have an open roof, and there will be a passage to it from both Pitt and George Streets.

This completes the buildings proposed to be erected as additions to the institution.

*Summary.*—The whole accommodation may be comparatively summarized as follows :—

	At present.	As proposed.
Reading room ... ..	1,150	1,512 feet
Library... ..	560	2,420 "
Ladies' room ... ..	—	255 "
Chess room ... ..	220	367 "
Working Men's College ... ..	—	1,320 "
Chemistry room ... ..	220	647 "
Six class rooms ... ..	1,730	2,500 "
	<u>3,880</u>	<u>9,021 feet</u>

In addition to the above, by the alterations proposed, more crush room will be provided at the entrance to the hall. The passage also will be widened from 4 feet, as at present, to about 6 feet.

In submitting the accompanying plans to the General Committee, we would recommend that the buildings on the vacant land be erected first, so that, as far as practicable, the business of the institution may be conducted there while the alterations are progressing in the old building.

*Portico.*—Your Committee are also of opinion that a portico should be erected at the Pitt-street entrance, and would submit the accompanying sketch, which it will be seen also provides for the efficient lighting of the front :—

Approximate estimate of cost of first section, viz., buildings on the vacant land ... ..	£2,500
Approximate estimate of cost of second section, viz., alterations to old building ... ..	1,200
Approximate estimate of cost of portico ... ..	300
	<u>£4,000</u>

CHARLES M. FISHER,  
Chairman of Improvement Committee.

Sydney, 27th April, 1877.

Acknowledge and inform that this application will receive due consideration when preparing Estimates for next year.—F.B.S., 20/6/77.

No. 13.

The Under Secretary, Department of Justice, &c., to The Secretary, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 25 June, 1877.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, respecting the establishment of a Technical or Working Men's College in connection with the School of Arts, and requesting that £2,000 may be granted without the usual conditions, and to inform you that the matter will receive due consideration when preparing the Estimates for next year.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

Sydney University.

No. 14.

The Chancellor of the Sydney University to The Minister of Justice, &c.

My Dear Mr. Docker,

Barham, Darlinghurst, 11 November, 1876.

The Senate of the University has appointed a deputation to wait upon you in order to bring under your notice and that of your colleagues an application which it has been determined to make to the Government for a permanent annual addition of £4,000 to the present endowment of £5,000, thus bringing up the amount to that of the permanent endowment which has been enjoyed by the Melbourne University since its first establishment. The special reasons for making this application at the present time will be found detailed in the accompanying copy of a resolution of the Senate passed at its last

fast monthly meeting. I may mention that the Senate has been anxious for some time past to extend the curriculum of subjects now taught in the University, but has been prevented from doing so by the want of funds. The largely increased number of students who matriculated at the last examination offers a further reason for pressing the attention of the Government upon the subject at the present time.

May I ask when it will be convenient to you to receive the deputation.

Yours, &c.,

E. DEAS-THOMSON.

Forward copy of reply to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.—J.D., 13/11/76. The Colonial Secretary, for consultation.—J.D., 29/11/76.

[Enclosure.]

Resolution passed by the Senate, 1st November, 1876.

THAT in making application to the Government for an increased endowment of £4,000 per annum to the University the Minister should be informed—(1.) That the present endowment of £3,000 per annum is insufficient, after deducting the amount necessary for the preservation and repair of the University buildings, for giving proper instruction in those branches of knowledge now professedly taught in the institution, viz., Latin, Greek, mathematics, chemistry, natural philosophy, experimental physics, geology, and mineralogy. (2.) That it is utterly impossible, without increased means, to provide instruction in the important subjects of history, law, mental philosophy, biology, animal and vegetable physiology, and engineering. (3.) That the long contemplated establishment of a school of medicine in connection with the University will necessitate the appointment of a Professor of Anatomy and several professional lecturers on such subjects as surgery, practice of medicine, therapeutics, pathology, clinical medicine, surgery, and midwifery. (4.) That the formation of a School of Mines is also necessary. (5.) That lectures on many of the subjects above-mentioned, if not in all, might be given by the University, if the annual endowment were increased to £9,000 per annum—the amount of endowment given to the Melbourne University.

ENDOWMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

THE following scheme is submitted to the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction as an approximation to the way in which it is proposed to use the increased endowment now asked for the University :—

*Professors :—*

1. Classics, mental philosophy .....	£1,000
2. Mathematics, natural philosophy .....	1,000
3. Chemistry—Inorganic, organic, and practical .....	1,000
4. Biology, geology, and mineralogy .....	1,000
5. Anatomy, physiology .....	1,000

*Assistants, Lecturers, &c.*

1 Master for junior classics and mathematics .....	300
1 Assistant in practical chemistry and metallurgy .....	250
1 Assistant to the chair of natural philosophy as lecturer on mechanics and engineering .....	250
1 Demonstrator in practical anatomy .....	200
6 Professional lecturers on medical subjects .....	600
2 Lecturers in law .....	400
1 Lecturer in history and English literature .....	300
1 Registrar .....	500
7 Servants, messengers, &c. ....	800

£8,600

The balance of £400 with the fees from lectures will, it is believed, meet all the other expenses of the institution, such as those of the chemical laboratory, the school of anatomy and physiology, natural history, mechanics, &c.

By the system above proposed the University would gain over and above what is at present taught :—1st. Instruction in mental philosophy, law, history, and English literature; 2nd. All the education necessary for the medical profession; 3rd. A complete course of natural philosophy, coupled with mechanics and engineering; 4th. The addition of organic chemistry and metallurgy to the chemical school; and 5th. Biology (including animal and vegetable physiology). The Senate would also then be in a position to establish a Faculty of Science, as proposed by Professor Liversidge, on the London University system, giving the degrees B.Sc. (Bachelor of Science), and D.Sc. (Doctor of Science). Degrees in medicine also could then be conferred on those who had received their education on the spot.

Two buildings, detached from the main building of the University, are absolutely necessary for carrying out the above scheme—one for a chemical laboratory, the other for anatomical purposes. The first, Professor Liversidge thinks, should be a temporary building, costing not more than £1,000, with fittings and apparatus costing another £1,000—£2,000 in all. £1,000 would be ample for a temporary anatomical building; it could be built of iron, and should consist of four rooms—1. A dissecting room; 2. A room for making preparations, or for physiological investigations; 3. A room for anatomical preparations, and a pathological museum; and 4. A class-room, which might be used for most of the lectures on medical subjects.

The Government should be asked, therefore, to place on the Estimates the following sums :—

Building and fitting laboratory .....	£ 2,000
Building for anatomical purposes .....	1,000
Annual vote for repairs of buildings .....	500

£3,500

Although the foregoing is the general scheme of the way in which it is proposed to appropriate the endowment, if, as now requested, it should be increased to £9,000, it must of course be subject to any change or modification which the Senate from time to time may deem to be necessary or expedient.

It is proper also to point out that, in order to enable the Senate to enter into a permanent engagement with the additional professors and lecturers whom it will be necessary to appoint, and to give an assurance to the public of the permanency of the system, it is highly desirable that the increased endowment should, as the original one, be provided for by an Act of the Legislature, and not be subject to an annual vote.

Regular accounts of the expenditure should, of course, be required to be laid annally before Parliament.

No. 15.

The Minister of Justice, &c., to The Honorable Sir E. Deas-Thomson.

My dear Sir Edward,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 13 November, 1876.

I have received your note of the 11th instant, in which you inform me the Senate of the University are desirous that I should receive a deputation from that body on certain matters enumerated in a resolution of the Senate, bearing date the 1st instant.

As



As the question involved in the resolution is of great importance, I considered it desirable that one of my colleagues should be present at the interview.

The Treasurer has kindly consented to assist me in receiving this deputation, and if Friday, the 17th, at 11 a.m., will suit the convenience of the Senate, I would desire to fix that day and hour for the interview.

I remain, &c.,  
JOSEPH DOCKER.

Copy of above forwarded for information of Colonial Treasurer.—B.C., 13 November, 1876.

No. 16.

The Minister of Justice, &c., to The Honorable Sir E. Deas-Thomson.

My dear Sir Edward,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 20 March, 1877.

In reference to the letter I received from you on the 11th of November last on the subject of an increased endowment to the University, and the information and memoranda furnished by the deputation of the Senate, which I promised to lay before my colleagues, I have now the honor to inform you, for the information of the Senate, that I duly carried out that promise, and the subject has been two or three times under consideration.

But I regret to be compelled to add that the multifarious and harassing matters which have been forced upon the attention of the Cabinet has prevented my colleagues from bestowing that exclusive attention to this important matter which they would otherwise have desired to enable them to have arrived at a definite conclusion.

I am therefore reluctantly compelled to leave all further proceedings for consideration by my successor.

I have addressed these remarks to you as you have been the medium of communication with me on behalf of the Senate.

I remain, &c.,  
JOSEPH DOCKER.

No. 17.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to The Honorable Sir E. Deas-Thomson.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, 23 July, 1877.

Referring to letter of 20th March last from the Minister of Justice respecting the application of the Senate of the University for increased endowment to that institution, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that the Government do not consider it desirable at present to ask Parliament to increase the endowment to above institution.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

Engineering Association.

No. 18.

EXTRACT from *Sydney Morning Herald* of 5th May, 1876, containing report of Deputation from Engineering Association to Minister of Justice, respecting Technical Education.

YESTERDAY morning a deputation, consisting of Mr. J. Sutherland, M.L.A., Mr. Davidson, President of the Engineering Association of New South Wales, Messrs. Cruickshank, Laing, and Davies, members of the same Association, Mr. John Young, President of the Builders' and Contractors' Association, Messrs. Giles, Edwards, Baldwin, Dooley, Peys, Dixon, and White, members of the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales, waited upon the Honorable the Minister for Justice and Public Instruction at his office, Macquarie-street.

Mr. J. Sutherland introduced the deputation, and said their business there was to try and impress upon the Minister the necessity for assisting the youth—and he might say also the old age of the country—to educate themselves; to provide, with the help of the Council of Education, teachers to form night-classes for the instruction of youth. He would be glad to see one started to begin with; he did not care where it was, so long as it was in a central position, and he was sure the necessity for this sort of thing would soon be apparent throughout the whole country. It was only by the assistance of the Council of Education that this could be done. The Engineering Association had been working in this direction, and for some years past had one or two classes in operation at the School of Arts; but the committee and officers of the School of Arts, however willing to assist, had not the means to do what the country requires, and they had now come to the head of the Educational Department of the country, hoping that he would consider this matter carefully; and no doubt the Council of Education would give him every assistance. Very little money would be required, for he believed there were already sufficient teachers at the disposal of the Council of Education. At a future time they might make application for suitable buildings for the purpose. He reminded the Minister how much the Owens College at Manchester and the Andersonian University at Glasgow had done towards educating the people. It was not mechanics alone, but every one in the community, that would be benefited by the course proposed. We should no longer see our young men hanging about at the street corners, but they would be more profitably engaged in improving themselves.

Mr. Davidson read a brief statement which he had caused to be written out, bringing under the notice of the Minister the great necessity for the establishment of evening training schools, in which technical knowledge might be acquired. He drew attention to the fact that in the old country, and on the Continent, every inducement was given to young men to study the principles of their profession. We are placed at a great disadvantage here in this respect. The mechanical and commercial prosperity of the Colony depend upon the amount of intelligence which the people possess for the development of our resources. We have Grammar Schools, and a University for the learned professions, but the most important link was missing, and it could only be supplied by the establishment of evening training schools. He then briefly described the institutions of this kind which exist in England and Scotland, and contended that great benefit would arise from the establishment of similar institutions here. They only asked that some portion of the education grant should be set apart for this object.

Mr. Dixon, as a member of the Trades and Labour Council, representing a large body of all sections of working men, fully agreed with what had been said, more particularly because they, as a body, needed this more than perhaps the Engineering Association, because there was a large number of them who had never had the benefit of early education, and felt the want of it now. There was ample machinery for this purpose at the command of the Council of Education, and it could easily be brought into operation, and it would be one of the best things for this country that Mr. Suttor could possibly be identified with. In the race between nations, if our youth are not well educated in the respective branches of knowledge, we shall soon fall behind, and we do not wish to do that. We have the blessing of a good system of primary education, to complete which we only needed the establishment of such schools as had been pointed out. He went thoroughly and heartily in favour of this scheme, believing that it was highly necessary at the present time. The Trades and Labour Council would do all in their power to impress upon their youths the necessity of taking advantage of these schools.

Mr. Laing desired to point out that not only the mechanical but also the pastoral and agricultural interests would be benefited by this being carried out. The course of study might include the science of the application of ploughing, mowing, thrashing, chemistry, practical physics, the nature of manures, and the kinds of grasses which would be suitable to different soils. In a country like this, to be good colonists, there was an absolute necessity for general knowledge, so that a young man might be able to turn his hand to more than one thing. If this plan were carried out in connection with our Public School system, each Local Board might define the educational requirements of its own district. They sought this for the benefit of the producing classes, so that with a knowledge of natural physics they might suitably employ the natural productions of the Colony, and know how to make the most of them.

Mr.

Mr. F. B. Suttor said, that from the opinions they had placed before him he could see they were engaged in a laudable object—to give a technical education to the young men who now only receive primary education. He agreed with them that this was not a party question, nor a question for the benefit of one class alone. In a country like this they should offer every inducement to young men to rise in the position to which their talents might entitle them; they should hold out every inducement to them to perfect their education. He was glad the deputation had waited upon him, because without any concert between them, a deputation from the Senate of the University had waited upon him a few days ago, and urged upon him almost the same matter in regard to the University. They were anxious that their endowment should be increased, so that they might establish new Chairs, and to employ lecturers to educate young men after they go to the University in these very subjects. By this system the University would gain over and above what is at present taught:—1. Instruction in mental philosophy, law, history, and English literature. 2. All the education necessary for the medical profession. 3. A complete course of natural philosophy, coupled with mechanics and engineering. 4. The addition of organic chemistry and metallurgy to the chemical school. 5. Biology (including animal and vegetable physiology). They were anxious to employ professors to give young men a practical education. If they could popularize the University by doing this, it would be a great step in the right direction. He hoped he should be able to carry out the views of the Senate in that respect; and the fact that this deputation had waited upon him with a similar request would strengthen his hands. He was desirous of doing everything he could to educate every man in this country. He would give this matter his very best attention. He would consult with the Council of Education, and if there was no great difficulty in the way he hoped before long to be able to do something to meet their wishes.

After some further conversation the deputation thanked Mr. Suttor and retired.

[Enclosures.]

Sir,

Sydney, 4 May, 1877.

We have been deputed by the Engineering Association and Trades and Labour Council to wait upon you for the purpose of bringing under your notice the great necessity which exists for the establishment (in connection with our Public School system) of evening training schools, in which tradesmen and young people could acquire that technical knowledge which is so necessary for their success in life. We would also draw your attention to the fact that in the old country and on the Continent every facility and encouragement is given to induce young men to study the principles of their respective professions after they leave the primary schools; and being deeply sensible of the importance of technical training, we feel that we are placed at great disadvantage in not having the same opportunities of acquiring knowledge as they have at home.

The mechanical and commercial progress of this Colony depends (in a great measure at least) upon the amount of intelligence which the people possess for the successful development of our resources; and if we have not the same opportunities and inducements we must of necessity drop behind in the race.

We have Grammar Schools, a University, &c., for the learned professions, but to the largest portion of the community the most important link is missing, and can only be supplied by the establishment of evening training schools.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland these schools have become permanent and popular institutions, and there is now a Public Department for the spread of scientific knowledge.

The London Society has upwards of 115 local boards, whose object is to establish training schools for those who cannot attend during the day.

In the Anderson University of Glasgow, during the session of 1874-5, there were 953 day and 1,324 night students.

At the Glasgow Mechanics' Institute, during the session of 1875-6, there were 2,595 night students. Professor Roscoe, of the Owens College, Manchester, in a letter to Mr. Laing, of the Engineering Association, says:—"In this college we have upwards of 1,000 evening students—young men who are occupied during the day and who spend their evenings in the prosecution of some branch or branches of science or literature. This is one of our most useful spheres of action."

These examples show what has been done at home; we therefore take the present opportunity of pointing out the great benefit which similar schools and classes would confer upon this Colony, and we respectfully ask that some portion of the educational grants may be set apart for the above object.

THE OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EVENING CLASSES.

Principal: J. G. Greenwood, LL.D.

Lecturers:

Greek .....	Professor A. S. Wilkins, M.A.	Jurisprudence and Law	Professor A. Hopkinson, M.A., B.C.L.
Latin .....	Mr. Edwin B. England, M.A.		Professor H. E. Roscoe, B.A., Ph. D., F.R.S.
Greek Testament .....	Professor J. G. Greenwood, LL.D.	Chemistry .....	Professor C. Schorlemmer, F.R.S.
English Language .....	Mr. T. N. Toller, M.A.		Mr. W. C. Williams, F.C.S.
	Mr. Ernest Adams, Ph. D., F.C.P.	Zoology .....	Mr. M. M. Pattison Muir, F.R.S.E.
English Literature .....	Professor A. W. Ward, M.A.		Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S.
English History .....		Animal Physiology ...	Professor Arthur Gangee, M.D., F.R.S.
Mathematics .....	Professor Thomas Barker, M.A.	Geology .....	Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A. F.R.S., F.G.S.
	Mr. Alfred T. Bentley, M.A.	French .....	Mr. J. F. H. Lallemand, B ès Sc.
	Mr. John B. Millar, B.E.	German .....	Professor T. Theodores.
	Mr. R. Gwyther, B.A.	Spanish .....	Señor W. T. Alvarez.
Natural Philosophy .....	Professor Thomas H. Core, M.A.	Italian .....	Signor L. F. Guidal, LL.D.
Astronomy .....	Mr. J. H. Poynting, B.A., B.Sc.	Frechand Drawing ...	Mr. William Walker.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering .....	Professor Osborne Reynolds, M.A.	Harmony and Musical Composition.	Mr. Edward Hecht.
Geom. and Mech. Draw- ing .....	Mr. J. B. Millar, B.E.		
Logic .....	Professor Robert Adamson, M.A.		
Political Economy .....			

Registrar: J. Holme Nicholson

Librarian: J. Taylor Kay.

Session 1876-7.

1. The Evening Session will be opened with an introductory address by Alfred T. Bentley, Esq., M.A., Fielden Lecturer in Mathematics, on Monday, the 16th October, 1876, at 7:30 p.m., and will end on Tuesday, the 1st May, 1877. The introductory address will be open to the public without charge. On the following evening the class lectures will be commenced. There is a vacation at Christmas from the 23rd December to the 12th January, inclusive.

2. The registration of new students (only) will take place on Wednesday, the 11th, Thursday, the 12th, and Friday, the 13th October, from 6:30 to 9 p.m. Each candidate will be required to produce a letter of recommendation from his employers, or such other testimonial as may be approved by the Principal.

In order to expedite the work of registration, each student is recommended to be prepared with a form filled up with his name and address, and a list of the classes which he proposes to enter. Blank forms may be obtained from the porter in attendance.

3. Former students may re-enter on Tuesday, the 17th, to Friday, the 20th October, inclusive, from 6:30 to 9 p.m., and on each evening of the week (except Saturday) to the end of October, from 7 to 8 p.m.

4. After the period above-mentioned students can only be admitted between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Mondays to Fridays inclusive), and new students must apply to the Principal between the hours of 12:30 and 2:30 p.m. After the month of November any person desiring to enter a class must apply personally, or by letter, to the Lecturer, and obtain his consent before he can be admitted.

5. Each lecture course, except where otherwise stated, consists of twenty lectures, and the fees, which are to be paid on entrance, are as follows:—

Admission fee (charged to new students only)* .....	£0 2 6
Each full lecture course .....	0 10 6
Practical mechanical drawing .....	0 10 6
Freehand drawing .....	0 15 0
Each division of the laboratory course (including the use of apparatus and chemicals) .....	4 4 0

6. The first lecture will be given in each class whatever the number of students may be who have entered to it; but unless five persons at least shall have entered at the date of the second lecture the class will not be held, except at the desire of the lecturer.

7. Examinations of all the classes will be held at the end of the session. On the results of these examinations exhibitions† will be awarded. The public award of exhibitions will take place on Tuesday, the 1st of May, at 7.30 p.m.

8. The library of the college is open to all evening students on payment of a library fee of 2s. 6d. for the whole period of studentship. Students in the evening classes who entered previously to the session 1874-5, and all who have once paid the library fee, will receive a free ticket for the library on application to the Registrar. Each student using the library must show his ticket to the librarian on his first attendance, and he must produce the same on any future occasion if demanded.

The library hours are from 6.30 to 9 p.m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, until the termination of the regular courses. The library is closed to readers during the college vacations, and on incidental college holidays. Admittance to the library and to the use of its books is in the case of all persons conditional upon the strict observance of its rules (see *Calendar*). Books are not to be taken out of the library, and application must be made to the librarian for those required for use in the library. Works of reference are kept apart, and can be taken from the shelves by the students. Conversation and reading aloud are prohibited in the library.

9. The courses of instruction for this session comprise the following:—

#### Greek.

- Lower Junior Class.*—Dr. Hagar. (*Mayor's Greek for Beginners.*)  
*Higher Junior Class.*—Mr. England. (Ditto and selections from Xenophon.)  
*Lower Middle Class.*—Prof. Wilkins. (Homer, *Odyssey*, Book XII; Syntax.)  
*Higher Middle Class.*—Dr. Hagar. (Xenophon, *Cyropaedia*, Book I.)  
*Senior Class.*—Prof. Wilkins. (Herodotus, Book II.)  
*Greek Testament Class.*—The Principal. (*St. Mark* and one of the shorter Epistles.)

#### Latin.

- Junior Class.*—Prof. Wilkins. (Elementary.)  
*Lower Middle Class.*—Mr. England. (Selections from Cicero.)  
*Higher Middle Class.*—Mr. England. (Horace, *Odes*, Books III and IV.)  
*Senior Class.*—Mr. England. (Livy, Book IX.)  
*Composition Class.*—Prof. Wilkins. (On Latin Syntax.)

#### English Language.

- First Course.*—Dr. Adams. (Grammar and History of the Language.)  
*Second Course.*—Mr. Toller. (Early English.)  
*Third Course.*—Mr. Toller. (The English subjects for the first B.A. Exam.)

#### English History and Literature.

- Literature Class.*—Prof. Ward. (History of English Poetry from Chaucer to Spenser.)  
*History Class.*—Prof. Ward. (English History from the close of the 10th to the close of the 13th Centuries.)

#### Mathematics.

- Junior Geometry Class.*—Mr. Millar. (Elementary.)  
*Middle Geometry and Algebra Class.*—Mr. Bentley. (Elementary Plane Geometry and Solid Geometry. Algebra from Quadratic Equation.)  
*Senior Geometry Class.*—Mr. Bentley. (Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.)  
*Junior Algebra Class.*—Mr. Millar. (Todhunter's *Algebra for Beginners.*)  
*Senior Algebra Class.*—Mr. Gwyther. (Commencing with Permutations.)  
*Trigonometry.*—Mr. Gwyther. (Plane Trigonometry up to the Solution of Triangles.)  
*Differential and Integral Calculus.*—Prof. Barker.

#### Mechanics.

- Experimental Course.*—Mr. Poynting. (Matter, Force, Simple Mechanical Powers and their combinations, &c.)  
*Mathematical Course.*—Mr. Poynting. (Elementary Statics and Dynamics.)

#### Physics and Astronomy.

- Experimental Physics.*—Prof. Core. (Magnetism and Electricity.) If a second class can be formed the subject of heat will be taken up in it.  
*Astronomy.*—Prof. Core. (Astronomical Instruments and the Heavenly bodies.)

#### Engineering, and Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing.

- Civil Engineering.*—Prof. Reynolds. (Surveying and Surveying Instruments, &c.)  
*Mechanical Engineering.*—Prof. Reynolds. (Theory of Mechanical connexion and Hydraulic Machinery, &c.)  
*Geometrical Drawing.*—Mr. Millar. (Plane and solid.)  
*Practical Drawing Class.*—Mr. Millar.

NOTE.—Free admission to the Drawing Class is given to—

(a) Workmen, or sons of workmen, being over fourteen years of age, who were on the 24th August, 1869, or who at any time, and from time to time thereafter may be, employed as workpeople at the Works at Openshaw, of the "Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Company, Limited."

(b) Pupil teachers, for the time being, of the Wesleyan Schools at Openshaw.

Persons claiming free admission must produce certificates of eligibility.

The exemption of payment does not extend to the College admission fee.

#### Logical and Political Economy.

- Logic.*—Prof. Adamson. (Deductive and Inductive Logic.)  
*Political Economy.*—Prof. Adamson. (Industry, Trade, Finance, &c.)  
 (Elementary Course, for Pupil teachers only.)

Acting teachers and assistant teachers in schools within the Boroughs of Manchester and Salford, supported wholly or in part by public contributions, are admitted to the Political Economy Classes free of fee, under the provisions of the Cobden Endowment. (See *Syllabus*.)

#### Jurisprudence and Law.—Prof. Hopkinson.

- Elements of English Law.* (This class will not be formed unless twenty students, at least, enter for it in the **last** week.) *Chemistry.*

\* A day student entering to the evening classes, or *vice versa*, will be required to pay the admission fee accordingly.

† Details respecting exhibitions open to the competition of evening students will be found in the Evening Class Syllabus.

*Chemistry.*

*First Lecture Course.*—Prof. Roscoe. (The Non-Metallic Elements.)

*Second Lecture Course.*—Mr. Williams. (The Metals.)

*Third Lecture Course.*—Prof. Schorlemmer. (Organic Chemistry.)

*Fourth Lecture Course.*—Mr. Muir. (Chemistry of Food.)

*Laboratory Course.*—Prof. Roscoe, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Muir.

*Natural History.*

*Zoology.*—Prof. Williamson. (Anatomy and Physiology of the Animal Kingdom.)

*Animal Physiology.*—Prof. Gamgee.

*Geology and Palæontology.*—Professor Dawkins.

*Special Course.*—Prof. Dawkins. Six lectures on Field Geology, after Easter. (See Syllabus.)

*Botany.*—(The course will be omitted this Session.)

*French.*—Mr. J. F. H. Lallemand, B. ès Sc.

*Lower Junior Class.*—Grammar, Accidence (first part). Exercises. Reading. (An Elementary Knowledge of French Grammar is expected.)

*Higher Junior Class.*—Grammar, Accidence (second part). Exercises. Reading.

*Lower Senior Class.*—Grammar, Syntax (first part). Reading.

*Higher Senior Class.*—Grammar, Syntax (second part). Commercial Letters.

*Composition and Literature Class.*—Augier, *Le Gendre de M. Poirier*, Conversation, &c.

(The work of this class is conducted entirely in French. Students desiring to enter it will be required to pass a short preliminary examination in the accidence of French Grammar, and on the principal rules of Syntax.)

*German.*—Prof. Theodores.

*Junior Class.*—Grammar, Accidence. Exercises. Composition.

*Senior Class.*—Grammar, Syntax. Reading. Commercial Correspondence.

*Spanish.*—Señor Alvarez.

*Junior Class.*—Grammar, Accidence. Exercises. Reading.

*Senior Class.*—Grammar, Syntax. Reading. Commercial Correspondence.

*Italian.*—Signor Guidal.

Grammar, Exercises, Conversation, Correspondence, &c.

*Freehand Drawing.*—Mr. William Walker.

The subject will be taught both theoretically and practically.

*Harmony and Musical Composition.*

*Junior Class.*—Mr. Hecht. (Thorough Bass, &c.)

*Senior Class.*—Mr. Hecht. (Counterpoint, Canon, Fugue, &c.)

## EVENING CLASSES.—GENERAL TIME-TABLE, 1876-7.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
6 to 7.	Chemical Laboratory, Junior and Senior. (6 to 8.)			Chemical Laboratory, Senior. (Lent Term, 6 to 8.)	Political Economy, Pupil Teachers.
	French Composition and Literature.				Chemical Laboratory, Senior. (Mich. Term, 6 to 8.)
7 to 8.	Greek Testament.	Greek, Lower Middle.	Greek, Higher, Junior.	English Language, First Course.	Greek, Lower Junior.
	Latin, Junior.	English History.	Geometry, Senior.	Mechanical Drawing, Practical (7 to 9).	Geometry, Junior.
	Latin, Higher Middle.	Physics, Experimental.	Mechanics, Experimental.	Spanish, Junior.	Trigonometry.
	Civil Engineering.	Geometrical Drawing, Lecture.	Zoology.	1 Italian.	Differential and Integral Calculus.
	French, Higher Senior.	Political Economy, Senior.	Physiology.		Geology.
			French, Lower Junior.		Freehand Drawing (7 to 9).
8 to 9.5.	Greek, Senior.	Latin Composition.	Latin, Lower Middle.	English Language, Second Course.	Greek, Higher Middle.
	Latin, Senior.	English Literature.	Geometry and Algebra, Middle.	Chemistry Lectures, Fourth Course.	Algebra, Junior.
	Mechanical Engineering.	Astronomy.	Mechanics, Mathematical.	Spanish, Senior.	Algebra, Senior.
	Chemistry Lectures, First Course.	Logic.	French, Higher Junior.		Chemistry Lectures, Second Course.
	Chemistry Lectures, Third Course.		German, Senior.		Harmony, Senior.
	French, Lower Senior.				

A detailed syllabus of the several courses of lectures for the Session 1876-7, and of the scholarships, exhibitions, and money prizes open to evening students, together with the Principal's report, the award of exhibitions and honors, and the examination papers of the preceding Session, may be procured (price 6d., by post 7d.) from Mr. Cornish, Piccadilly, the bookseller to the College; and from other booksellers in Manchester.

## ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY.

James Young, Esq., of Kelly and Durris, F.R.S., President.

*Syllabus of Classes.*—1876-7.

## 1.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

*Physics and Natural Philosophy.*—Prof. George Forbes, M.A., F.R.S.E.—Lectures and Demonstrations twice a week at 9 a.m., commencing in November. £1 1s. per course of five months.

*Physical Laboratory.*—Prof. George Forbes.—The construction and use of apparatus, commencing in November. £1 1s. per month for six hours a week.

*Chemistry*

*Chemistry* (Lectures and Demonstrations).—Prof. Wm. Dittmar, F.R.S.E.—Daily, 10 a.m., commencing in November. £2 12. 6d. per course of six months.

*Laboratory* (Instruction in Analysis, &c.)—Prof. Wm. Dittmar, F.R.S.E.—Daily (Saturday excepted), commencing in November. Session of six months.

*Demonstrations on, and Practical Instruction in, Analysis*.—Five times a week, from 11 to 12. Fee during the first quarter, £1 1s.; to laboratory students, free.

*Technical Chemistry* ("Young Chair").—Prof. E. J. Mills, D.Sc., F.R.S.—Daily, Laboratory, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Lectures three days per week, at 9 a.m., commencing in November. £18 per session of nine months, £7 per quarter of three months, or £2 10s. per month.

*Applied Mechanics*.—Prof. W. T. Rowden, B.Sc. (London), Associate Royal School Mines.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 a.m.; Mondays and Thursdays, 7.15 to 9.15 p.m. Fee, £1 1s. [7s. 6d. to artisans and others, under certain conditions, in the evening classes.]

*Machine Drawing*.—Prof. Rowden.—Tuesdays, at 11 a.m. and 7.15 to 9.15 p.m. Fee, 10s. 6d. [5s. to artisans.]

*Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry*.—Prof. Rowden.—Wednesdays, 7.15 to 9.15 p.m. Fee, 10s. 6d. or 5s.

Prof. Rowden's classes will commence on 16th October.

*Mathematics*.—Prof. Alexander Laing, LL.D.—Hours, from 9 to 2 daily.

*Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical*.—15s. per quarter.

*Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c.*—£1 1s. per quarter.

*Evening Classes*.—Tuesdays and Thursdays.—Session of six months, commencing 1st October.

*Arithmetic, Algebra, &c.*—From 7 till 8. £1 1s. per session.

*Geometry, Plane and Solid*.—From 8 till 9. £1 1s. per session.

## 2.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Winter Session.—Beginning on Tuesday, 24th October, and closing in April.

*Chemistry*, 10 a.m.; *Laboratory Instruction*, daily, 10 till 5 (Saturdays excepted).—Prof. Dittmar, F.R.S.E.

*Surgery*, 3 p.m.—Prof. Dunlop, M.D.

*Anatomy (Lectures)*, 11 a.m.; *Demonstrations on Practical Anatomy*, 1 p.m.; *Dissection*, daily, 9 till 4.—Prof. Buchanan, A.M., M.D., and Demonstrators.

*Institutes of Medicine* (Physiology), 12 noon.—Prof. Eben. Watson, M.D.

*Materia Medica*, 4 p.m.—Prof. Morton, M.D.

*Practice of Medicine*, 5 p.m.—Prof.

*Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and Clinical Instruction at Ophthalmic Institution*, daily, 1 p.m.—J. R. Wolfe, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

*Hospital Practice in Royal Infirmary*, visit at 9 a.m.

*Clinical Lectures*, do. do., 9 a.m.

Summer Session.—Beginning on the first Tuesday of May, and closing at the end of July.

*Botany*, 10 a.m.—Mr. Henedy.

*Operative Surgery*, 11 a.m.—Prof. Dunlop, M.D.

*Practical Physiology*, 10 a.m.—Prof. Eben. Watson, M.D.

*Surgical Anatomy*, 12 noon; *Dissection*, from 6 a.m.; *Osteology*, for beginners, daily.—Prof. A. M. Buchanan, A.M., M.D., and Demonstrators.

*Practical Medical Chemistry*.—Prof. Dittmar, F.R.S.E.

*Midwifery*, 3 p.m.—Prof. J. G. Wilson, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.S.E.

*Medical Jurisprudence*, 4 p.m.—Prof. Alexander Lindsay, M.D.

*Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and Clinical Instruction at Ophthalmic Institution*, daily, 1 p.m.—J. R. Wolfe, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

*Hospital Practice in Royal Infirmary*, visit at 9 a.m.

*Clinical Lectures*, do. do., 9 a.m.

*Class Fees*.—For each of the above courses of lectures (chemistry excepted), first session, £2 2s.; second session, £1 1s.; afterwards, free.

*Anatomy Class Fees*.—For both courses (lectures and demonstrations), first session, £4 4s.; second session, £4 4s.; summer session, with dissection, £1 1s.

*Practical Anatomy*.—The dissecting-room is free for two sessions to those who attend both courses of anatomy. After the second year the fee for practical anatomy is £1 1s. per session.

*Ophthalmic Surgery*.—Attendance gratis, by paying a matriculation fee of 5s.

The fees for all the lectures and hospital practice required of candidates for the diplomas of physician and surgeon amount to £50.

Certificates of attendance on the lectures at this school are received by the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh; by the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Ireland, and Edinburgh; by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; by the Army, Navy, and East India Boards; and by the Apothecaries' Hall. They also qualify for graduation in the University of London and the University of Edinburgh.

Students attending the medical classes have the opportunity of witnessing the practice of the following hospitals, viz.:—Lying-in Hospital, £1 1s. for six months; Ophthalmic Institution, including systematic lectures, 5s. for course of six months; Dispensary for Skin Diseases, £1 1s. for three months; Royal Infirmary, 560 beds, where medical and surgical clinical lectures are delivered. The number of patients admitted to the Royal Infirmary amounts to 6,000 annually, besides 13,000 out-patients treated at the dispensary; and the average number of surgical operations is 450 annually. The patients admitted to the Ophthalmic Institution average 3,000 annually; and there are upwards of 300 important operations on the eye annually.

The laboratory for instruction in practical and analytical chemistry is open from 10 till 4.

The Materia Medica Museum contains a valuable collection of plates and specimens, recently much enlarged.

A valuable medical library is attached to the Medical School.

The University Museum contains a splendid collection of specimens in Natural History, including more particularly those of zoology, geology, mineralogy, and antiquities. The museum is open free of charge to all students attending the University.

## 3.—CLASSES.

*French*.—Mons. A. L. Gorecki.—Monday and Thursday—Beginners, 7 to 8; advanced, 8 to 9. Fee for the session, 25s. Special classes for pupil teachers; fee for the session, 15s. Classes for masters, assistants, and governesses, on Saturday; fee for the session, £1 1s. Morning classes will be formed if desired.

*German*.—Herr Gustav Walter (of Berlin).—Evening classes, Tuesday and Friday—7 till 8, beginners; 8 till 9, advanced. Commencing September 26th; fee, £1 5s. per session of six months. Morning classes will be formed if desired.

*Hebrew*.—Mr. Macklin.—£1 1s. per quarter.

*Latin and Greek*.—Mr. Macklin.—Five days a week each; 15s. per quarter, or £1 2s. 6d. each for two classes or two quarters. Saturday, principally for teachers; two hours upon same terms.

*Writing and Book-keeping*.—Mr. D. C. Maclean.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m., and 8 till 9 p.m., except Friday evening. Writing, junior pupils, 8s. 6d. per quarter; advanced do., 10s. 6d. per quarter; 16s. for two hours. Book-keeping, 16s. per quarter; do., two hours, £1 1s. per quarter; do., per session of five months, £1 1s.; do., two hours per session of five months, £1 12s. 6d. Writing, per session of five months, 17s., including stationery.

### Popular Evening Lectures and Classes.

*Applied Mechanics*.—Mondays and Thursdays, 7.15 to 9.15 p.m.

*Machine Drawing*.—Tuesdays, 7.15 to 9.15 p.m.

*Practical Geometry*.—Wednesdays, 7.15 to 9.15 p.m. Prof. W. T. Rowden.—To artisans. 7s. 6d. for Applied Mechanics, and 5s. each for other courses. To commence on 16th October.

Natural

*Natural Philosophy [Astronomy, Navigation, and Meteorology].*—Prof. George Forbes, M.A., F.R.S.E.—Tuesdays, half-past 8 p.m., commencing 3rd October. Fee for course of six months, with use of library, 2s. 6d.

*Anatomy and Physiology.*—Prof. A. M. Buchanan, A.M., M.D.—Wednesdays, half-past 8 p.m., commencing 4th October. Fee for course of six months, with use of library, 2s. 6d.

*Chemistry.*—(Organic Chemistry).—Prof. Dittmar, F.R.S.E.—Fridays, half-past 8 p.m., commencing in November. Fee for course of six months, with use of library, 2s. 6d.

*Music.*—(Scientific, Theoretical, Historical, and Biographical).—Mr. Brown.—Thursdays, 8 p.m., commencing 5th October. Fee for course of six months, with use of library, 2s. 6d., with additional fee for examination of class exercises.

*Art and Practice of Vocal Music.*—(Tonic-Sol-Fa Method).—Mr. Anderson.—Mondays, quarter-past 8 p.m., commencing 2nd October. Fee, gentlemen, 4s.; ladies, 2s.; for the course of six months.

*Botany.*—Mr. Henneidy.—In summer, Mondays, half-past 8 p.m. Fee for course of four months, with use of library till October, 3s.

*Practical and Analytical Chemistry in the Laboratory.*—Once a week.—Prof. Dittmar, F.R.S.E.

Students attending the Popular Evening Lectures and Classes have the privilege of competing for the prizes and certificates offered by the department of Science and Art.

The Evening Popular Lectures have connected with them an extensive and well-selected library of works on science and general literature, amounting to upwards of 6,000 volumes, to which considerable additions of new and valuable works are constantly being made.

Glasgow, September, 1876.

J. B. KIDSTON, Secretary.

#### GLASGOW MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, 38, BATH-STREET.—SESSION 1876-7.

##### EVENING LECTURES AND CLASSES.—SESSION OF SIX MONTHS.

The second quarter commences at the beginning of January.

*Chemistry.*—By Mr. Robert R. Tatlock, F.R.S.E., F.C.S. On Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock, for six months. Introductory lecture, Friday, 6th October. Fee, 5s., with library during the course.

*Natural Philosophy.*—By Mr. Peter Alexander, M.A. On Tuesday evenings, at 8 o'clock, for six months. Introductory lecture, Tuesday, 3rd October. Fee, 5s., with library during the course. For both of the above courses, with library for one year, 10s.; or for the half session, 5s. Students holding tickets for either of the above courses are members of the institution while they hold such tickets.

*Music.*—By Mr. W. M. Miller. Beginners' class, from 7 till 8 p.m.; fee, 5s. Advanced class, from 8½ till 9½ p.m.; fee, 7s. 6d. For six months, commencing on Wednesday, 1st November. ~~6s.~~ Ladies' and apprentices' tickets half-price for each of the above courses.

*Theoretical Mechanics.*—By Mr. Peter Alexander, M.A. On Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock, for six months, commencing 5th October. Fee, 7s. 6d. per quarter, or 12s. 6d. per session.

*French.*—By Monsieur Dutoit. Commencing on Monday, 25th September. Evening classes:—Initiatory, Monday and Thursday, from 8 till 9:30; advanced, Tuesday and Friday, from 8 till 9:30. Fee, 21s. for the whole session of six months.

*Latin and Greek.*—Mr. Geo. M'Crindle. Commencing Monday, 2nd October. Greek, on Monday and Wednesday, from 9 till 10 p.m. Latin:—Junior, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 7 till 8 p.m.; senior, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 8 till 9 p.m. Fee, 12s. 6d. per quarter, or 21s. for session of six months.

*Spanish.*—By Mr. Archd. Revie. Commencing on Tuesday, 3rd October. Junior, on Tuesday and Friday, from 8 till 9 evening. Senior, on Tuesday and Friday, from 9 till 10 evening. Fee, 12s. 6d. per quarter, or 21s. for the whole session of six months.

*Elocution.*—By Mr. William Moffatt. On Thursday evenings, for six months. Introductory readings on Thursday, 5th October, at 8 o'clock. Elementary class, from 8 till 9 o'clock; fee, 7s. 6d. Advanced class, from 9 till 10 o'clock; fee, 9s. Text book:—"Moffatt's Practice of Elocution."

*Phonography.*—By Mr. William Silver. Commencing on Wednesday, 4th October. Initiatory, Wednesday evenings, from 8 till 9 p.m. Advanced, Wednesday evenings from 9 till 10 p.m. Fee, 5s. per quarter, or 8s. for the whole session of six months.

*Geology.*—By Mr. John Young, F.G.S., Vice-President of the Geological Society, Glasgow. On Monday evenings, at half-past 7 o'clock. Commencing 5th November. Fee, 5s.

##### EVENING CLASSES.—SESSION OF NINE MONTHS.

First quarter commences on Monday, 4th September; second quarter commences on Monday, 27th November; third quarter commences on Monday, 26th February.

*Advanced Arithmetic and Mathematics.*—By Mr. Archibald Thom. Junior Class, on Monday and Wednesday, from 6 till 7:30 p.m., and from 7:30 till 9:30 p.m. Fee, 7s. 6d. per quarter, or 20s. for the whole session of nine months. Advanced class on Tuesday and Thursday, from 7:30 till 9:30 p.m. (embracing the more advanced books of Euclid, Analytical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, and the Differential and Integral Calculus.) Fee, 9s. per quarter, or 23s. 6d. for the whole session of nine months.

*Mechanical Drawing.*—By Mr. William Brown, engineer. On Tuesday and Thursday, from 7:30 till 9:30. Fee, 7s. 6d. per quarter.

*Drawing, Painting, and Architecture.*—By Mr. A. D. Robertson, artist. On Wednesday and Friday, from 8 till 10 evening. Ornament and architecture; fee 7s. 6d. per quarter. Water-colour drawing and landscape painting; fee, 15s. per quarter.

*English Grammar, Composition, and Literature.*—By Mr. J. D. Reid, M.A. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Elementary class, from 8 till 9 p.m.; fee 7s. 6d. per quarter. Advanced class, from 9 till 10 p.m.; fee, 9s. per quarter.

*Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping.*—By Mr. John Macgregor. Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 6 till 8 p.m. and from 8 till 10 p.m. Fee for writing and arithmetic, 8s. per quarter. Fee for writing and arithmetic and book-keeping, 9s. 6d. per quarter.

*Evening class for Females.*—By Mr. John Higgins. For reading, grammar, writing, and arithmetic, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 8 till 9:45. Fee, 6s. per quarter; with book-keeping, 7s. 6d. per quarter.

The institution is in connection with the Department of Science and Art. Students are entitled, free of charge, to compete for the valuable certificates and prizes, and other advantages offered to competitors.

##### LIBRARY.

Fee for the library for six months, to students attending any of the classes, 2s. 6d.

The library contains about 8,000 volumes in the various departments of Literature and Art. It is open to the public at the annual charge of 6s. The leading Monthly and Quarterly Magazines and Reviews are added on publication.

Fees payable to Mr. Alexander Buchanan, at the Institution Library, 38, Bath-street.

##### SYLLABUS OF LECTURES.—SESSION 1876-77.

*Chemistry.*—By Mr. Robert R. Tatlock, F.R.S.E., F.C.S. Introductory lecture on the evening of Friday, 6th October, at 8 o'clock. Subject:—"Crystallization."

The course this session will be devoted chiefly to the chemistry of the leading metals and their compounds, and will be profusely illustrated by experiments, specimens, and diagrams. It will consist of twenty-five lectures, extending over six months. The principal chemical manufactures will receive a large amount of attention. Special facilities will be given to students intending to present themselves for examination at the end of the session by the Government Department of Science and Art, for successful appearance at which Queen's Prizes and Certificates are granted by the Department. The following is an outline of the course which will be pursued:—

*Chemical action and laws relating to chemical combination; chemical formula and nomenclature; general properties of gases; the non-metallic elements and their leading compounds.*

General

*General properties of Metals*—Their detection by the spectroscope and other means—History, preparation, properties, and uses of the leading metals and their compounds, including potassium, sodium, lithium, barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, aluminium, zinc, iron and steel, tin, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, lead, copper, mercury, vanadium, silver, gold, platinum.

*Résumé*—An excellent collection of first-class works on modern chemistry has been added to the library during the past session. This includes "Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry," 7 vols; "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines;" and Roscoe's, Frankland's, Fresenius's, and Crookes's Works.

A gold and silver medal and some book prizes are offered for competition at the ordinary examinations of the class, which are held monthly.

*Natural Philosophy*—By Mr. Peter Alexander, M.A. Introductory lecture, Tuesday, 3rd October, at 8 o'clock p.m.  
Subject :—"A Night with the Coil."

The following is an outline of the course :—

*Sound*—Production and propagation, velocity of propagation in solids, liquids, and gases, reflection, echoes, refraction, noise and musical note, intensity, resonance, interference, beats, pitch, siren, modes of vibration of bodies, nodes and loops, harmonics, quality of musical sounds, musical instruments, the voice, musical intervals, the diatonic scale, the ear.

*Light*—Theories, undulatory theory, wave length, colour, intensity, velocity, reflection, mirrors, single refraction, lenses, rainbows, prism, spectrum, spectrum analysis, dispersion and achromatism, total reflection, mirage, double refraction, polarization, interference, diffraction, colours of thin films, Newton's rings.

*Heat*—Thermometry, expansion of substances, maximum density of water, the three states of matter, specific heat, latent heat, calorimetry, three modes of transference of heat, conduction, radiation, convection, heat of chemical combination, fuel, thermodynamics.

*Applied Mechanics*—By Mr. Peter Alexander, M.A. Commencing Thursday, 5th October, at 8 o'clock p.m.

*Materials employed in the Arts*—Principles and processes by which they are converted into the conditions and forms required in the arts, the mechanical powers and their combinations into simple machines, mechanical contrivances by which the condition, direction, and rate of motion are changed, fly-wheels, governors, &c., strength of beams, pillars, shafts, &c., prime movers, water, steam, air, &c., engines, structures, roofs, bridges, foundations.

*Geology*—By Mr. John Young, F.G.S., Vice-President of the Geological Society of Glasgow. Introductory lecture, Monday, November, 6th, at 7:30 p.m.

The course will consist of twenty lectures, embracing sketches of the physical features, mineral composition, Fauna and Flora of the several geological formations, and will be illustrated by maps, diagrams, minerals, rocks, and fossils.

Excursions of the class to localities of geological interest around Glasgow will take place on the Saturday afternoons, during the spring and early summer months. An opportunity will also be afforded to the class of studying the collection of minerals, rocks, and fossils in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow.

*Text Books* :—"Lyell's Elements of Geology for Students," "Page's Advanced Text Book of Geology," "Dr. Young's Physical Geography," "Nicholson's Manual of Palaeontology."

The Council of Education. Favour of report.—F.B.S., 7/5/77. The Secretary to the Council of Education.—B.C., 8 May, 1877.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

## Council of Education.

No. 19.

### Minute of the Secretary, Council of Education.

Technical Education :—Question of establishing Evening Schools for.

The Council has adopted a minute hereon, of which the annexed is a copy.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 8 August, 1877.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

The Under Secretary, Department of Justice and Public Instruction.—B.C., 8 August, 1877.

[Enclosure.]

Technical Education—Question of establishing Evening Schools for.

FROM the accompanying papers it appears that a deputation waited upon the Honorable the Minister for Justice and Public Instruction, and placed before him certain information bearing on the subject of "Technical Education."

The deputation consisted of Mr. J. Sutherland, M.L.A., and of officers and members from the undermentioned Associations of New South Wales :—

- "The Engineering Association."
- "The Builders' and Contractors' Association."
- "The Trades and Labour Council."

The deputation desired that the Council of Education would establish in Sydney and throughout the Colony, in connection with the Public School system, "Evening Schools" for the technical training of artisans, farmers, and others.

The request is based upon the following grounds :—

- (a.) That such training is required to educate the producing classes in the knowledge that would teach them how to make the most of the resources and natural productions of the country; and thus enable the Colony to compete with Great Britain and other countries where, it is stated, young men, have facilities and inducements to study the scientific principles which underlie the mechanical processes of their various occupations.
- (b.) That the Government is applied to in the matter, because it is believed that such schools cannot be successfully established and maintained except in connection with the Public School system.

It is further asserted by the deputation that the mechanical and commercial progress of the Colony must depend in a great measure upon the efficient training of youth in technical knowledge; and as evidence that evening training schools have proved useful where properly established and conducted, it is further stated that in three institutions alone in Great Britain—The "Anderson University" and the "Mechanics' Institute, Glasgow," and "Owens College, Manchester"—such schools are attended in a year by about 5,000 students. The deputation also cited an expression of opinion on the subject by Professor Roscoe, of Owens College, who, it appears, stated that he considers the teaching of evening science classes, &c., to be one of the most useful spheres of action in connection with that institution.

No estimate of the number of persons likely to attend evening classes, if established in Sydney or elsewhere, is given; though the deputation appear to wish it to be understood that there are many youths connected with the prominent industries of the Colony who would at once be ready to become students in evening schools. They further expressed their intention to use their influence with the working men and youths of the Colony, in order to induce them to take advantage of the instruction that may be imparted in such schools when established.

The deputation do not specify the particular branches of technical knowledge they desire to have taught, but they refer generally to those branches immediately connected with mechanical industries, agriculture, mining, &c., and they appear to think that the course should be similar to that introduced into the principal institutions of Great Britain. In connection with this part of the matter they suggest that, if the classes be organized in connection with the Public School system, each local Board might define the educational requirements, as regards technical knowledge, of its own district.

It may be as well at once to dispose of the suggestion as to the part that might be taken by local Boards in this matter. Experience shows that any expectation of usefulness on the part of these bodies, in connection with such questions, would in the vast majority of cases be utterly futile. It is not necessary therefore that this suggestion should be further considered.

Without

Without doubt, the importance of the subject however renders it desirable that means should be devised for giving instruction to youths who have left school, and to others of maturer years, in the various branches of science which are connected, more or less directly, with the daily work of artisans and others, who depend for their subsistence upon their manual skill. In many countries practical steps have been taken to secure industrial training of this kind. Among the first to recognize the importance of the subject were several of the North German countries, in which technical schools have long been established.

"The German 'Gelehrtschulen,' says a recent writer, are intended both for apprentices and journeymen, chiefly in the following trades: carpenters and joiners, cabinetmakers, machinists or engine-fitters, pattern-makers, cutlers and hardware manufacturers, modelers and plasterers, tailors, and shoemakers, &c. Persons also who aspire to be master builders come to the schools; but regular architects would be trained at the Polytechnic or Gymnasium school. The instruction given at the Bremen school is much the same as that communicated by our science and art teachers under the South Kensington department; but at the schools in Hamburg, Holz-Minden, Einbeck, Hannover, Nurnberg, &c., there are, in addition, workshops where practical teaching is given by skilled workmen. The director (Gelehrtschul-Consulent) of the Bremen School told me that he would much like to have such workshops connected with his school, taught by practical skilled workmen, that his students might learn how to apply the scientific and artistic knowledge which they were gaining there to the actual material in which they would have to work when engaged in their respective trades, whether wood, iron, stone, plaster, clay, &c. In Holland also, I may mention, the need of these workshops, with skilled workmen for teachers, as a most important addendum to all schools for the instruction of artisans, is being fully recognized; and its Ambacht or technical trade schools the practical teaching of the workshop has for some time been part of the established system. At Amsterdam and Rotterdam, these Ambacht schools, I am told, are particularly admirable; but I am not aware of any other similar schools existing at present in that country. I was informed, however, that to those schools only apprentices were admitted. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Government of this country, before very long, may see the propriety of so far extending the powers and scope of the science and art department as to permit of their giving the same payments to skilled workmen of approved competency, in the capacity of teachers, as they now give to certified teachers, under the existing regulations. So long as such teachers can pass an examination proving their fitness to impart the practical and scientific kind of instruction required, surely their inability to come up to quite a different and higher standard ought not to be a barrier in the way of their receiving the Government grant as 'payment for results.' \* \* \* What is right and necessary for improving and completing the technical education of Continental workmen cannot be altogether unnecessary or wrong for British workmen, who, on the whole, have fewer opportunities for art culture and technical improvement generally.

There cannot be a doubt that these workshops are as necessary for completing the technical and scientific training of artisans, as the laboratory for chemical and mining students, or the dissecting room and the hospital for medical pupils.\*

In France, and Switzerland also, technical education has long been considered necessary, and means for providing it have been adopted. In the United States of America great attention has also been given to the subject.

No steps appear to have been taken to supply this instruction in Great Britain, nor does the necessity for it seem to have been perceived until the Paris Exhibition of 1867 revealed the comparative inferiority of British workmen to their Continental brethren. Since that time, however, energetic steps have been taken to retrieve the character of British workmanship. After inquiry by a commission the "Science and Art Department" was expanded, schools and classes were established throughout the country, in which various branches of mathematical and natural science, together with drawing, designing, and other branches of art, are taught; and even in the ordinary day schools teachers are specially remunerated for success in instructing their pupils in the rudiments of the same subjects. Besides the provision made by the State, various public bodies, private associations, and individuals have taken up the subject with great zeal and liberality, and in the mother country technical instruction is now obtainable in any place above the rank of a mere village. The following brief account of a "Trade School" will show the range of instruction supplied in such institutions:—

"Having recently visited the Bristol Trade School, \* \* \* I may mention here that it consists of two departments, one for those under, and another for those above, the age of eighteen; also a preparatory department for boys not under nine years of age. The subjects taught in the middle school are mathematics, descriptive geometry, mechanical and experimental physics, chemistry, art drawing, &c., and in the adult department, chemistry and chemical analysis, machine drawing and building construction, vegetable physiology and botany, applied and theoretical mechanics, steam, freehand, model, and perspective drawing, Latin, French, German, &c. There is also the 'mining department' school, which is well equipped with educational appliances, and the 'chemical laboratory' department, both of which have convenient and well-furnished rooms for practical chemistry, for chemical analysis, and assaying. The neighbourhood of Bristol abounds in subjects of geological instruction, and the owners of coal mines give every facility for study on the part of the students in the trade school.\*"

To come nearer home, the neighbouring Colony of Victoria has made considerable advances towards the provision of technical instruction. In accordance with a resolution of the Legislature a Commission was appointed in 1869 "to promote by lectures and otherwise technological and industrial instruction among the working classes," and funds have since been voted annually towards the carrying out of that object. The Commission, however, was subsequently superseded by another of a more comprehensive nature, having charge of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria. In connection with these institutions technical instruction is systematically given upon various departments of science and art.

Up to the present time no direct attempt appears to have been made to supply technical instruction in New South Wales to persons of the operative class. It is true that in the better description of Public Schools some success has been achieved in the teaching of elementary mathematics and drawing; that in some of the Mechanics' Schools of Arts similar instruction has been imparted, and that a School of Design and the Academy of Art have, in their respective spheres, laboured to promote education in art. But of none of these can it be said that the object of the deputation has been the purpose kept in view.

Assuming the desirability of providing means for industrial instruction in this Colony, fuller information is required before any arrangements for teaching could be determined upon. No definite information for example has been furnished as to the number of persons likely to offer themselves for instruction, the subjects upon which instruction is desired, or the terms upon which it may be given. This and any other necessary information could probably be elicited by means of circulars addressed to—

1. The several organizations of professional men and artisans.
2. The Committees of Mechanics' Institutes.
3. Employers of labour.
4. Teachers and Boards of Schools in the more important towns.

Until such information has been obtained it would be premature to consider other questions which suggest themselves in connection with this matter, such as the delivery of lectures, the establishment of classes, the terms of admission, the inducements to be held out to young persons to join such classes, the mode of ascertaining the results of teaching, the introduction of an elementary course of instruction in technical knowledge for advanced pupils in the ordinary schools under the Council's supervision, special lectures to teachers employed by the Council and to students in the Public Training School, and the establishment of a Technological Museum with necessary appliances, including workshops for practical training.

But perhaps the first question in point of urgency that requires to be decided relates to the authority by which the work could be carried on, whether by the Minister, by the Council of Education, by irresponsible bodies such as the Committees of the different Schools of Arts, or, as in the mother country, by these latter in conjunction with, but in subordination to, an administrative commission appointed by and responsible to the Government. On this point it may be remarked that the educational institutions of the Colony already suffer from the absence of unity of purpose, and that with the view of preserving some appearance of co-ordination among them it seems desirable to retain the power in the hands of either the Minister or the Council.

But the Council has not hitherto regarded technical education as falling within the scope of its duties and responsibilities. As the Public Schools Act, from which the Council derives its authority, contains an express provision (section 6 of that measure) restricting the application of the Parliamentary grants "for Public Instruction" to elementary instruction, and as the general tenor of Parliamentary debates on the subject support the view that the Act contemplates the provision of primary school education only, of which technical instruction does not properly form a part, the Council is of opinion that, with its present powers, this matter does not fall within the scope of its duties. Whatever may be the advantage of or necessity for technical teaching, it is admittedly less a constituent of primary instruction than of that higher kind of education sometimes denominated "secondary education."

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 23rd July, 1877.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

#### ANNEX A.

##### TECHNOLOGICAL COMMISSION OF VICTORIA.

To His Excellency Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B., Governor, &c., &c.

Sir,

Offices of the Technological Commission, Exhibition Buildings, 11 November, 1869.

We have the honor to submit to you a further report with reference to "promoting technological and industrial instruction, by lectures and otherwise, among the working classes of Victoria," a duty imposed upon us by your Excellency's Commission.

In



In our former report we addressed your Excellency on the subject of lectures, a school of design, and a technological or industrial museum, as some of the obvious and necessary means of promoting such instruction. We purpose now to submit some further observations upon these subjects.

#### Lectures.

In the report alluded to we expressed our opinion that lectures on industrial instruction—that is, on the application of scientific knowledge to industrial occupations—should be delivered in Melbourne in the first instance, and then in other centres of population throughout the country, and announced that we were engaged in making arrangements for the delivery of such lectures. In conformity with this, we considered it advisable to collect as much of public opinion as we could with reference to the delivery of these lectures, and accordingly we had a circular letter addressed to the Mayors of the several Borough Councils throughout the country on the subject. The circular contained among others the following query:—“Whether, in your opinion, a course of lectures on some of the sciences, in their application to our prominent industries, would be acceptable to the artisans and working classes in your Municipality.”

From answers to these communications we had every reason to suppose that the proposal would be well supported, and letters generally approving of the project were received from the Corporation of Geelong and the following Borough Councils:—

Ballarat	Footscray	Maryborough	Talbot
Ballarat East	Geelong	Portland	Taradale
Brunswick	Hamilton	Richmond	Wangaratta
Buninyong	Heathcote	Sale	Warrnambool
Creswick	Hotham	Sandridge	Williamstown
Dunolly	Jamieson	Sebastopol	Woodend
Eaglehawk	Kew	Smythesdale	
Emerald Hill	Kilmore	Steiglitz	
Essendon and Flemington	Kyneton	St. Kilda	

Strengthened in our opinion by these communications, and feeling that the lectures, in order to command success, should be of the highest order, and judging from the *dictum* of Professor Tyndall that lectures of such a character can be rendered acceptable to mixed audiences, as the lectures of Professor Huxley to the working classes at Nottingham have been, we put ourselves in communication with gentlemen of high scientific attainments with the view of preparing a course of such lectures for delivery in Melbourne in the first instance.

Selections from the following courses were provisionally adopted:—

#### Introductory Lecture.

Industrial instruction—The applied sciences.

##### Mining, &c.

1. On the chemistry and metallurgy of gold.
2. On the chemistry of other metals and alloys.
3. On precious stones, and on discriminating the different formations producing them.
4. On building stones: the supply, and their permanent qualities as tested by experiment and use.
5. On sands and clays, as used for glassmaking and pottery.
6. On the ventilation of mines in theory and practice.
7. On gunpowder, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, and their respective economic value in mining.
8. Practical mechanics, &c.

##### Agriculture.

1. On the chemical principles involved in modern agricultural practice.
2. On the chemistry of soils, and method of analysis.
3. On vegetable foods.
4. On fertilising manures, their origin, composition, and value, with instructions as to testing the same.

##### Manufactures.

1. On the chemistry of wine-making and distillation.
2. On the chemistry of brewing.
3. On the chemistry of oils and fats, &c.
4. On the chemistry of the preservation of meats, &c.
5. On the chemistry of tanning, and the tanning properties of our indigenous and other barks.

The delivery of a selection from the above in Melbourne would have been of a tentative character, and after their delivery arrangements were proposed for the re-delivery in other places.

We had also been assured that a gentleman of known ability as a lecturer was willing to inaugurate the course by a lecture on technological instruction. We then applied to the Government for the use of the Octagon Hall in the Exhibition Building, then unoccupied, for the delivery of the same. The Chief Secretary replied, that “The requirements of the Commission would be met by the enlarged trust about to be issued,” referring to a Commission which he had announced the determination of the Government to constitute, for the joint management of the Public Library, Industrial Museum, and Art Collection.

Under these circumstances we delayed, persuaded that the only proper place for their delivery was in a building erected for kindred purposes, and where the expensive material for illustrating such lectures could be kept in safety and without expense.

We have only now to express a regret that this attempt upon our part to “fuse scientific with general knowledge” has been impeded by want of access to a room for the delivery of these lectures, which was not in any other use at the time.

#### SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.

In our former report to your Excellency we stated that we proposed to confer with the representatives of the several trades “for the purpose of ascertaining how far Schools of Design would be supported by the mechanical classes, and that, from some information which we already had received,” we expressed our belief that the result would be satisfactory. At the time of presenting this report to your Excellency we were in consultation with Mr. S. H. Roberts and some of the members of the Painters’ and Decorators’ Society, who took an interest in the matter; and the result of these interviews has been the establishment of the Artisans’ School of Design.

The progress of the school has since then been most successful. The pupils on the books of the school number 160, and the average attendance is about 90; and upon several occasions, when members of the Commission happened to visit the school, there were over 100 pupils actively engaged. There are classes now formed at which Messrs. Buvelot, Clarke, Shew, Roberts, and Burtt teach gratuitously. Considering that the Committee of Management have no public funds at their disposal, we deemed it of great importance to assist such an undertaking, and we presented the Committee with the sum of £10 out of the funds at our disposal, for the purchase of easels, drawing boards, and other necessary materials of instruction. Since then the school has far exceeded what was anticipated, and we have resolved to present the Committee with a further sum to be expended in the same manner. From what we have seen of the expenditure already incurred, we must say that the money is most judiciously and economically spent.

The success of the members of the Painters’ and Decorators’ Society was sure to have effect with other trade organizations, and some members of the Society of Carpenters and Joiners have already founded a school for technical instruction. We were invited to visit and confer with that body, and found that, although the school had only been opened for four nights, there were twenty pupils; that it was proposed to have a preparatory class for younger pupils; that a class for geometry was formed; that classes for other branches of scientific instruction were contemplated; and that classes for the making of models and for mechanical and other drawing were in progress. We considered that the wants of this school required some assistance, and we have resolved to present the Committee with the sum of £5 for the purchase of models and other materials. The Committee appear to be most anxious to provide for the instruction of the students. The Society have a small library of valuable books bearing on their trades, and are most anxious to increase it; and many have expressed their belief that lectures on scientific subjects in relation to constructing and manufacturing trades would be most desirable.

We are in communication with other bodies upon these subjects, and we hope for further results. We hope that in some of the suburban municipalities—such as Collingwood, Prahran, Williamstown, &c., where the artisan classes are resident, that kindred schools may be opened. One of the most gratifying features in this movement is the self-reliant spirit which we have found among the artisan class, and the earnest desire to prosecute their instruction in every possible way; and we should not be doing our duty if we did not specially recognize the services of the members of the Painters' and Decorators' Society, before alluded to, for to them is due the eminent success of the Artisans' School of Design.

#### THE TECHNOLOGICAL OR INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

We regret to say that no progress has been made with reference to this institution, if we except the action of the late Treasurer, who has placed the sum of £1,000 on the Estimates for the purchase of cases. It is now near three years since the Intercolonial Exhibition was closed, and we cannot help remarking that since then, with one or two exceptions, the building has been used for purposes foreign to the intentions of Parliament, as expressed when voting the moneys for its erection. And while the leading statesmen in England are, by their action in Parliament and by their private subscriptions, forwarding the creation of museums (such as we are now alluding to) throughout the manufacturing districts, the matter here has been kept in a state of suspense and uncertainty, disappointing and discouraging to the artisan and manufacturing classes. We, however, are glad to find that through the personal exertions of the Secretary of Mines, Mr. Brough Smyth, the very valuable collection of geological specimens, the property of the Mining Department, is again arranged for public inspection, and, at the request of some of the members of the Intercolonial Exhibition, he has taken charge of the remnant of exhibits which were left for the then intended Museum; and further, that the specimens of Australian woods collected by the Exhibition Commissioners have been cleaned and placed together for public purposes hereafter.

#### EXHIBITION OF RAW MATERIAL—THE FINE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

We may be permitted to remind your Excellency of the letter from the Agent General of Victoria, together with the report of the eminent lapidary, Mr. Harry Emanuel, on the diamond and other precious stones of this country, and of the strong opinions expressed by Mr. Emanuel as to the economic value of the recent discovery with reference to these stones. Taking this correspondence into consideration, we thought to organize a small exhibition of such stones in the rough, as coming from the debris which contained them; also to exhibit specimens of the debris, with the view of making the eye of the minor more practically conversant than at present with the appearance of these products, and the character of the formations where they are found. It was also proposed that the process of testing with the blow-pipe and by "water-weighing" should be explained at the Exhibition. The proposal to have types of the different precious stones exhibited, as we intended, has since been commended in a recent publication by Professor Thomson, of the Sydney University. We accordingly applied to the Chief Secretary for permission to hold the Exhibition in the Exhibition Building, but we were not able to carry out our intention in consequence, as we have heard, of objections on the part of the trustees of the Public Library.

*The Fine Arts.*—In the course of the year there were four exhibitions of the Fine Arts—one at Melbourne and another at Geelong, held at the same time; one at Ballarat and another at Sandhurst, both open contemporaneously. Independent of these there was one held in New Zealand at the same time with the Melbourne Exhibition, to which some Victorian artists had forwarded exhibits before the Melbourne Exhibition was announced; and it is to be hoped that in future not more than one exhibition shall take place in this country at the same time. We believe if there was a properly organized responsible body with reference to Fine Arts, such clashing of exhibitions could not take place.

*Manufactories.*—We find that at present there is in England a great desire to hold local and departmental or sectional exhibitions, and in the last year several exhibitions of this special class have been held; also on the Continent—in France, with reference to the fisheries, and recently in the Netherlands for products for domestic uses.

We have it in contemplation to recommend something of the sort. One year it might be, for example, an exhibition of timber and its applications, or of household furniture; another, perhaps, of agricultural implements, and so on. However, on this matter we intend to confer with the leading trades and manufacturers before we come to any resolution.

#### TECHNOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

After the perusal of the several Parliamentary Reports on Industrial Instruction submitted to the Imperial Parliament, and which have been forwarded to us by the Agent General for Victoria, through the Chief Secretary, we find that it is considered of the first importance that "Natural Science" should at an early period constitute a part of general instruction; and with the view of acquiring information how far this is carried out in Victoria, we have applied by circular and queries for information. A great amount of interesting information has already been received, and we hope shortly to report specially on the subject.

*Apprentices.*—We have also addressed in the same manner the employers of labour, with a view of eliciting their opinions as to the means of affording apprentices and journeymen in their respective trades instruction in certain branches of science as applicable to their working engagements.

*Nautical Schools.*—We find, by the report of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, that schools of this class are most anxiously looked after by the Imperial Government, and aided by money and otherwise. Here, as yet, there has not been any care of this description, while the peculiar position of such towns as Williamstown and Sandridge would appear to demand some attention of the sort. We find that our trading fleet registered in Melbourne numbers forty-four steamers and 340 sailing vessels, and there must be a very large number not only of nautical men but of engineers required for such a fleet; and it is submitted to your Excellency that the special instruction of such a class should be as much an object of interest to us as it is to the people of England. With a view of acquiring accurate information upon this subject, we have applied, through the Chief Secretary, to the Agent-General of Victoria for information as to the formation and management of such schools, and as to the amount of aid received from the Government for the purpose; and when such information is received we shall endeavour to act upon it.

#### MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

There are about eighty of these institutions throughout the country. There does not appear to be any united action among them, or conference, as far as we know, for the more effectual carrying out their objects; and with a view of arriving at more perfect information with reference to their working and management, we have addressed circular inquiries to the Secretaries on the subject. We may remind your Excellency that in Lancashire alone there are about ninety Mechanics' Institutions associated with the Society of Arts in London; that by this system their self-government and independence is secured and great advantages conferred. Books, models, &c., can be exchanged, concerted arrangements carried out for the delivery of lectures, and many advantages accrue to each which would not take place if they occupied isolated positions. It is with the view of considering how far combined action can be carried out, such as we describe, that we have sought the information alluded to; and when this has reached us it will be our duty to report more fully.

We may now close our report by stating that we believe that special and fitting instruction of a scientific character among the artisan classes is of as much importance to the community at large as is a special instruction for the professions. The latter is amply provided for by the State here, while the former has not received much attention. The artisan in this country should at least receive as much care from the Government as he does in England—that is, if it is expected he can compete with the English artisan. And we have no hesitation in stating that he has not the advantages of instruction here as in England, where Schools of Design, Lectures, and Museums of Industry and Art are daily on the increase. Whenever we conferred with the artisans, we had reason to know that they are most intent on acquiring information, and although opinion appears unanimous on the subject, it is not as effective as it should be for want of organization. It is, therefore, in contemplation to have a Conference in the early part of the year with representatives of the several trades and manufactures who can meet with us and others, and confer upon many of the topics which we have now alluded to. This course has been adopted in London on several occasions with advantage, more especially at a Conference of Working Men recently presided over by the Earl of Lichfield. We hope for similar results here.

SAMUEL H. BINDON, *Chairman.*  
J. J. BLEASDALE, D.D.  
DAVID BLAIR, M.P.  
J. G. BURTT, M.P.  
FREDERICK M'COY, Prof. Un. Melb.  
GEORGE ROLFE, M.P.  
D. THOMAS, M.P.  
W. M. K. VALE, M.P.

## ANNEX B.

## INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

On Distributing the Prizes at the Ballarat School of Design, in June, 1873, Judge Bindon, who presided, delivered the following Address:—

BEFORE I proceed to address this large audience on the subject of industrial instruction, I must first express my thanks for being permitted to occupy the chair this evening, and assure the Committee of the School of Design how sensible I am of the honor conferred upon me by having been invited to distribute their prizes upon this the second occasion of my doing so. It is an honor the more appreciated when I remember the importance of this city and district; remarkable for mineral wealth and the enterprise of its miners; remarkable for the agricultural wealth of the surrounding country, and the intelligence of its farmers, if I may judge from the admirable papers which have been read before the Farmers' Club, and which should have been printed before now in a collected form for the use of other districts; a city which I trust will be as famous for its woollen manufactory as it is now for its iron works, which turn out machinery that would be no discredit to the manufactory of a Stephenson or a Krupp.\*

Since last I had the pleasure of presiding here, I need scarcely remind you that the question of public instruction has undergone quite a revolution. I am not going to allude to the merit or demerit of a measure which is now the law of the land. There may be differences of opinion among you, and it would be wrong in me, a stranger, to intrude mine—no matter how decided it may be. But there can be no difference of opinion as to the manner in which the Attorney General carried the measure through the House, or that the cause of public instruction is raised to a higher stage in public opinion than it ever was before.

The elections for Boards of advice are exciting the greatest interest throughout the country, and public opinion is as active as it can be. In England there are two Cabinet Ministers charged with the interests of public instruction, while here there was not even one. But now we have a Minister of Public Instruction responsible to Parliament, and the question no longer occupies a subordinate place, or rather no place at all, in the consideration of the Cabinet, but one which must be present whenever the Minister of Public Instruction is there.

However, satisfactory as much of this may appear, there is very much more to be done; and I earnestly hope that no spirit of contentment, resulting from any measure of success which has attended Mr. Stephen, will blunt his energy, or prevail with the Boards of Advice, or with the people, with whom the question ultimately rests. A state of contentment, no doubt, is very agreeable to an individual—"rest and be thankful"—but very fatal to the progress of a people. History, as well as our own experience, tells us that every benefit which has resulted to the people has come "not from smooth but troubled waters."

As far as I am informed, the Minister of Public Instruction has not yet publicly approached the question of technical education—or, as I have called it, industrial instruction—and therefore it appears a fitting opportunity for us to consider some facts with reference to it.

There are at present in this country nineteen Schools of Design associated with the Technological Commission, with a roll of over 1,400 pupils. Few persons imagined, when attention was first called to the question, about four years ago, that the result would be so satisfactory. The modest sum of £200 was first granted, and this has been since increased to an annual vote of £500; and the satisfactory result which has followed so small an expenditure is owing to the zeal of the several committees of management, to the ability and liberality of the teachers, and above all, to the desire upon the part of the students to improve themselves, and nowhere has all this been more prominent or more successful than in Ballarat, and I see nothing to prevent the number of schools which I have mentioned being greatly increased throughout the country. I am satisfied that students can be had wherever there are three or four zealous persons willing to act together in the matter, and for many reasons it is desirable that this branch of industrial instruction should be extended.

In every branch of the constructive or mechanical trades facility of design is of the highest value. A drawing does for many branches of knowledge what a map does for geography. The roughest sketch will often convey to the mind what pages of writing would fail to do. Young people take pleasure in drawing, and delight in returning from the school with their little sketches. The parent has an opportunity of testing the latent ability of his child, and selecting for him—often a very difficult task—a suitable trade or occupation. And I am satisfied that, as in nature there is a soil and a climate suitable for every plant, so in the world of industry there is a place for every worker if we could but find it out; and these Schools of Design act as a sort of trial or "convincing ground" to enable us to do so.

But, although Schools of Design may form a very important section in the course of technical instruction, more is required. We want night-schools, at which miners, manufacturers, and artisans, especially the apprentice class, can improve themselves in arithmetic, in algebra (the shorthand of calculation), in geometry, mineralogy, and chemistry, which is so essential in many manufactures; and I see no difficulty in grafting them on to many of the State schools throughout the country—that is, if the people are wise enough to insist upon it.

I am at a loss to know why the working classes in this country should not have the same advantages as the working classes in England. They must compete with the English workmen, and how can they without similar knowledge and advantages? I think many of you will be a little surprised when I point out how scientific industrial instruction is provided by the Imperial Parliament for the British and Irish workmen. According to the last Parliamentary returns there are in England 527 scientific schools or classes receiving aid from the Government, with 25,355 students; in Scotland, 34 schools, with 4,824 students; and in Ireland, 212 schools, with 8,397 students. All these schools, as they are called in the Parliamentary report, are under the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington. The governing body for the time being consists of two Cabinet Ministers. The present Ministers are the Marquis of Ripon and the Home Secretary, the President and Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education. I hold in my hand a map of Great Britain, and beg of you to look it over and see how thickly grouped the red spots are upon it, showing the localities of these schools. Look also at the map of Ireland, which is before me, with the schools similarly marked. Look now at the map of Victoria, and what a contrast. Not one such school that I know of. Well, it is the duty of the Minister of Public Instruction to fill in his map, and to give to the working classes here, at all events, the same advantages as the working classes enjoy in Great Britain and Ireland.†

But if we want to see the value of technical instruction in the broadest light, and the material or trade advantages resulting from it, let us look at Switzerland, a country without coal to any extent, without a seaboard, a country of mountains, and beset with hostile tariffs. What has she done? She rivals England in many branches of her trade. She has beaten Macclesfield and Coventry in its ribbon trade. The annual value of her ribbon trade amounts to £1,600,000; that of England to £61,000. Look at Zurich, a small canton or province in Switzerland, with a population equal to a third of that of Victoria. She has a most efficient University, with forty-two professors, where what are called the "learned professions" are taught, and most efficiently. But she has besides what I particularly direct your attention to, and what, I think, is of more importance to the bulk of the population—a Technological Institution, where the "working professions" are taught, with its 600 matriculated students. Of these, 150 are studying civil engineering and 169 mechanical engineering, and with buildings larger than Buckingham Palace. These facts are so remarkable that I had better state that I am indebted to the lectures of Professor Lyon Playfair and to Parliamentary papers for every fact and figure which I give.

The importance of the economic results arising from this system of education may be further measured by the fact that the embroidery trade alone is equal to more than £1,500,000. "Every young girl, as she tends her flock, may be seen with her needle and her tambour. Everywhere the work goes on." Says M. Reybaud, "Let me give you a contrast. I recently saw a young girl, near Dandenong, tending her flock. Her costume may have looked picturesque, but it was rather incomplete. She sat on a fence, watching her cows, to prevent them from breaking into a cultivated paddock. She was not knitting, which was a little required, but reading a novel by Mr. Anthony Trollope."

The

\* The ironworks of Messrs. Krupp, at Essen, in Prussia, are, I believe, the largest in the world. There are 8,000 hands employed, and the present Director rose from the position of workman to that of Director. All the fitters are so skilled in designing that whenever called upon they can furnish the Director with an accurate drawing of the work upon which they are engaged. The technical education of the apprentices and young workmen is closely attended to.—*Letter of Mr. Samuelson, M.P., Parliamentary Paper, 28th November, 1867.*

† Some of the subjects taught at the Science Schools alluded to include mathematics, mechanics, mineralogy, metallurgy and mining, chemistry, geology, acoustics, zoology, botany, nautical astronomy and navigation, steam, magnetism, and electricity, &c. The examinations are chiefly conducted by officers of the Royal Engineers, quartered throughout the country, and more than seventy officers acted as inspectors and examiners in 1871. Besides these Science Schools there are 463 schools, with night classes for drawing, and 16,140 pupils, receiving aid from the Science and Art Department of the Government, in the same manner as the Science Schools, but independent of them.

The British Minister in Switzerland, in accounting to the late Lord Clarendon for the wonderful state of industrial prosperity among the Swiss people, after giving full credit to industrial instruction and workmen's organization, says that democracy has greatly served to advance the cause of the operatives. Let us use it here for the like purpose.

I will now ask you to consider some facts in reference to France. At the period of the Paris Exhibition in 1867 the Society of Arts in London organized a band of artisans for the purpose of sending them over to Paris to report on foreign and English manufactures there exhibited, and on the means of instruction or improvement available for the foreign and English workmen. The number of workmen selected for this purpose was no less than eighty, and they represented about fifty of the mechanical and manufacturing trades of England. I hold the reports of these workmen in my hand, and never was there more complete and decisive verdict in favour of the foreigners than that which they give. The advantages of instruction available to the French and other foreign workmen appear, in their judgment, to be far in excess of what is available to the English artisans, and the result appeared throughout the different exhibits—English and foreign. Another body of artisans were sent over under the direction of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, with a similar verdict. Now, these inquiries were carried on apparently with as much care as if they were judicial proceedings. And, as far as France is concerned, let us remember this extraordinary fact—that, after being crushed by war in such a manner as a surviving nation never was before, her wheels are as ready for your wool as ever they were, and at a greatly increased price; while her manufactured exports to America have increased in proportion as 65 to 59; exhibiting an amount of activity in her manufactures which is astonishing, considering her misfortunes.

In a young country like this it is particularly desirable that we should carefully look to the new rather than the old world; and I will now mention some facts relative to technology in America. I am indebted to an article in the *Quarterly Review* for stating that five American gentlemen have recently contributed £63,000 to the Technological Institute of Boston. We are apt to regard the Americans as a pleasure-loving, money-making people—not in this respect unlike ourselves; but recent events have proved that no place on earth affords to science and its teaching a more hospitable home than does America. Last year Professor Tyndall visited New York for the purpose of lecturing on science. His reception was enthusiastic, as if he had been a royal personage, or some celebrated warrior. The streets were so crowded with persons trying to get admission to his lectures that the traffic was interrupted. Three hundred thousand copies of his lectures have been printed. The *New York Tribune* published a three-cent edition with illustrations. The Professor delivered thirty-five lectures, and his receipts were nearly £5,000, and the surplus of such receipts, after payment of expenses, he has nobly devoted to the teaching of science in America. When shall we welcome him here? I believe in the history of young America there will be no brighter page than that which describes the reception of Professor Tyndall, nor a nobler gift recorded than that of his.\*

I have now ventured to point out to you the state of science more particularly in its application to industry, and its economic results in Switzerland, and I have alluded to industrial institutions in England, in France, and in America. There are many striking proofs of the value of technical education yet to be noticed which I have not time to mention. And I have gone so far at this particular juncture, because there appears to be a feeling in some quarters—as yet but timidly expressed—that our system of public instruction will have gone far enough if it includes elementary knowledge, reading, writing, and arithmetic. If this becomes a fact, it will be a great calamity. To use the words of Professor Playfair, "It will vulgarise education, and render it comparatively useless for the purposes of the working classes." There is no such limit in a University, where the learned professions are taught.† Why, then, should there be a limit where the working classes are taught? Another distinguished man, Professor Huxley, says that confining the public system of education to reading, writing, and arithmetic, reminds one of teaching a child how to use a knife, a fork, and a spoon, without giving them the food to practise on. It may be as aptly said that it is like teaching the use of the rifle without a bullet. The "three R's" are but the tools of education, and not education either industrial or productive; and productive education should be the aim of the State, and nothing less will justify the expenditure.‡

I hope the testimony of such men will have weight with the Minister, will have weight with the Boards of Advice, will have weight with you. I hope the action of such men as Sir Joseph Whitworth and Sir Josiah Mason will have weight. Sir Joseph Whitworth has given £100,000 to promote technical instruction in England. Sir Josiah Mason in his deed of gift founding a college for technical instruction, tells us an instructive story. He says that in the course of his life he has taken up several branches of the mechanical trades one after the other, and that in all he felt the great difficulty he had to contend with was the want of scientific knowledge; and that in order to remove this, he has determined to found an institution for the teaching of science in its application to industry. Mr. Young, the great manufacturing chemist, has told us the same story, and can we afford to disregard such testimony? As I have told you, we have near three times the population of Zurich. We are vastly richer; let us promote industrial instruction as she has done, and youths and men will soon find their "billets."

Before I conclude, I must say that Ballarat has done its duty. You have formed your School of Design with very little assistance; it is second to none as far as I can see. Its students have won their prizes in Sydney. Although encumbered with many difficulties, you have founded your School of Mines, which has an admirable laboratory, as efficient as it can be, and remarkable to my mind for its economy in construction, without any of those feeble attempts at ornamentation or display which constantly consume so much public money, and which in this case have been rigorously avoided.

I must now beg to thank you, and with your permission will proceed to the distribution of the prizes, &c.

## APPENDIX O.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Anno Tricesimo Septimo—Victoriae Reginae.

An Act to incorporate the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts and for other purposes therein mentioned. [Assented to, 4th May, 1874.]

#### Preamble.

WHEREAS a certain literary Society or Institute was established in Sydney in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three under the name or style of the "Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts" the objects of the said institution being the intellectual improvement of its members and the cultivation of literature science and art And whereas by three Acts of the Legislature of this Colony passed respectively in the sixteenth nineteenth and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty certain land and buildings were vested in the president senior vice-president and treasurer for the time being of the said Institution to hold the same in trust for the purpose of the said Institution and subject to the rules and regulations thereof and with power to mortgage or sell the same And whereas it is expedient to incorporate the members of the said Institution and to vest the real and personal property held in trust for or belonging to the said Institution in the corporation to be created by this Act and also to confer on such corporation certain corporate powers and otherwise to regulate the said Institution Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

#### Short title of Act.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts Incorporation Act of 1874."

Repeal

\* The reader can form some opinion of the value set upon museums in America from the fact that the Senate of the State of Massachusetts, on a recent occasion, made an official visit to the Cambridge Museum of Zoology, and were conducted through the museum and its class-room by Professor Agassiz.

† Each student in the University of Sydney costs the general revenue £78 annually. Each University student here cost the general revenue in 1871 over £70, not taking into consideration the cost of building the University.

‡ Where instances occur of nations abounding in pauper and criminal classes being made prosperous and happy in less than a generation, through the powerful influence of education that has never been confined to a smattering of the "R's." Such an instance is Baden, which, by eight years of industrial education, lessened the number of prisoners from 1,426 to 691—to such an extent, that prisons had to be closed for want of occupants.—*Professor Playfair*.

*Repeal of Acts.*

2. The Acts enumerated in the Schedule hereto shall be and the same are hereby repealed but such repeal shall not affect the past operation of any enactment in any of the said Acts contained or any proceeding act matter or thing instituted done or commenced thereunder.

*Incorporation of Members of Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.*

3. All persons who have already become or who may hereafter become members of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts (hereinafter termed the "Institution") shall be and they are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the "Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts" and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued implead and be impleaded answer and be answered proceed and be proceeded against in all Courts whatsoever.

*Transfer of real and personal property to corporation.*

4. All real and personal property of what nature or kind soever vested in or held by any person or persons whether as trustees or otherwise in trust for the said Institution shall on the passing of this Act be and the same is hereby transferred to and vested in the said body corporate.

*Power to hold and deal with property.*

5. The said body corporate are hereby empowered to take purchase hold and enjoy to them and their successors for ever all the said real and personal property hereby transferred to and vested in them and also may take purchase hold enjoy and receive any other real or chattel property whatsoever necessary or proper for the purpose of the Institution and may sell grant convey assure demise or otherwise dispose of either absolutely or by way of mortgage any such real or personal property hereby vested in or hereafter to be acquired by such body corporate. Provided always that no sale mortgage demise encumbrance or other disposition whatsoever of any such real or personal property shall be lawful unless the same shall have been previously sanctioned by resolution of a general or special meeting of the members of the Institution.

*Management of Institution by Committee.*

6. The management and control of the Institution shall be entrusted to a committee to be elected as hereinafter provided and such committee shall consist of a president four vice-presidents a treasurer and twelve committee-men.

*Power of Committee.*

7. The said committee shall have power to make repeal amend or alter by-laws for the general regulation of the affairs of the Institution and the good conduct thereof and shall also have power to fine suspend or expel any member thereof subject to such member's right to appeal to a general meeting to receive expend and manage the funds of the Institution to let any room or part of the said Institution for any period not exceeding six months to regulate the admission of persons not being members thereof to engage and dismiss the paid officers to dispose of by public auction or private contract any of the old damaged or worn out books papers apparatus or other effects belonging to the said body corporate to institute conduct and defend all legal proceedings and to transact generally all the business of the Institution.

*Custody and use of corporate seal.*

8. The said committee shall have the custody and use of the common seal of the said body corporate and the form thereof and all other matters relating thereto shall from time to time be determined by the said committee and a majority of the members thereof present at any meeting shall have power to use or direct the use of such seal for all purposes whatsoever requiring to be evidenced by the corporate seal of the said body corporate. Provided always that it shall not be necessary to require such seal to be affixed as evidence of the appointment of an attorney or solicitor by the said body corporate in or for the prosecution of any action suit or other proceeding.

*Existing by-laws confirmed. Evidence of by-laws.*

9. The rules and by-laws of the Institution in force at the time of the passing of this Act are hereby confirmed and shall except so far as repealed altered or amended in pursuance of the provisions of this Act be and continue binding on the members of the Institution and all other persons as fully and effectually as if the same had been made under this Act and a printed copy of such by-laws or of any by-laws made under the authority of this Act sealed with the seal of the said body corporate and purporting to be certified by the secretary of the Institution for the time being as correct shall be received in all Courts as conclusive evidence of such by-laws and of the same having been duly made under the authority of this Act.

*Auditors.*

10. There shall be three auditors of the Institution to be elected at each annual meeting.

*Qualification of members of committee and auditors.*

11. All members of the Institution of at least six months standing who shall not be subject to the disqualification mentioned in the next section shall be eligible as members of the committee and auditors.

*Disqualification.*

12. Any person deriving pecuniary advantages or emolument from the Institution or contracting or agreeing therewith for the supply of any goods material or work thereto shall be disqualified from holding office or acting as a member of the committee or as an auditor whilst so deriving such advantage or emolument or contracting or agreeing as aforesaid.

*Election how conducted.*

13. The election of the committee of management and auditors shall be by ballot and shall be conducted in the following manner:—

An alphabetical roll of all the members eligible for election (distinguishing those in office) shall be prepared by the secretary and placed in the reading-room or vestibule of the Institution at least fourteen days prior to the annual meeting.

Any member may nominate any other member whose name is entered on such roll as a candidate for election by giving notice thereof in writing to the secretary at least seven days prior to the annual meeting and only those members whose names appear on such roll shall be entitled to vote at any such election.

The secretary shall prepare a list setting forth the names of candidates and their proposers together with the offices for which they are nominated and such list when complete shall be exposed in the vestibule and the names of the candidates shall also be advertised on the day of the ballot in two Sydney newspapers.

The ballot shall take place on the day of the annual meeting under the direction of the committee and shall commence at 4 p.m. and close at 8 p.m. At the annual meeting three scrutineers not being candidates for election shall be chosen from the members present and shall report the result of the voting to the chairman of such meeting who shall in the event of any equality of votes have a casting vote and in the event of such chairman being one of the persons for whom an equal number of votes has been recorded then the meeting shall elect a chairman for the purpose only of receiving such report and giving if necessary a casting vote and such report shall be preserved among the records of the Institution until the next annual meeting. The result of the election shall be announced at the annual meeting or at an adjournment thereof.

*Insufficient nominations.*

14. In the event of there not being sufficient nominations in accordance with the last rule the committee shall prior to the annual meeting supply the omissions and if there be only sufficient candidates for any office no ballot will be held with respect to such office.

*Vacancies*

*Vacancies how to be supplied.*

15. In the event of any vacancy occurring during the year in the offices of president vice-president treasurer or auditors the same may be filled up by the committee from amongst their number until the next annual meeting. Other vacancies in the committee shall be filled up by them for the like period from the scrutineers' report in the order of majority of votes recorded.

*Monthly meetings.*

16. The committee shall meet at least once in every month for the transaction of business. Five members shall form a quorum and the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote only.

*Special meetings.*

17. It shall be competent for the president for two vice-presidents or for any three members of committee to call a special meeting of the committee provided twenty-four hours previous notice of such meeting be given by the secretary to every member of the committee.

*Offices in committee may be forfeited.*

18. If any member of the committee shall resign or absent himself from the meetings thereof for three consecutive months without sufficient cause in the opinion of the committee or become otherwise disqualified under the twelfth section of this Act his seat shall be declared vacant at the next meeting of the committee.

*Annual meeting.*

19. A general meeting of the members of the institution of which seven days notice shall be given by advertisement in two daily papers shall be held annually on the first Tuesday in February commencing at 8 p.m. for the transaction of the general business of the Institution and at such meeting the report of the preceding year shall be presented for adoption.

*Special general meetings.*

20. A special general meeting of the paid members may at any time be called by a majority of the committee or by fifty members of the Institution on a requisition in writing to the secretary signed by them and notice of such meeting stating its object shall be published in two daily newspapers in Sydney at least ten days prior to the day of meeting.

*Matters to be entertained at meetings.*

21. No motion for winding up the institution or for repealing altering adding to or amending any of its rules or for any other purpose except motions of course shall be proposed at any general meeting unless seven days previous notice thereof in writing be given to the secretary and a duplicate of such notice be at the same time posted in the vestibule of the Institution.

*Chairman.*

22. At every general meeting the president or in his absence one of the vice-presidents shall preside and in the absence of the president and all the vice-presidents the chairman shall be elected from the members of committee present.

*Voting.*

23. At every general meeting the voting unless otherwise provided by the by-laws shall be by show of hands in the first instance but it shall be competent for the chairman or any six members to demand a division.

## LIBRARY BY-LAWS.

1. The Library shall be open daily, from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m., Sundays and Public Holidays excepted.
2. Members when exchanging books shall first hand those for return to the Librarian, to be noted in the Issue Book, after which they may select such books as they require, but shall not take the same out of the Library until they have taken them to the counter to be duly entered.
3. No member shall be entitled to take from the Library, at the same time, more than one complete work, or more than three volumes of the same work, except such plans, maps, and references as are bound separately, and are connected with the contents of the work (By-law No. 10 excepted), and no member shall be entitled to more than three issues in one week. Provided that the Librarian may allow any gentleman, preparing lectures for or acting specially in the interest of the Institution, such books as they may require therefor.
4. Any member taking a book from the Institution, except in the ordinary course of issue, shall be liable to be expelled, and may be proceeded against as the Committee may determine.
5. The periods allowed for keeping books shall be as follows:—

For Ordinary Works	...	...	...	...	...	7 days.
„ Periodicals bound	...	...	...	...	...	14 „
„ „ in parts	...	...	...	...	...	4 „
„ Works labelled "New"	...	...	...	...	...	4 „

If any member detain a work longer than the specified period, he shall incur a fine of one penny per day during such detention, and, if ordered by the Committee, shall not receive any further issue of books until such fine be paid.

6. If any member lose, mutilate, or deface any book, such member shall either replace a perfect copy of the same or pay the value thereof, such value to be determined by the Librarian; and, if ordered by the Committee, he shall not receive any further issue of books until the same be replaced or the value thereof paid, and if due compensation be not made within one month the Committee may take such steps as they may think necessary for the recovery of such compensation.

7. Only officers of the Institution and members of Committee shall be admitted behind the Librarian's counter.

8. Every Member shall produce his or her card of membership when it is demanded by any officer of the Institution.

9. Members shall have the privilege of selecting and reading books in the Library, but if any book be taken away from its case to be read at a table, it shall be left on such table to be replaced by the Librarian.

10. Life members and yearly subscribers shall have the privilege of receiving one volume or number of any periodical in addition to the books allowed by By-law No. 3.

11. Any member may propose books for addition to the Library on entering the titles, prices, and other particulars in the book kept for that purpose in the Library.

12. The Library shall be closed annually for stock-taking, from the 15th to the 30th November inclusive, and all books must be returned to the Library on or before the first-mentioned date. Any member not duly returning all books he has in his possession belonging to the Library shall be liable to a fine of twopence per day for each volume retained after the above-mentioned date, and if ordered by the Committee such fine shall be added to the next ensuing subscription, and no books shall be issued to the defaulting member until such fine be paid.

13. The Librarian or his assistants, at the request of members, will assist in finding such books as they may require, but members must furnish a written list of such books, together with their library folio, and must wait until the Librarian or his assistants are disengaged.

## READING ROOM BY-LAWS.

1. The readingroom shall be opened at half-past 8 a.m. during the summer months, and at 9 a.m. during the winter months, and shall remain open till 10 p.m. every day, except Sundays and Public Holidays, provided that it shall be open from 7 p.m. till 10 p.m. on Public Holidays, except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

2. No member shall be entitled to use the reading room without producing his current card of membership, if requested by any officer of the institution.

3. The monthly and quarterly periodicals shall lie on the tables of the reading room until the arrival of the succeeding numbers. Files of the newspapers for the current and previous months shall also be kept on the tables. Members attending the reading room shall return each newspaper and book, after perusal, to the file or shelf from which it was taken.

4. Should any member desire to borrow a book of reference, magazine, or newspaper, such member must apply to the Librarian, who shall grant or refuse such application according to his judgment, but if granted, such applicant shall deposit with the Librarian a sum of money equal to the value of the work as security for the due return of such work (such value and time of loan to be determined by the Librarian); but no work shall be lent for a longer period than three days. If such work be detained beyond the time specified, the Librarian may deduct ten per cent. of the value from the deposit for every day the work is detained beyond the specified time. But this shall in no way interfere with the right of the committee to take such steps as they may consider necessary for the recovery thereof.

5. No book, magazine, newspaper, plan, or drawing belonging to the reading room shall be taken out of it by any one except an officer of the institution, who will deliver such as may be lent to members in the library down stairs. Any member violating this rule, or mutilating or defacing any newspaper, periodical, or book may be expelled from the institution, or otherwise proceeded against as the committee may determine.

6. No conversation or other conduct tending to disturb the order of the reading room will be permitted. Any member offending against this rule may be forthwith removed by any officer of the institution.

## APPENDIX P.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION, BY PROFESSOR DIXON, F.C.S., F.I.C.

*Outlines of Practical Scheme to carry out a system of Technical Education through the Schools of Arts of New South Wales, based on that now in operation in the Technical College in connection with the Sydney Institution.*

To the President and Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Gentlemen,

In the latter part of 1880, Mr. Plummer supplied the committee of the School of Arts with some "suggestions for a practical scheme," in connection with this subject, which was laid before a meeting of the Technical College Committee, and a number of gentlemen who had been requested to act as a council of advice with them. At that meeting I, whilst approving of much that was contained in the pamphlet, which was indeed the same as I had advocated again and again to the committee, and which has been for a year or two in actual work, objected strongly to some portions of the scheme as introducing the worst features of the English educational system; to some, as showing an unscientific division of the subjects taught; and to others, as going beyond the proper scope of a scheme of technical education. As I had the honor of taking a principal part in drawing out the rules and the first calendar for the Technical College, I have been requested by the College Committee to draw out an independent scheme, with the view of laying it before the council of advice, and if approved by them, as suitable for a foundation, of ultimately presenting it to Sir John Robertson, the Minister for Education.

The committee explained to me that they did not so much require a criticism of that already presented to them—such as I had already given—as an independent expression of my views. I may observe, however, that Mr. Plummer's scheme appeared to me to be chiefly one for examination, whilst in my opinion we do not so much want to find out what people know, as to teach them what they don't know. In the body of the paper, I have not gone into the question of the importance of the subject, as that is almost universally admitted—by our legislators, as shown by the promise of Sir Henry Parkes to introduce a measure on the subject into Parliament, and by the frequent utterance of sentiments in its favour on the hustings during the late elections—by the people, as shown by the almost unanimous approval of these sentiments when there expressed, and by the interest taken by representative men from every trade and district at the conference held last year.

I have endeavoured to treat the whole subject in as definite a manner as possible, presenting such arguments as appear to me of weight, and have confined myself strictly to the subject in hand. Only these subjects are included which are absolutely necessary for Technical Education, and therefore a number of the classes now in operation there are excluded from consideration, as they belong either to primary or higher education, into neither of which subjects have I ventured to enter.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILL. A. DIXON, F.I.C., F.C.S.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In approaching the subject of Technical Education it may be observed at the outset that there are two distinct lines of training advocated by different people, and which are carried on together at some of the large technical educational institutions on the Continent, valuable details concerning which are to be found in the reports of Professor Liversidge and Mr. Combes. These are—1st, the actual teaching of the trades intended to be afterwards practiced as a means of livelihood by the pupils; and 2nd, the teaching of the arts and sciences which bear on these trades. My opinion, as clearly expressed in the rules for the Technical College, is that, at first at all events, our teaching should be confined to the latter. The reasons which weigh against the immediate adoption of the trade schools system are numerous, and amongst them may be pointed out that there would be great danger of overstocking at any time the labour ranks of any trade so taught, and causing injury to the pupils as well as to the trade in general. At the same time the articles made in the trade school entering into competition in the outside market with those otherwise produced, whatever the state of the trade may be—and this especially in a small community—would be sure to produce dissatisfaction, as may be seen from the occasional grumblings that are heard with regard to the products of the enforced Trade Schools now conducted by the Government, *i.e.*, the goods. Neither of these results are so likely to occur under the apprenticeship system, however carelessly conducted, at all events in those trades in which premiums are not paid, as no man would engage an apprentice unless he had a reasonable expectation of finding him employment without overstocking the market with goods, and in this way the supply follows the demand naturally.

The reason of the gradual disuse of the apprenticeship system has been stated to be the jealousy of the journeymen, who do not wish to teach those who are bound to a master for a series of years, and who, they think, might supplant themselves in an emergency. And further, that the journeymen object to allow apprentices to do more work than is proportionate to the wages paid them without regard to the fact that part of their wages consists of their instruction. These reasons, if the true ones, would be equally against Government trade schools, which if carried on in opposition to these ideas would soon be blotted out by political influence.

In the second place, it has been found that the simple making of models and small work is a nearly useless training to a trade, and the successful trade schools are in reality large Government workshops, the erection and plant of which have cost from £100,000 and upwards in Europe; and it seems beyond the bounds of possibility that our Government or Parliament would devote the requisite amount of money to make such an experiment a success.

The annual cost of such an institution, obtained from the references made to the famous one at Moscow, in the reports of Mr. Combes and Professor Liversidge, are as follows:—

The Technological School of Moscow was established under the immediate patronage of the Emperor, and is completely set up with class-rooms, workshops, and offices, and endowed with a fund of £400,000 (Combes, 124.) The orders amount to about £8,000 annually. (Combes, 237.)

In 1877 there were 582 pupils, of whom 300 boarded at the college. (Combes, 238.)

The annual receipts of the school amount to about £32,000, and the expenses to £28,000. (Liversidge, 205.)  $£4,000 =$  £48 per pupil per annum.

All the causes of failure of previous technical trade schools stated by M. Victor de la Versé would be apt to arise here; they are—

- 1st. The apprentices' workshops, designed for the practical studies of the pupils, have always been of too small dimensions.
- 2nd. The practical studies in the workshops have only been followed by a few pupils at one time on account of the scanty room, and their being non-compulsory.
- 3rd. It has scarcely ever been thought necessary to make pupils follow a course of practical science in the same manner as chemistry would be taught in the laboratories.
- 4th. The outlay allotted for the establishment and working of these workshops has always been too stinted.
- 5th. The time proposed to give to a complete course of study in polytechnical schools was insufficient for the proper arrangement of practice and theory in the technical arts. (Combes, 239.)

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The Government could indeed, for one branch of engineering, make their workshops available by taking apprentices and compelling them, besides learning thoroughly the manual part of their trade, to attend lectures and classes, as is the practice in the Continental Trade Schools, and thus raise up for the service of the country a race of thoroughly trained men in that department. The idea of establishing weaving schools and others for trades not now practised to any great extent in the Colony seems an interference with free trade, directing the labour of the population into artificial channels when it could probably be more profitably employed in other directions.

The teaching of the arts and sciences to these already engaged, or about to be engaged, in any industry stands on an entirely different footing to that already discussed, and it is this that the Technical College in connection with the School of Arts has attempted for the last year or two with a considerable amount of success. That this has been its object is shown by the rule affixed to the title page of the calendar, namely,—“It is founded for the purpose of affording systematic instruction in the sciences bearing on such branches of art and industry as are already or are capable of being successfully developed in New South Wales, and it is principally intended for the education of persons engaged in industrial pursuits.”

The effect of such teaching is simply to make better and more intelligent workmen, and therefore better fitted to compete with those of other countries; and it appears to me that to the development of this education our energies should be directed.

With reference to this, Huxley says—“Technical Education may be regarded not as the teaching of technicalities, but as the act of training best fitted to enable the pupil to learn them for himself; any measure of Technical Education which tended to delay the period at which a boy entered in the business of his trade, by an undue prolongation of his school life, would be impracticable both from the employers' and workmen's point of view.”

It was for this end that Mechanics' Institutes were originally founded, and, in Scotland at all events, those in the principal towns have confined themselves almost entirely to their first purpose, and their utility is shown by the superior rank taken by the workmen who have availed themselves of the education offered, and even of those who have not, but have obtained it at second-hand through those who have. To the means by which such training may be supplied in the Colony the remainder of this paper will be devoted. Before passing on, however, to the subject proper, it may be observed that the instruction hitherto given in the Technical College has been almost entirely carried on by evening classes, so as to render it available to those engaged in earning their livelihood, and that this has enabled many persons to take advantage of it who would otherwise be debarred from attending. It is to be hoped that this system will be continued, as it is particularly suitable in this Colony, where the general hour of leaving off work is 5 o'clock. It has further been the custom to confine the greater number of classes to the winter months, as it has been found that during the summer the warm weather produces a certain languor which is not conducive to real study, whilst the longer light induces young men to spend their time in cricket, boating, and other out-door sports. At the same time, the summer months are, to many persons in Sydney, the busiest of the year, the whole, or almost the whole, shipment of wool then taking place. This practice has long been in force in Scotland, with the happiest results, and has been adopted for some of these reasons by the Victorian University, late Owens College, Manchester, an institution whose rapid and continuous growth in usefulness and popularity are the best evidence of its being managed in a business-like manner, and so as to meet the wants of the eminently practical people amongst whom it is placed. It is to be hoped that this system will be allowed to continue in force amongst us.

#### CENTRAL METROPOLITAN INSTITUTION.

The first part now to be entered upon deals entirely with a central metropolitan institution, whilst the wants of the country are treated by themselves.

#### SUBJECTS.

The subjects to be taught naturally divide themselves into two classes—first, Art, or that department of knowledge in which *creations of the mind* agreeably affect the taste and imagination; second, Science, under which are included those subjects which *investigate the laws* of mind and matter.

Under the Art sections the classes required for Technical Education are—

1. Drawing, including freehand from the flat and round and perspective.
2. Design, including the Principles of Ornamental Design, the Laws of Colour, &c., taught by lectures delivered to the pupils.
3. Architecture, including Building and Construction, taught by lectures; architectural drawing.
4. Mechanical Drawing.
5. Modelling, taught by actual practice on plastic materials.

Under the Science section the classes required are—

1. Chemistry—*a.* Including General and Agricultural Chemistry and Metallurgy, taught by lectures.  
*b.* Practical and Analytic Chemistry, taught by actual work in the laboratory.
2. Physics—*a.* Including the demonstration by lectures of the laws of Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity, and Magnetism, treated experimentally.  
*b.* Practical Physics, the use of instruments, telegraphy, &c., in the laboratory.
3. Natural Philosophy and Mechanics, taught by lectures on the properties of matter at rest and in motion, the effect of force applied to matter, as in tension, compression, &c., the resistance of matter to force, and the construction of machines.
4. Geology, including Mineralogy and Palæontology, taught by lectures.
5. Mining—Descriptive and Theoretical Ventilation, Drainage, and Ore Dressing.
6. Geodesy, by class and field work.
7. Physiography, by lectures.
8. Botany, by lectures and field work.
9. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by lectures.
10. Mathematics, pure and applied; and Geometry, practical, plane, solid.
11. Navigation, including Nautical Astronomy.
12. Political Economy.

These are absolutely necessary; but to these might be added some subjects, such as History and the study of Languages, which, although not necessary for Technical Education, are advantageous for general culture, and of these a number are now taught in the institution.

The most convenient and scientific method of assigning the subjects of instruction to the students is to take the dominant science bearing on the pursuits of the latter as the lines of demarcation, and this is much superior to a division into Agriculture, Mining, and Manufactures, as the trades are either more or less purely mechanical or chemical. Agriculture is to a great extent dependent on chemistry, Mining is principally mechanical, while Manufactures divide themselves into two classes according to their nature, some intermediate ones shading off, however, from one division to the other. Thus brewing, dyeing, smelting, gas and oil making, soap making, and others are purely chemical; whilst ship-building, indeed building of all kinds, houses, furniture, carriages, steam-engines, are as purely mechanical as are also spinning and weaving, and to class all these together as manufactures appears to be a mistake. The use of art comes into both sections; thus we have art-chemical pursuits, as for example in photography, electro-plating and typing, and confectionery; on the other hand, we have art-mechanical pursuits, as book-binding, engraving, plastering, &c.

It has been proposed to split up some of the subjects into several sections, as for example, Chemistry, into Inorganic, Organic, Analytical, Agricultural, and Metallurgy; but it will be long before it will be possible to do more than teach the general principles, which are the same for all, by lectures. Having acquired these, it will be easy for the student to branch out for himself and follow his own particular line; not so satisfactory, perhaps, as taking each in detail after the principal foundation has been laid down, but the only course which is at present likely to succeed. Chemistry can only be divided at present into general and practical, and in the latter, after a grounding in analytical methods, each student can direct his attention to his own branch—the agriculturalist to manures, soils, &c., the metallurgist to metals. In some of the large institutions, especially on the Continent, this splitting up of subjects is carried very far, lecturers and professors who are specialists in each branch being appointed, and such a course has both its advantages and disadvantages. The principal of the former



former is, that a man who makes any branch of science his particular study can naturally give his students the benefit of his special knowledge in that branch. On the other hand, the principal disadvantages are, that it is necessarily expensive from the number of teachers to be supported; and further, it has a tendency to give the instruction a want of breadth; showing the student only a special part, he is not so likely to know about processes, &c., in other branches, which if he did know he might advantageously import into his own.

In speaking of art teaching at South Kensington, the writer of the magazine article already referred to says:—"The object of the art teaching at South Kensington is not, and ought not to be, to give students different education for particular trades, but to offer them all the same general art education, though they may of course pursue this with some bias towards the particular vocation they may have chosen for themselves.

#### GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

To carry out the proposals it would be necessary to obtain from Government, or otherwise, an annual sum, to be used for the following purposes:—

- 1st. For buildings and apparatus.
- 2nd. For the management of the college.
- 3rd. For rewards to students.
- 4th. For payment of teachers and examiners.

That Government assistance is required to carry on this important work is shown by the experience of all European nations; even in Great Britain, where as a rule such institutions are left to the liberality and enterprise of private individuals, the Government have felt bound not only liberally to assist private undertakings, but also to found and support the Central Institution at South Kensington. Speaking of this, Professor Walter Smith, State Director of Art Education, Massachusetts, in a letter on the organization of a Museum of Art in Philadelphia, says:—"It is generally acknowledged that the initial step for the improvement of Industrial Art in England was taken when Parliament voted a sum of fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of industrial masterpieces from the International Exhibition, held in London, in 1851. The sum was small, but its significance was greater than its amount, for the grant recognized the principle 'that it is as much a part of good Government to increase the value of its industries as to keep an open market for them, when the steps required for such an improvement cannot be taken by private enterprise, and can be successfully accomplished by public action.'"

#### 1. Buildings, &c.

The first necessity in this respect is to have a central metropolitan building of sufficient accommodation, and although the present home of the Technical College answers admirably as to the first of these requirements, it is somewhat deficient as regards the second.

In addition to the present accommodation, there are required—

- 1st. A class room for lectures on natural philosophy and mechanics, where the models and apparatus now belonging to the Institution or to be acquired in future could be so placed as to be available for teaching. It would be advantageous if the room was so arranged that it could also be used for teaching mechanical drawings.
- 2nd. A physical laboratory, to contain the apparatus required for teaching that subject. The room should be so arranged as to enable students to learn the manipulation of physical appliances, in making determinations and measurements in the different departments of the science, as photometry, calorimetry, telegraphy, &c. To this room might be added a workshop, with lathe and tools, for repairs and alterations to apparatus. A complete stock of apparatus would have to be acquired for this laboratory and for the lectures on the same subject, as there is almost nothing of value of this description now belonging to the Institution, the models and instruments being chiefly for natural philosophy and mechanics.
- 3rd. Increased accommodation for the drawing classes, to be used for that purpose only, so that models and furniture may remain where placed until done with, as having them moved from time to time, as at present, causes much annoyance and waste of time.
- 4th. A room for modelling in plastic materials.
- 5th. A lecture-room suitable for experimentally illustrated lectures, the present hall, although well suited for those illustrated by diagrams only, being somewhat unsuitable for showing experiments to advantage.

To these would have to be added, it is to be hoped at no distant date, a mechanical laboratory, where students may be trained in the practical testing of mechanical constants, as, for example, the resistance of our iron, wood, stone, cement, &c., to strains.

#### 2. For the Management of the College.

At a meeting of the council of teachers held early in 1880, the following resolution was arrived at after thorough discussion:—"That it is of importance that a professional officer be appointed with the following functions:—To arrange the course of study, to supervise the material arrangements of the College, to advise the students in their studies, to consult with the teachers as to the branches of science and art which they individually take up, to act as the representative of the College with the outside public, and to be the executive officer of the College Committee, and as such, to act as the medium of communication between the College Committee and the teachers."

That some such officer is required is shown by the fact that every successful institution has such a head—whether named principal, dean, or director if educational, or manager if commercial, and the mover of the above resolution, now unfortunately no longer amongst us, stated, from his personal knowledge and observation, that much of the success of Owens College in Manchester was due to the skilful management of the principal, Dr. Greenwood. The first thing done by the London City Guilds when they decided on entering on their splendid scheme of Technical Education, was to advertise for a gentleman able to undertake the duties above expressed, which is sufficient evidence of the importance attached to them by men who had themselves been successful in life.

To undertake the duties, which are sufficiently expressed in the resolution, it is necessary that the appointment should be filled by a gentleman accustomed to teaching some one or other of the sciences, and who has at the same time such a fair general knowledge of the whole range of subjects taught as to be able to advise students as to what they should do, and to arrange with the teachers the lines of instruction they take up, so as to prevent a waste of energy caused by two or more going over the intermediate or overlapping ground which so frequently lies between two distinct sciences. This causes not only a waste of energy on the part of the teacher but also of time on the part of the student, which requires some authoritative management to prevent. The duties of this position are usually undertaken, except in very large institutions, by someone who is also on the teaching staff, and as they would occupy only a portion of his time, a similar arrangement could be made here if it could be so arranged as to have someone readily accessible for inquiry or consultation.

Such an appointment would relieve the Committee of the numerous details which are always much better managed by a single person, and yet leave them a general control and complete charge of financial matters. For the latter purpose there would be required a registrar, as at present, to receive fees, &c., keep the books, and undertake the clerical work in general.

#### 3. Rewards to Students.

It appears advisable to present to the student some tangible reward for diligence and proficiency in the subject he has studied, and this could be satisfactorily done by awarding to each class from £5 upwards, according to the number attending, such sum to be divided ratably amongst all students who obtain say over 70 per cent. of the marks appended to the examination papers. These rewards need not necessarily come entirely from the Government, for, although we have precedents in the rewards given by the British, French, and other Governments, there are infinitely more presented for such purposes by private donors; and doubtless persons here interested in the various pursuits which it is attempted to benefit would contribute if the subject was brought under their notice. This method is more satisfactory than giving distinct prizes for the first and second best papers, as in a class the students soon find out who are likely to be best, and, believing themselves to have no chance of the honor of a prize, lose heart, and are more easily led away from their studies than would be the case were they to remain in the expectation of getting placed in the first class.

Details as to the rewards given by the British Government through the Science and Art Department may be found in the Appendix to Professor Liversidge's Report, pp. 48 *et seq.*

It appears scarcely advisable to found scholarships or exhibitions for the College students to proceed to the University or elsewhere, because the College is established mainly with a view to give instruction to those who have already elected to devote their lives to some particular business. Working for a scholarship would tend in various ways, both when attending

the College and afterwards, to unsettle young men in their proper pursuits. A man might easily be induced, by the prospect of such a reward and the hope of rising rapidly into what is considered a higher step in the social scale, to neglect his proper business for the purpose of study. For this reason, if he did not get the scholarship he would remain an indifferent tradesman; if he did get it, he would probably abandon his original pursuit, and so instead of getting a good tradesman thoroughly grounded in the principles and practice of his business, and enabled thereby to rise to the highest rank in it, the country would probably get an indifferent lawyer or doctor. There are, of course, exceptions to such a result, but this would be the rule; and unfortunately most men, and especially most young men, are too apt to consider themselves exceptions to the ordinary standards of capacity. It should be the aim of the Institution not to divert the current of a man's life into some new channel, but to enable him to absorb every trickling rill until he gathers strength enough to be a powerful agent in turning the mill wheel of national industry.

Hence also the education of women has not been taken up, and although this has been done at South Kensington, it is not on that that the Science and Art Department rely for public support. In support of this, we find in Mr. Combes's report, p. 206: "The instruction of women in art is a piece of philanthropy we must not grumble at paying for, so that it shows fair promise of future profit to themselves and to us. It has met with hopeful success at South Kensington, and may fairly be urged as one of the reasons for the liberal maintenance of that Institution. But however encouraging its aspects, the teaching of women is not, and can never be, the chief business at the head-quarters of national art, or even at the branch schools, and the system of Government Art Instruction must seek to justify itself and its art chiefly by what it achieves with the male students. The reason of this is not that the State leans more to the side of the men than of the women, but, in the first place, that the art tutelage of each sex stands upon an entirely different footing from that of the other; and, in the second place, that when all is said and done, it must be owned that the work of the world, whether in art or otherwise, is done by men, and that a subsidized system of art education which only devoted its attention to, or was only successful with women, could never result in any great and permanent gain to the community. The reason why the Art Education of each sex stands upon a different footing is plain enough. In taking a hundred women of any class and teaching them art, we take them for nothing in particular, and should the work which they are taught to do turn out unproductive, the Government have wasted so much money in a philanthropic experiment, but the community is no worse off. A philanthropic experiment has been tried, and has failed, that is all. But with the men the case is different. Their education has been diverted into an abnormal channel, and they have been withdrawn from trades and pursuits in which they would certainly have done good work." There is some difference in the circumstances of Great Britain to those of this Colony, which have to be taken into consideration. In Great Britain, from its being a manufacturing country supplying the world with its productions, there is immediate employment for those who have to undergo a thorough artistic training, and this in innumerable directions, as in art pottery, printed cottons, bookbinding, paperhangings, lace, &c. In the Colony, on the other hand, there is much less chance of immediate employment in such direction, and we therefore do not propose to take men from an employment to train them in art, but to give those who are already employed in art industries such instructions as will improve them, and make them better fitted to carry on their industry.

#### 4. *Payment of Teachers and Examiners.*

It is evident that some payment should be given to the teachers for the work done in instructing their pupils. Free classes have been again and again tried in the institution, and the result has invariably been the same, namely, that some amateur teacher has come to the front full of the idea that there is much to be done, and that he can do it; but after a time the zeal flags, the regular plodding work which is required to produce any permanent good is disliked, and the good work is thrown up in disgust. The payment requires the characteristic of stability to keep the teachers regularly to their work. This may seem a commonplace remark, but that it requires to be insisted upon may be gathered from a passage in an article on China in its foreign relations, by Rutherford Alcock, in a late contemporary review, where he says:—"Adequate remuneration and fixity of tenure are the essential conditions of honest and efficient service—not in one country, but in all. Wherever the salary is inadequate, or its payment uncertain, or the tenure of office is itself uncertain, the service itself must be vitiated by defects which react in many ways upon the zeal, the constancy, and the honesty of the occupants."

It may be observed that the payment to the teachers advocated by Mr. Plummer in the paper already referred to was to be based on a system of payment by the result of examinations adopted bodily from that in existence at South Kensington. This system is inherently bad, for reasons to be presently referred to, and is one which was unanimously rejected by the supporters of your recent reform in primary education, and it is scarcely likely therefore to find acceptance at the hands of the Minister for Education.

Payment by results in Technical Education is suggested by Professor Liversidge in his report, though he says:— "(XXV.) The system of payment by results is not perhaps a very satisfactory one, but it is a very cheap and convenient method." Such a system is not in force in the primary schools. It is never suggested for University teaching. Why therefore should these go one way and technical training another? The satisfactory results apparently accomplished by this system of payment show it to be a good method of ensuring preparation for examination; but whether it is of any value as a scientific training is an entirely different matter. The method is undoubtedly available for deciding on the merits of a system of art instruction where a pupil's whole work, if need be, may be inspected and made to appeal directly to the eye; and this was its origin at South Kensington, which was established for "more especially devoting itself to the advancement of drawing and the art of design" (Combes 229, also 217). Drawing and design are absolutely necessary for a manufacturing country like Great Britain, whose products compete with those of all nations; but the Colony being more a producing country, and not likely for long to enter into the competition in the lighter art manufactures, a knowledge of science is of even greater relative importance, and it is necessary that we adopt the best means of instruction not for art but for science.

The better plan would be to affix to each lecture a minimum guaranteed payment, which, placing them at a low rate, might be as follows:—

- 1st. For each class meeting for work as distinguished from lectures, £1.
- 2nd. For each lecture, illustrated or not by diagrams, models, or specimens, £2.
- 3rd. For each lecture, illustrated by experimental demonstrations, £3.

In this scale it is supposed that the class-work needs little, or comparatively little, immediate prior preparation. Lectures unillustrated, or illustrated only by diagrams (including lantern diagrams), &c., require considerable prior preparation, and, therefore, occupy very much more time than that actually employed in delivery, whilst to those experimentally illustrated the same remarks apply with even greater force, much time being occupied in preparing experiments, in addition to the literary preparation required.

These are, as stated, to be minimum guaranteed payments, and such payment would be reduced to the Government by the fees obtained from the students, whilst, if by making his class attractive, the teacher could draw such a number of pupils as to exceed the minimum, he would reap the benefit of his exertions, whilst the endowment would be relieved entirely. For example, suppose a class conducted one night per week, the fee to the students being 10s. 6d. per quarter, with 20 pupils the Government would pay £3 3s. per quarter, or with 26 or over nothing, whilst with fewer pupils they would pay more.

This is somewhat according to the view of the matter taken by D. C. Williamson, F.R.S., who, in his evidence before the University Commission, said:—"If the teachers were, as frequently happens, solely dependent on fees, I think that that is undesirable. On the other hand, I think they ought not to be independent of fees. The French system of giving an endowment as the sole support is, I think, undesirable. It takes from the professors a sufficient inducement for exertion, and I should not recommend that system; but some small salary, which would not satisfy their reasonable requirements or their ambition, ought, I think, to be given to everybody concerned. You ought to render the position such that it might be looked forward to by a young man as a reasonable career to devote himself to. At present it is, on prudential grounds, not considered so usually, and I think that is wrong. It may be said that in this way the less work done the more the Government would have to pay for it, but it must be remembered that within certain limits the amount of work involved does not depend on the number of pupils. The labour connected with actual lectures is nearly the same, whether there are many or few attending them. With large numbers the examination of class papers, which are essential to the proper teaching of scientific subjects, as they show to the teacher the progress and understanding of the pupils, take up much of his time."

At the same time it must be taken into consideration that mere numbers attending give but a faint outline of the good done to the community, and it will be found by examining the reports of Prof. Liversidge and Mr. Combes that if we take all the institutions where the number of pupils and teachers are given, the average comes to seventeen of the former to one of the latter. Now, the fees from such a number could scarcely keep the teachers, and, therefore, it is evident that the Governments supporting

supporting them must pay, and consider it worth while to do so, a considerable balance. The lecturers hitherto have been paid by the fees from the students; the fees have been small, and the number of students attending each class by no means large, so that in all cases the amount paid them has been a mere fraction of their income, which is mainly derived from teaching or in the practise of their profession during the day elsewhere; indeed many would be pecuniarily better off did they pay attention to that panacea for fortune-making, viz., "minding their own business." The college has in many instances suffered from this state of things, as men get appointed to the teaching staff, naturally enough expecting to obtain some return for the money, time, and labour spent on their own education, as well as the time actually occupied; and when they find they get neither, they either drop off at once, or, persevering for a time in the hope of improvement, their fervour for the institution gradually becomes undermined, and they do so at length, leaving their classes in confusion. The above proposals would obviate this to some extent, but from the low scale proposed it must be evident that even then the greater part of a man's income must be otherwise procured.

The teachers would be better enabled to give the kind of instruction required if they were practically engaged in the practise of a profession connected with the subject taught, and not merely teachers. It has been advocated that school teachers should be taught some science, and then instruct in that science; but it would be better that, for example, architecture should be taught by an architect, engineering or mechanics by an engineer, as there would be learners as well as teachers, and their minds being continually directed to some branch of the subject taught, they would be better able to connect the theoretical with the practical work. In the evidence given before the University Commissioners great stress was laid upon the importance of original research, and referring to this they said in their report:—"The Commissioners have no doubt that for a professor the duty of teaching is indispensable, but they agree with the witnesses whom they have examined that original research is a no less important part of his functions. The object of an University is to promote and to maintain learning and science, and scientific teaching of the highest kind can only be successfully carried on by persons who are themselves engaged in original research. If a teacher once ceases to be a learner it is difficult for him to maintain any freshness of interest in the subject he has to teach; and nothing is so likely to awaken the love of scientific inquiry in the mind of the student as the example of a teacher who shows his value for knowledge by making the advancement of it the principal business of his life.

The Commissioners consider it a point of great importance that the Universities should increase the number of persons employed to such a number as will, while preventing their offices from being sinecures, leave them with time and energy enough for original research.

The actual daily practise of the profession, a branch of which he taught, would to a certain extent stand in place of this original research which is so strongly insisted on for University teaching.

With regard to the fees to be paid by students, it is frequently argued that the fees should be fixed at as low a scale as possible, and even from these that considerable reductions should be made for students attending several classes at the same time. The writer has frequently advocated directly opposite views, and now thoroughly believes that all things are valued as a rule at about their cost, and that the double stimulus of a considerable prize in view and some sacrifice on the student's part in the form of fees, would cause greater exertion, on the one hand, to obtain the prize, with its accompanying honor, and, on the other, to get value for his money. This view will be found borne out by the regulations of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, as given in Prof. Liversidge's report, p. 48, where the following sentence occurs:—"Payment of fees by students is essential, and local committees of schools and classes should impose as high a scale of fees as they consider can be raised, the standard of fees varying in different localities according to the rate of wages, &c." This paragraph requires serious consideration, as it must be admitted that the wages obtained here are better than those in Manchester, and it will be seen that there (Prof. Liversidge's report, p. 103), for evening lectures for each full course (actually about 15 lectures) the fee is 10s. 6d.; mechanical drawing, 10s. 6d.; freehand drawing, 15s.; practical chemistry, £4 4s. The fees charged for the different classes carried on in the Technical College during 1880 may be found on reference to the calendar, and by reducing them to a uniform number of meetings, which may be taken at that of Manchester, we have—

	Manchester.	Adults.	Sydney.	Youths.
For each course of lectures ...	10s. 6d.	9s. 5d.		4s. 8½d.
Mechanical drawing ...	10s. 6d.	14s. 5d.		7s. 2½d.
Freehand drawing ...	15s.	11s. 6d.		5s. 9d.
Practical chemistry ...	£4 4s.	£1 4s.		12s.

It is thus seen that in all cases, with the exception of the mechanical drawing class, the fees charged here are actually lower than in Manchester, in the case of adults, instead of the reverse, as should be the case by the regulation of the Science and Art Department, whilst in the cases of apprentices they were last year very much lower. In the case of practical chemistry, in Manchester the students are supplied with all apparatus, whilst here they have to supply themselves with some of the smaller apparatus, but as sufficient may be obtained for a pound to begin with, and that, with ordinary care, to avoid breakage, another pound's worth will last them for twelve months, when it still remains their own property, the difference in the scale remains very great. A decrease in the fees is supposed to lead to an increase in the number of students, but the result of last year's work shows that so far as the chemistry class is concerned, at all events, the decrease of the fee to one-half for apprentices has not increased the attendance by a single individual.

In some of the classes there was certainly a temporary increase, but it appears probable that a more permanent one, and hence more conducive to thorough training, would have been obtained had the money devoted to reducing the fees been given in the form of prizes as already suggested.

With regard to making a reduction to students attending several classes at once, experience shows that this is not a thing to be encouraged, but the reverse. They should be discouraged from attending classes on more than two, or at most three nights per week, and rather induced to spread their studies over several sessions. For real serious work, and no other is productive of any permanent good, the attendance at two lectures per week should require the devotion of other two nights to the study of notes and text book, whilst the lecture is fresh in the mind, and as the effect of all work is proverbial, it seems necessary to leave the remaining evenings to relaxation of some sort. Young men entering with enthusiasm in a cause which they consider, and are told, will ultimately be of great advantage to them, are too apt to undertake more than they can carry out, the result being that they become disheartened with their ineffectual efforts to master so many subjects at once, and often end by mastering none.

It will be seen that the subject of examinations has been placed at the end, and this is so because examinations and examinations are the least important, although unfortunately in England the most considered part of education. The excessive prominence given to examinations in the English system is a step in a downward direction, leading at length to an effete civilization of a Chinese character, as in that country every chance of promotion and honor depends on passing examinations in old and, to a certain extent, useless knowledge, and this is the invariable tendency of all examinations. The old system of continual examinations and payment by their result, leads to one end, namely, that teachers by a study of previous examination papers acquire a knowledge of the general tendency of the questions, and then by constant reiteration cram the minds of the pupils with that which will serve to pass, to the exclusion of all true scientific teaching. The passing of an examination requires the cultivation of the memory, whilst scientific teaching should have quite a different end, namely, to teach men to think as well as to know. That the writer is not alone in the opinion expressed above may be readily found from an examination of those of Huxley, Crookes, Roscoe, and others; indeed it may be said all others in the scientific world, unless connected with South Kensington. In a terse address to students, in the *Chemical News* of September 17th, 1880, Crookes says:—"Formerly, and even at present in some countries, the student had to keep in view one paramount object only. To whatever science he had devoted himself he had to make himself thoroughly master of its principles and methods. The purpose of study was not so much to acquire a mere summary of what had already been discovered by others as to become capable of continuing their work adding to the stores of truth which they had accumulated. The power of effecting such continuations and making such additions is surely the best, the all-sufficient proof that the student's time had not been misspent. But in higher education, as conducted in modern England, this unity of purpose no longer exists, and this test of proficiency is no longer accepted. The student is required not merely to make himself, if possible, thoroughly acquainted with his subject, but to satisfy certain official persons that he has obtained such an acquaintance. If he does not succeed in the latter object, his actual proficiency in the science in question will be no avail, and if a due knowledge of such science be part of the preparation required for some professional career his time will have been in one sense wasted. Hence this latter object assumes the preponderance—the shadow outweighs the substance, and in the never-to-be-forgotten words of Professor Huxley, 'we study in these days not to know but to pass, the consequence

consequence being that we pass and don't know.' When a man has got so far as to define, even in his secret thoughts, science as a mere something to be examined in, he is intellectually dead."

Professor Ferguson, in an address to the medical graduates of Glasgow in 1878, says:—"It is nevertheless strange—that it should be considered likely that a higher pitch of knowledge will be attained and a broader scientific and special education given, by leaving the student to get his knowledge from any quarter, and then passing him through an examination mill as the test of his ability to enter on the practise of medicine. The system defended and commended by some is, get your knowledge where you like, come to me to be examined, and I will decide by a few questions whether you are worth 50 marks or 50½ marks, and how much better 50½ marks are than 50.

The late Dr. George Wilson, Lecturer on Chemistry, and afterwards Professor of Technology, in Edinburgh, was asked to take the Chemistry chair in one of the London medical schools, but after some consideration gave up the idea. He says:—"The London students are notoriously the most unscientific students on the face of the earth. My English friends need not take offence at this, for the Englishmen who come here are abundantly characterized by scientific enthusiasm; but the professional business spirit of the London schools is alien to the true study of their subjects, and in such things as chemistry they only ask *what will pass the halls*. I had full opportunity of seeing this last winter in the practical class of Griffith, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. An experienced and popular teacher told me it was useless to discuss law or theory before them, they did not care for it."

The whole body of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, comprising all the scientific chemists of the country, are evidently so impressed with the insufficiency of examination alone that candidates for the associateship must produce evidence of three years' training, and in lieu of examination will admit on account of scientific work actually done.

See also Combes's report, 250, when speaking of Kindergarten, it is said,—"That the possession of a good memory is often mistaken for a good general quality of brain power, while the thinking powers may be very weak, and therefore an undue cultivation of the memory may leave far behind other essential intellectual faculties."

Liversidge also quotes Huxley, who, speaking of trade schools, says, xxvii,—"And above all should not have gone through too much preparation for examinations, which frequently tends to destroy the vigour and elasticity of the mind if carried to excess."

Mr. P. Tempel, of Brussels, says,—"In middle class instruction the only object is to cram the young men for examinations. They develop exclusively the faculties of literary criticism or mathematical calculation according to the particular case. In primary instruction they manage to destroy the equilibrium of the faculties without cultivating any one in particular." "It is true that our system is apt to deceive us in the value of the attainments of our young men, who may be really without real science or judgment. It only requires a good memory to pass the examinations, but how many are there who, having worked conscientiously during the whole of the term, have at the end entirely worn out their brain force.

Dr. Manning says, in a paper on the causation and prevention of insanity, *Journal R.S., N.S.W.*, xiv., 353,—"Newspapers, medical and lay, have frequently of late pointed out the evils of our present system of stuffing our youth and making all boyhood and girlhood one long period of cramming for examination. The examinations at the London and other Universities and for professions have become almost encyclopedic in their range. The whole system tends to confuse and distract the mind, to unfit it for the work of the world, to stunt originality, and to induce what has not inaptly been termed 'brain-fog.' Where there is no absolute break-down at the time, and instances of this are much more frequent than is commonly supposed, seeds are planted for the growth of mental disorder later in life, and many a brain is upset which had it been subjected to more moderate pressure would have escaped unharmed. I know no stronger evidence as to the evil done by overwork at schools and competitive examinations than that of Dr. Andrew Clarke, who states that he has discovered temporary albuminuria in 10 per cent. of the candidates sent to him for examination as to physical health after passing the Civil Service examination for India."

Examinations should be conducted on the plan of those of the Scotch Universities, and which has been adopted in Manchester. There the examinations are conducted by the teachers and professors themselves, with the assistance of one or two assessors, who are changed every two years or so, and whose duty is to see that the standard is kept up, and by looking over the papers to see that the marks awarded have been fairly earned, and if dissatisfied on these points they report to the Senate. Some such plan should be adopted here, the end examination being supplemented by papers set frequently to the student during the currency of the course, so as to induce him to work up his subject outside the class, such papers to be taken in connection with the final examination. Such a method tends to encourage systematic study instead of mere cram; and to further discourage the latter, the student only, and not the teacher, should benefit by the result of the examination. The assessors would at first have to be chosen from outside, but might after a time be chosen from pupils of the college who had distinguished themselves in the subject for which they are appointed. The position would soon come to be looked upon as a distinction, and the fees paid to the examinees need be only of a moderate amount, though some fees should certainly be paid.

#### COURSES OF STUDY.

It is of great importance in any such scheme as is here sketched out that the course of study should be systematic, as desultory work for the amount of labour actually undergone produces comparatively poor results. In the first place it is necessary that the pupil before entering on any of the higher branches should possess sufficient ordinary primary education as to be able to take advantage of the instruction offered. This could be discovered either by a preliminary examination as is arranged for in the present rules of the college, or by certificate from the master of the primary school he had attended. Some such preliminary certificate showing that the pupil has sufficient primary education is found almost without exception in every successful educational institution. A few such uneducated pupils in a class either reap no benefit for themselves, and so to some extent bring the teaching into disrepute, or they retard the progress of the whole class. Having given satisfactory evidence on that point, the next thing is to get the student to regularly enter for the course which should be laid down for each business, a rough outline sketch of which is to be found in the present rules of the college. The course should extend over two, or even better, three sessions, the classes being taken in appointed order, and having passed satisfactory examinations during and at the end of each session he should receive a certificate as associate. To encourage this system desultory students, distinguished in the German schools from regular students as "auditors," should not be allowed to participate in the benefits or rewards offered. These matters, however, being already laid down in the calendar, it is unnecessary to enter further into the consideration of them in this place. There is just one point, however, to be considered, and that is, whether the certificate should include an examination in the technology of the trade or business of the student. The Society of Arts carry out such examinations, examples of which will be found in Professor Liversidge's report; but the business of the college should be to teach, not to examine, and it appears therefore that it would be more consistent that the college should only grant certificates on what has been there taught (it being found that the student has learned it), and leave the examination on technology alone until it can be taught for different trades.

Prior consideration should be given in this direction rather to the country than the town, as there are not to be found there such facilities for acquiring information on the technology of subjects of such primary importance to the prosperity of the community as forestry, economic plants and crops, breeding of animals, &c., as are available to persons carrying on their industries in the town.

#### COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS.

The most difficult part of the problem, namely, how to give assistance in the matter of technical education in the country towns, still remains to be considered. The comparatively small population in any of even our most important country towns precludes the idea of the institutes attracting any great number of students at each, and their distance from one another and their diverse industries, render any union for the purpose of obtaining instruction difficult. The obtaining of an occasional lecture on some scientific subject could probably be managed, but such popular lectures, though certainly a higher form of entertainment than a so-called "nigger concert," are of little more value for educational purposes.

At the conference on the subject of Technical Education held last year in the college hall it seemed to be assumed by many that the lecturers at the central institution could easily arrange to give series of lectures at different country institutes. This, however, would as a rule be found to be almost practically impossible; first, because the lecturers have not hitherto been paid sufficient to make them independent of professional work, and it is not now proposed that they should be, as already explained under the proper heading. Again, as during the winter months the lecturers are and will be engaged on two or three nights per week in the Sydney institution, even if they were otherwise disengaged, except in preparation, they could not find the time to travel to different places in the intervals. And as the objections to summer classes in Sydney apply with even greater

greater force to the country towns, especially to those whose climate is hotter, it is evident that but little assistance could be drawn from the lecturers here.

Having now examined the negative side of the question, let us see what could be done on the positive. In the first place, it has been found almost everywhere that drawing has been one of the most successful and satisfactory classes to begin with. In England freehand has been that most in request, whilst in Germany, as was to be gathered from the remarks made by Dr. Reuleaux in Sydney, ornamental drawing and designing possesses an equal attraction to the pupils, whilst the method of instruction he explained seemed admirable. Now, surely in some of the principal country towns some one could be found able and willing to undertake a drawing class on one or two evenings per week, on the same terms as are proposed for Sydney. It is also possible that some gentlemen could be obtained in the various towns to take up in addition some other subject on the same terms.

For the teaching of elementary science, which appears to be all that is possible under the circumstances, an adoption of the system of Mr. Twining appears to be the most likely to succeed. For this purpose a young man of scientific tastes could easily be trained in the central institution to make a series of experiments to illustrate a written course of lectures in an efficient manner, and could then travel to the various institutions, where classes could be formed. If the lecture season were spread over the eight cooler months of the year, he could visit, say, Maitland and Newcastle—which could be visited on alternate evenings from their proximity—Bathurst, Goulburn, and Grafton, spending two months in each, every year. Such a scheme could be managed with comparatively little expense, paying a moderate salary and travelling expenses. The remaining four months, which would probably be reduced to three by time occupied in travelling, could be occupied by the lecturer in study in one of the laboratories of the central institution. The subjects of the course could be so arranged as to be those most suitable for the district, omitting any which had been taken up locally. The classes could be examined at the end, as in Sydney, and to any pupil who after attending two courses, say one on chemistry, and one on physics, which would be given in different years, showed sufficient ability, a small scholarship could be awarded to proceed to the central institution to perfect himself, following in this respect the example of South Kensington. Such scholarships should amount to little more than might be assumed to be the difference in cost between living in Sydney and at home, as it should be assumed that he will obtain employment whilst there, and the amount should only be paid on condition of his continuing his education satisfactorily at the college.

Fees should be paid by the students attending country institutions, their amount being fixed on the principle already laid down, a part at least of which should be paid to the lecturer as an inducement to make his classes attractive. As it would not be advisable to occupy more than three evenings per week in one institution, he might be allowed to give occasional lectures in smaller institutions in the district, receiving the fees obtained.

If the result was found satisfactory two such lecturers might be employed, one taking physics, the other chemistry; there could then be formed two classes of two months each in the towns enumerated.

#### EXPENSE TO GOVERNMENT.

The expense to the Government in connection with the country institution would be :—

- 1st. The payment of the difference between the fees and a stated sum for each class, as in Sydney.
- 2nd. The payment of salary and travelling expenses to a lecturer, on Twining's system.
- 3rd. The payment of scholarships to the central institution for the country districts.

#### MINING DISTRICTS.

In mining districts advantage might be taken of the presence of the mining surveyors in connection with the Department of Mines in any district by encouraging them to give short courses of lectures on geology and mineralogy in the evenings to the mining population by the payment to them of fees on the college scale. As these courses would be very short it might be unnecessary to enforce fees from those attending them, and they would not necessarily interfere with the officer's duty to his own department.

Nothing has been said in this paper on the subject of higher or University, or of pure Art education, as with both the University and Academy of Art are connected men both able and willing to advocate their own views. Each have their own distinct duties, and in the former the ratio of students to the teaching staff is quite equal to that found in the older Universities of Europe; it has therefore enough to do without taking up evening instruction, and if the public sometimes grumble, as some of them do, at the expense, they do so without reason, and in ignorance of the cost of higher education elsewhere. The Technical College has taken up a line distinct from both these valuable institutions, namely, the evening instruction of persons who have already chosen and entered upon the employment of their lives, in art and science, and more especially in those which will enable them to carry on their vocation to the best advantage to themselves and the country. Hitherto, thanks to the energy of the committee, and the diligence of the teachers, the success has been very considerable, in spite of a continuous scarcity of funds for carrying on the work. It was the first and is now the only institution of the kind in the Colony, and it is to be hoped that it will not suffer the fate of so many Sydney institutions, and remain mediocre for want of united effort. With a population one-fourth of Manchester, of Liverpool, of Glasgow, Sydney has more scientific societies, more musical societies, more municipalities, more halls, more fire brigades, than any of them; we have quantity, they have quality. Let us hope that the result to the Technical College may be an exemplification of "United we stand," and that in the future it may be an example for older institutions.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

*Suggestions for a Practical Scheme intended principally for the Artisan Classes of New South Wales.*

To the President and Council of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Gentlemen,—

Having been honored by a request from the Committee of the Technical or Working Men's College to lay before them certain views, based on the results of practical experience, respecting what, in my opinion, appear to constitute the most efficient means of enabling the labouring classes of New South Wales to obtain the various kinds of scientific and other instruction, which, under the general name of "Technical Education," are found essential to the industrial progress and well-being of the Colony, I have been induced to respectfully offer the following remarks, in the hope that they may prove of some little service in the direction indicated.

During the last few months the public mind of the Colony has become strongly impressed with the conviction that facilities for acquiring a certain amount of improved scientific and artistic instruction should be placed within the reach of those engaged in the different branches of productive and manufacturing industry. Respecting this, Professor Liversidge, in his interesting and comprehensive report on technical education, says :—

"The skilled artisan requires a general education in the first instance, to be followed by elementary instruction in certain branches of science, according to his future occupation, sufficient to give him an intelligent interest in the principles of his trade; and finally, his trade education itself, which may be obtained in a trade school and the workshop, or in the workshop alone. The education of the artisan has to be of an elementary nature, simply because he cannot afford the time to go beyond the preliminary stages."

Further on we are informed that,—

"By technical education in England is usually understood that instruction which is necessary, and is especially intended, to assist in training persons for some particular industry, trade, handicraft, or art. Technical education, however, should not be understood to consist solely of instruction in the handicrafts or arts, but rather the education necessary to enable a boy to become an intelligent workman—one who can see the principles underlying the methods of work—one who can give a reason for doing anything in a certain way, and does not blindly follow a certain rule because he was so taught; in fact, he should know something of the science of art, for every art is based upon certain scientific principles. The practise of but very few arts can be taught except in the workshop, but the principles or science of most arts can be taught either before the young artisan enters the workshop as an apprentice or during the period of his apprenticeship."

As one means of supplying the desired technical education, Professor Liversidge appears inclined to recommend the system of trade schools. He says :—

"It is admitted on all hands that it is necessary to have trade schools to supply the deficiency caused by the decay of the old apprenticeship system; hence, one or more trade schools are to be met with in almost every town of importance in Austria,

Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, &c., where it is almost the general opinion that the students in the trade schools get on much faster than the boys who are apprenticed to master-workmen in the ordinary way."

Perhaps it will not be deemed presumptuous on my part if, while agreeing with all that Professor Liversidge has stated with respect to the subject of higher scientific education, such as that imparted at the Sydney University, I venture to dispute the accuracy of his views regarding the general utility of trade schools, especially in a country like New South Wales, in which there at present exist no staple manufacturing industries. As a substitute for the old apprenticeship system the proposed trade schools would inevitably prove a failure. All who have studied modern industrial history are aware that the decline of the apprenticeship system is a direct result of the introduction of new manufacturing modes and processes, the principal features of which are based on the minute division and subdivision of labour and the development of the factory system, whereby the cost of production becomes considerably economised, frequently to an almost incredible extent. In fact, the old prevailing conditions of labour have become largely modified, if not completely revolutionised, by the continual introduction of new processes and improved appliances.

Now, what is actually required is some practicable means for enabling a mechanic or artisan desiring the same, to acquire a certain amount of practical scientific or artistic knowledge, not easily obtainable in the workshop, and which shall enable him not merely to adapt himself to the ever-changing conditions of industrial toil, but also to anticipate, so far as such may be possible, those likely to occur in the future. Take, for instance, the sewing machine manufacture. When this new industrial appliance was first introduced into England there were not half-a-dozen mechanics in that country capable of repairing it when injured or otherwise out of order. Yet nothing can be more simple than its efficient repair when once the principles of its construction are understood by the workman, but there were none to explain these to the English mechanic. In due time, however, the deficiency became remedied, but it would never have been felt had there existed at the time a larger amount of practical scientific knowledge amongst English mechanics. It is this want of ability, the result of defective scientific instruction, to understand or adopt necessary mechanical and other improvements or modifications in the art of industrial production which has so repeatedly endangered the industrial supremacy of England. But before proceeding further, permit me to contrast the old and the new systems of production. In the furniture trade it is no longer necessary, as in former times, that a chairmaker should produce or shape with his own hands each and every portion of a chair. Originally, he had to buy the wood, ascertain that it was properly seasoned, cut it into pieces of the requisite length and thickness, turn or carve the ornamental portions, and put the whole together according to a given design. All this has now become changed. The wood is duly selected and seasoned for him, one man shapes the legs, another the back, while a third labours at the rough framework, and so forth. This is division of labour as practised at the present moment. The new system requires of the workman a less amount of practical knowledge than was formerly deemed necessary. All that he has to learn is how to produce in a certain manner a given portion of the chair. In other words, he becomes a mechanical producer rather than a trained and intelligent artisan. Now, suppose that, in accordance with the views expressed by Professor Liversidge, a trade school for chairmakers were established, in what manner would it improve the character of the chairmaking industry, or open to the young chairmaker a means of more profitably utilising his skill and experience? It must, to be of any real service, teach him something which he cannot learn in the workshop—say the art of preparing designs for chairs. To become proficient as a designer of chairs it is essential that he should possess some knowledge of the principles of construction, mechanical and freehand drawing, harmony of colour, and variety of style. This knowledge, combined with any natural or acquired taste possessed by him, immediately enhances his value as a producer. He is no longer the mere routine workman, but a practical creator of new and improved forms of chairs. Even if he remain with his fellow-workmen in a subordinate capacity, their united labours must surely be found capable of higher results than were previously possible. As a matter of fact, they would be enabled to finish in an artistic style the finest and most costly descriptions of furniture.

Where trade schools have been successfully established, as described by Professor Liversidge, it will be found that they are generally situated in the centre of districts devoted to particular branches of manufacturing industry, where it is highly desirable that the workmen should obtain certain kinds of knowledge not procurable in the workshop. Theoretically the students are supposed to be treated as apprentices, receiving instruction in the various technical details of their trade; but practically, it is invariably found that the knowledge imparted is of a higher scientific or artistic character than they would be otherwise able to procure. When the Spitalfields School of Design was established, a silk-weaving loom was erected in one of the rooms, for the use of intending designers, it being regarded as necessary that a designer of silk fabrics should have some knowledge of the art of silk-weaving. But the loom was seldom or never used, it being found that the requisite information could be obtained without the loss of time incurred in learning to become a silk-weaver. Professor Liversidge says:—

"When it is decided to start trade schools in the Colony, I would recommend that in the first instance a weaving school should be established, inasmuch as wool forms so important a part of the produce of the Colony, and it is desirable that as much of it should be manufactured in the Colony as possible; a school also for masonry and stone-carving would probably be very successful in or near Sydney on account of the large demand there is for masons in the towns and surrounding districts; to these branches of trade other schools, such as for cabinet-makers, locksmiths, dyers, and so on, could be added from time to time as experience is gained and the demand for them felt."

Here, again, exception must be taken to the well meant advice thus proffered. If at any time it be found desirable that the woollen manufacturing industry of the Colony should become further developed, a sufficiency of skilled labour will always be procurable from Europe, and by the side of this cheap and abundant skilled labour that supplied by the proposed trade schools would appear dear and inefficient. The same may be said of the proposed schools for masonry and stone-carving. There exists a sufficiency of ordinary labour in our midst; what is required is the higher class of skilled and artistic labour, to secure which instruction in the laws of mechanical construction and the principles of architectural design and ornament is essential. It must not be supposed that there exists any desire on my part to detract from the value of Professor Liversidge's report. None can fail to recognize the able, conscientious, and comprehensive manner in which it has been prepared; but inasmuch as it must naturally, as an official document, influence any legislative action which may be deemed necessary, it becomes a matter of supreme importance to indicate these portions to which exception may fairly be taken. There can, however, be no objection to the formation of schools furnished with the necessary appliances for imparting practical instruction in the various mechanical principles, as in several English and American technical colleges, but this is a question for subsequent consideration.

Whatever may be the system of technical education finally recognized by the Government as that most suitable for adoption in the Colony, certain features will be found essential. It must be adapted to the character and capabilities of a country in which there exists no staple manufacturing industries; it must not be too expensive, nor demand any elaborate machinery; it must utilise, so far as such may be possible, existing educational institutions; and it must be capable of indefinite expansion corresponding with the development of colonial industrial enterprise and progress. These various conditions appear to be most efficiently secured by a careful modification of the system on which the British Science and Art Department at South Kensington is based, and which is the result of a careful study of the various modes of imparting technical education common in France, Belgium, Germany, and elsewhere. The advantages of the system are now being fully recognised in the very countries which furnished the ideas animating its promoters, and it is generally admitted to have aided largely in producing the new and improved class of workmen who have of late years enabled England to make such rapid strides in the higher and more scientific or artistic branches of industrial production. Such a system could be introduced here with comparative ease under the direction of the Government, and without in any way impairing the efficiency or lessening the independence of existing educational institutions, as will be perceived by the following outline of a scheme which is the result of a comparison of the educational deficiencies of the colonial workman with the facilities at present possessed by him for remedying the same. A considerable portion of the cost would have to be borne by the Government, as in England, but after the preliminary expenses have become defrayed, the sum annually expended would bear a certain definite proportion to the results actually obtained.

#### PROPOSED SYSTEM OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR COLONIAL ARTISANS.

##### *Government Assistance.*

A sum of money to be annually voted by Parliament, to be administered by the Public Instruction Department. The funds thus provided to be distributed in the form of grants for—

1. Examinations of teachers in science and art, at which certificates of competency are awarded.
2. Examinations of children attending public and other elementary schools in the rudiments of specified branches of science and art, at which certificates of merit are given.

3. Examinations of students in science and art classes, at which State prizes, in the form of scholarships, exhibitions, and medals, together with certificates of merit, are awarded.
4. Payments to institutions or teachers on the results of examinations and attendance.\*
5. Building and similar purposes.
6. Purchasing apparatus, &c.
7. Special assistance to teachers and students.
8. Special assistance to practical lecturers, travelling teachers, &c.

The Sciences in which instruction is given to include—

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| 1. Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry. | 14. Mineralogy.                              |
| 2. Machine Construction and Drawing.     | 15. Animal Physiology.                       |
| 3. Building Construction.                | 16. Elementary Botany.                       |
| 4. Naval Architecture and Drawing.       | 17. Biology, including Animal and Vegetable. |
| 5. Pure Mathematics.                     | 18. Morphology and Physiology.               |
| 6. Theoretical Mechanics.                | 19. Principles of Mining.                    |
| 7. Applied ditto.                        | 20. Metallurgy.                              |
| 8. Acoustics, Light, and Heat.           | 21. Navigation.                              |
| 9. Magnetism and Electricity.            | 22. Nautical Astronomy.                      |
| 10. Inorganic Chemistry.                 | 23. Steam.                                   |
| 11. Organic ditto.                       | 24. Physiography.                            |
| 12. Analytical ditto.                    | 25. Principles of Agriculture.               |
| 13. Geology.                             | 26. Agricultural Chemistry.                  |

Other Sciences to be added from time to time as required.†

The Art teaching includes—

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Freehand Drawing from the flat.  | 7. Anatomy.                          |
| 2. Practical Geometry.              | 8. Architecture.                     |
| 3. Linear Perspective.              | 9. Modelling in plastic materials.   |
| 4. Freehand Drawing from the round. | 10. Laws of Colour.                  |
| 5. Shaded Drawing from the round.   | 11. Principles of Ornamental Design. |
| 6. Advanced Perspective.            |                                      |

Together with such other subjects as may be deemed necessary.

In the Science division each subject to be divided into three groups or stages—Elementary, Advanced, and Honors, except Mathematics, which is to be subdivided into seven stages, with "Honors" in three groups of stages.

The examinations to be conducted on the same principles and in the same manner as those of the British Science and Art Department, with such modifications as may be requisite for the purpose of meeting colonial requirements.

#### ELEMENTARY TEACHING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

With the view of rendering more efficient the secondary teaching given in the proposed science and art classes, the instruction imparted in the Public Schools to be extended and amended so as to include the rudiments of certain branches of scientific knowledge and a more systematic and practical course of instruction in elementary freehand drawing from the flat.

#### THE TECHNICAL OR WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.

The present premises in Pitt-street to be enlarged and altered, so far as may be practicable, for the purpose of enabling proper instruction in science and art to be imparted to the students attending the additional classes to be established. This would necessitate the formation of—

- A new and larger chemical laboratory, with special class rooms provided with all needful appliances for the study of Electricity, Photography, &c.
- Additional class rooms for the study of Mining, Principles of Metallurgy, &c.
- Studio and class rooms for art instruction.

Each class room to be provided with the necessary appliances, models, and books required by the teachers and students attending the same. The art studio should be as large as the present lecture hall, and be amply furnished with the requisite examples.

All candidates for admission to pass preliminary examinations in the rudiments of the subjects in which they desire to be instructed.

The course of instruction in each class or group of classes to extend over three years, and to be divided into three stages—Elementary, Advanced, and Honors; no student to enter the second stage until he has shown himself proficient in the first.

The principles and modes of scientific instruction to be based on those adopted at the Museum of Practical Geology, the Royal School of Mines, and kindred institutions in the United Kingdom; the art teaching to be in the same manner as at South Kensington.

The whole of the scientific subjects taught to form three divisions—

1. Agriculture.
2. Mineralogy and Mining.
3. Manufactures.

These, in their turn, would become subdivided so as to enable an artisan to properly study the various sciences bearing more directly on his calling.‡

When the scheme has sufficiently advanced, examinations in the Technology of Arts and Manufactures, similar to those conducted by the Royal Society of Arts, London, might be established. These would include all the leading productive and manufacturing industries of the Colony, comprising Carriage-building, Pottery, Ornamental Iron-work, Jewellery, Wool-dyeing, &c.

The awards to successful students to take the form of University Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals, and Certificates of Merit. No medals to be awarded students during the first stage.

All students, except the holders of scholarships and exhibitions, to pay the regular fees; these latter to be framed on the lowest scale possible.

Scholarships and exhibitions to be endowed by Government, permission being given to increase the number or value by means of special subscriptions or donations from public bodies or private individuals.

#### COUNTRY STUDENTS.

To enable provincial Schools of Arts and kindred institutions to participate in the advantages furnished by the Technical or Working Men's College they should become formed into an organization on the basis of that in England known as "The Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes," whereby each, while retaining its own independence and individuality as at present, might obtain the many advantages derivable from systematic co-operation. The objects of this organization would be—

1. Obtaining the assistance of competent lecturers and instructors.
2. Furnishing facilities for obtaining elementary instruction in the subjects taught in the Technical College.
3. Superintending periodical local elementary examinations in the same subjects.
4. Procuring educational works and appliances on the most favourable terms.
5. Participating, so far as such may be possible, in the advantages afforded by the Technical College.
6. The establishment of additional scholarships for country students at the Technical College.

#### HIGHER

\* These payments to be in addition to the salaries received by the teachers, thus forming a kind of bonus in proportion to the success achieved.

† There can be no objection to re-arranging these subjects, together with those included in the art teaching, as proposed by Dr. Dixon.

‡ In suggesting the grouping of the various subjects into three divisions there was no desire to interfere with the system at present in force at the Technical College, which is admirably adapted to the purpose required.

## HIGHER SCIENTIFIC AND ART EDUCATION.

A certain number of University Scholarships in Practical Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy, to be specially endowed by the Government for annual competition by students attending the science classes of the Technical College, and the various institutions affiliated with the same. The *curriculum* might ultimately become extended in such a manner as to include Engineering and Applied Science generally, as at University and King's Colleges, London. Scholarships in connection with the art classes at the New South Wales Gallery of Art might likewise be established.

The University authorities might assist in providing suitable examiners for a portion of the science examinations, the remainder consisting of professional men and others possessing the requisite qualifications.

Where practicable the classes and scholarships to be open to female students.

It will be perceived that while leaving the administration of the funds provided by Government in the hands of the Department of Public Instruction, the proposed system would in nowise interfere with the management of any existing educational institution, beyond laying down the conditions necessary to secure a portion of the money annually voted for the promotion of Technical Education. Supposing the system to be adopted as suggested, its practical working could easily be traced. The workman's child would commence his educational career, as at present, in a Public School, where during the latter portion of his period of attendance he would receive instruction in the rudiments of the simpler branches of scientific knowledge and in the elements of freehand drawing. On leaving the Public School he would become enabled to continue his studies in a more extended and systematic form for three, six, or more years, in the science and art classes organized in connection with the Technical College. If a resident in the country, where the scarcity of population prevents the establishment of class rooms, with the necessary means of practical scientific instruction, he might compete for a scholarship at the Technical College, tenable for one, two, or three years, as might be agreed upon. Once fairly started on his new educational career, the proper use of the facilities provided would rest with the student himself. He might remain content with an amount of scientific or artistic information sufficient to enable him to fairly develop his skill and experience as an ordinary workman, or he might persevere with the view of qualifying himself for the post of foreman or manager in a large industrial establishment. If he display unusual ability or talent, the University Scholarships would provide him with the means of obtaining the higher education necessary in the case of mechanical engineers, analytical chemists, architects, and others engaged in those industrial pursuits requiring scientific knowledge of the soundest and most extended character.

Encouragement to students in the science and art classes, preparing themselves for particular industries, might be afforded, as previously hinted, by means of periodical examinations in the technology of art and manufactures.

In order to pass these examinations the candidate (who must be actually engaged in the special branch of industry in which he desires to be examined) would be required to possess, in the first place, such an elementary knowledge, at least of abstract science, as would enable him thoroughly to understand the scientific principles of which his art or manufacture is an application; and, in the second place, such a knowledge of the application of those principles in his trade as would show that he was practically conversant with the various processes and manipulations of the factory or workshop. The examination of each industry would consist of three parts:—

1. Those branches of science a knowledge of which is requisite as a foundation for sound technical instruction in that particular industry.
2. The technology of the manufacture, or the special application of the various branches of science to it.
3. Practical skill in the manufacture itself.

The candidate's knowledge of general science would be tested by the periodical examinations of the Technical College; the examination in technology by a special examination paper, worked in conjunction with these examinations; and the practical skill by the returns of the candidate's employment for some time past in the particular art or manufacture. In those branches of industry in which freehand and mechanical drawing, painting, and designing for manufactures are required, the candidate's power would be tested by the examinations of the Technical College, or the New South Wales Gallery of Art. On the result of the combined examinations, certificates of three grades, according to the proficiency of the candidate, would be awarded as follows:—

1. The Elementary grade.
2. The Advanced grade.
3. Honors.

Each grade would be farther divided into first and second class. A candidate who obtained an elementary or advanced certificate could be examined for one of a higher grade in a future year.

The manner in which these examinations should be conducted is shown by the following programme, based on that of the Society of Arts for the guidance of candidates engaged in the carriage-building industry:—

*Part 1.—General Science.*

1. The Elementary Certificate.—For this certificate the candidate is required to have passed in the elementary stage of one of the following subjects:—

- Practical, plane, and solid geometry.
- Theoretical mechanics, or in
- Applied mechanics.

He may then count marks in the other subjects given in paragraph 4.

2. The Advanced Certificate.—For this certificate he must have obtained at least a first-class in the elementary stage of—

- Practical, plane, and solid geometry, and in
- Freehand drawing.
- Theoretical mechanics, or in
- Applied mechanics.

He may then count marks in any of the other subjects given in paragraph 4.

4. The following sciences are more or less involved in the manufacture of carriages:—

- Practical, plane, and solid geometry.
- Machine construction and drawing.
- Pure mathematics.
- Theoretical mechanics.
- Applied mechanics.

*Part 2.—Technology.*

The nature and properties of the various timbers employed in carriage-building, and the arrangements for felling, seasoning, and converting.

The nature and properties of the various materials used, some of which are supplied in a partial state of manufacture, and others in a finished state—iron, steel, brass, cloth, silk, leather, canvas, linen, &c.

A general knowledge of designing, as applied to carriages; the general considerations that fix the height of the body from the ground; also from the floor to the seat, and from the seat to the roof. A knowledge of freehand drawing and geometry is also desirable.

The general considerations that should guide him as regards size, weight, height of wheels, length of carriage, length of axles for carriages of all kinds.

A knowledge of the machinery in use, and of the various labour-saving machines and tools; and the parts of carriage-building to which machinery may be applied with advantage.

A general knowledge of the processes of carriage painting and varnishing.

A general knowledge of the mode of planning and converting materials to avoid waste.

The various kinds of carriages made in Australia, as well as those produced in Europe and the United States.

*Part 3.—Practical Knowledge.*

The candidate must forward to the examiners a certificate from his employer, stating the nature of his employment in the manufacture, and showing that he is practically acquainted with at least one part of it. The



The proposed establishment of a Technological Museum has not been referred to, as it would in nowise affect the general character of the proposed scheme, into which it could with little difficulty become efficiently dovetailed.

Should the plan thus broadly sketched out receive the approval of those for whose consideration it is principally intended, the details might become filled in with comparative ease, so as to enable a good and popular working scheme to be elaborated, which may furnish the Government with a safe and practical basis for their promised legislative action.

Perhaps it may fall short of the high expectations formed by some, or fail to harmonise with the views entertained by others, but in its absence of pretension, in its thoroughly practical character, will be found the surest guarantee of its real usefulness and prospects of success.

In the Technical or Working Men's College the Colony possesses the nucleus of a broad and comprehensive system of scientific and artistic instruction of the best description, readily accessible to labouring classes. This advantage is immeasurably increased by the respect and confidence which the institution enjoys on the part of those whose interests it is mainly intended to promote; and in giving such prominence to the Technical College in the foregoing remarks, I have simply acted to the best of my judgment and with an earnest desire to promote, in the most practical manner, the industrial welfare and prosperity of the colonial community.

Sydney, November 24, 1880.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN PLUMMER.

## APPENDIX R.

Technical Education in New South Wales: a Paper prepared at the request of the Trades and Labour Council, by Mr. Edward Dowling, Chairman of the Committee of the Technical or Working Men's College, and read before the First Intercolonial Trades' Union Congress, held in 1879, in the College Hall at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. (Published by authority of the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales.)

Saturday, 11 October.

THE President occupied the Chair, and after the transaction of some formal business, he informed the Congress that Mr. E. Dowling was prepared to read a paper on "Technical Education." The announcement was received with demonstrations of applause.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Dowling, who had a seat on the platform, then came forward, and said:—One of the sights which should impress the young Australian at the Sydney International Exhibition is the collection of educational apparatus and diagrams for imparting technical scientific instruction to the working classes of the nations of Europe and America. For example, the excellent and well-executed mechanical, architectural, and physiological models in the German Court strikingly illustrate the course of teaching pursued by the Polytechnic or Technical Universities of Germany, and show the Colonial artisan what is being done in one European nation to give instruction to young workmen and apprentices in the sciences relating to their daily callings. The beautiful plaster casts and wooden carvings, exhibited by the German Workmen Schools, are the production of poor students in their leisure time, who, by this means, repay to the institution in which they are educated the charges for their instruction in drawing, modelling, and design. It cannot, therefore, but be a source of great congratulation that these mechanical models and casts are not to leave this Colony, as they have now been purchased for the Technical or Working Men's College in connection with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. A great benefit from the International Exhibition will be, I take it, to show what is being done in other countries to diffuse a knowledge of the sciences relating to the arts and manufactures amongst the masses of the people, and it is to be hoped that our legislators will be thereby incited to encourage further the spread of scientific information in this Colony, by the formation, in connection with its Mechanics' Institutes, of local Technical or Working Men's Colleges, having popular lecturers, science classes, and industrial museums attached to them. The following recommendations of the Royal Commission on Scientific Education in Great Britain, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, are also well worthy of adoption in this Colony:—

That courses of lectures be given in connection with the collection of physical and mechanical instruments, the establishment of which we have proposed, the object of these lectures being to illustrate the progress of scientific and mechanical discovery and invention.

That the establishment of lectures on science, accessible to all classes on payment of a small fee, should be promoted by the Government in the great centres of population.

That, in the first instance, with the view of carrying out the preceding recommendations, the system of instruction of this kind which has already been established by the Government in the metropolis should be developed by the institution of courses of lectures on the principal branches of experimental and natural science.

The concluding paragraphs of the final report state that throughout the Commissioners have been guided by two convictions,—

The first, that the diffusion among the people of a general knowledge of science is in itself an object of great importance, and that in particular an acquaintance with the manner in which abstract science is brought to bear upon the industrial occupations is of the greatest moment to the working classes of this country, not merely as tending to increase the skill of the artisan in his handicraft, but as the best means of awakening his intelligence by forcing him to reflect upon the general laws which are exemplified by the processes with which he is familiar in his daily life.

The second, that no real advancement of knowledge, and none of the higher benefits of science as educational discipline, are to be hoped for from merely general and occasional scientific instruction, whether it be derived from books or from lectures, but that such advancement and benefits will result only from systematic and sustained study.

The late speech of the Honorable Saul Samuel, Postmaster General, at the opening of the Wallsend Mechanics' School of Arts shows that the present Government are now fully alive to the necessity for a greater extension of systematic scientific instruction in connection with the educational institutions of the Colony, and as whatever differences there may be about the education question, there can be none as to the necessity for such technical knowledge, it is to be hoped that the necessary provision will shortly be made for its initiation in the various centres of population in the Colony. Mechanics' Institutes are now established in nearly every important town of New South Wales, and the great majority of them possess substantial buildings and good libraries. From a recently published Parliamentary return it appears that in the year 1874 the sixty-eight Schools of Arts of the Colony had 6,887 members, of whom 1,981 were artisans and apprentices. The value of the property held by these institutions is estimated at nearly £100,000. Very few lectures have been delivered in connection with Mechanics' Institutes, owing to the great difficulty of obtaining suitable lecturers. Evening classes were only in operation at twelve Schools of Arts in 1874. It is now believed that Mechanics' Institutes should be enabled to better accomplish their original mission by the initiation of a general scheme of Government technical scientific instruction in connection with them, similar to that in operation in the technological institutions of Europe and America. The total amount of the annual Government subsidy given to Schools of Arts in New South Wales in 1874 only amounted to £3,102, which sum was divided amongst sixty-eight institutions, at the rate of £1 for every £2 paid as subscriptions by their members. The yearly receipts of nearly all these institutions have been found barely sufficient for the purposes of their libraries and reading rooms, leaving no funds available for the payment of teachers or lecturers. Some years ago Schools of Arts were subsidised £1 for every £1 collected, now only £1 for every £2 received as subscriptions from members is given by the Government. Although the average number of members of the Sydney School of Arts has exceeded 2,000 for many years past, only £200 annually has been received from the Government. £2,000 has, however, been granted by Parliament towards the inauguration of a Technical or Working Men's College, and £1,000 for payment of lecturers, teachers, &c. £8,000 has been recently expended on the new building to this institution. On the passing of the Mining Act of 1874 it was considered desirable to endeavour to secure for Schools of Arts the services of the lecturers referred to in its 8th clause, and deputations from the committee of the Metropolitan School of Arts have on several occasions waited upon several Governments in the matter. As no School of Mines has yet been formed, it is to be hoped that the Mechanics' Institutes of the Colony may be allowed the instruction in geological, mineralogical, and chemical science provided for in the Mining Act; and the present Minister for Mines (the Hon. E. A. Baker) has kindly promised that the subject will receive his early and favourable attention. It is hoped, therefore, that in any scheme for diffusing a knowledge of technical science throughout New South Wales, that the claims of the various Mechanics' Schools of Arts of the Colony will receive adequate consideration at the hands of the Government, and that these institutions may be enabled by the services of itinerant scientific lecturers to accomplish an important work in the cause of secondary education. The classes of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts have for a great many years imparted instruction to a large number of students, and its committee are now extending its operations by forming in connection with it a Working Men's College for training in technical science the artisans and apprentices of the city. Being centrally situated, and having already an excellent circulating and reference library, elementary classes and scientific apparatus, it is believed that, with the increased accommodation, completed at the cost of many thousands of pounds, this institution will be found to

be the most suitable in the city for imparting popular scientific instruction. In order that the manufacturers of the colony may be enabled to compete with the productions of other lands, and that its natural resources may be properly developed, it is imperatively necessary that instruction should be provided in the practical science relating to the several industries capable of being carried on in our midst. The Trade Guilds or Livery Companies of London have recently voted £12,000 yearly out of their funds for the promotion of technical scientific instruction, in order that artisans in the great metropolis may have similar educational advantages to those enjoyed by workmen in Germany, France, Belgium, and Switzerland. If science teaching is so necessary in old countries with well established manufactories and skilled artisans, how much more is it required in a new colony like New South Wales, in order that it may be enabled to hold a place in the markets of the world. Our present Premier (Sir Henry Parkes) has inaugurated a noble system for the educational training of the children of the Colony, but it yet remains for him to initiate a proper scheme of technical education for the people. A great mistake is made in conceiving that the education of the boy is completed when he leaves the primary school, and the consequence is that "larrikinism" is rampant in the Colony. If our fast-growing youthful population can be induced to spend their spare time in our literary institutions instead of grouping in mobs about street corners, and indulging in questionable amusements, a great moral reform will be accomplished. Young men will meet together, if not for good for evil, and it would be well if our rulers endeavoured to entice youths from bad habits by the beauties of science and literature before passing a Bill for whipping the "larrikins." If employers could also be induced to take a greater interest in the education and welfare of their apprentices, much good would be done to the young men of Australia. The beautiful works of art and design in the Sydney International Exhibition show that if Australia is to take a place amongst the manufacturing nations of the world it is requisite that its artisans should have a proper training in the sciences relating to their various trades in the educational institutions of the several Colonies. It is not my intention in this short paper to refer at any length to the educational systems of Europe and America, as the able addresses of Professor Reuleaux, Dr. Cox, and Mr. E. Combes, C.M.G., at the Technological Conference in this hall last evening, to which you were invited by the Committee of the Working Men's College, afforded you an excellent opportunity of acquainting yourselves with the working of the many magnificent technical institutions in those countries. The valuable publications on Technological Education which were ordered from England several years ago by the Committee of the Sydney School of Arts are now also before you, and I am sure you will find in them much food for reflection in comparing the educational progress of the several countries of the world. The following short extract, however, from one of the publications shows the utility of Technical Education, and the value of International Exhibitions in stimulating manufacturers and workmen to secure greater excellence in their work. Mr. Swire Smith, the Hon. Secretary to the Trade School Council and Mechanics' Institute at Keighley, in England, says:—"After the Exhibition of 1851, foreigners, and especially Germans, went to their homes with a conviction that it was useless to attempt to compete with us in mineral productions, and that they must begin by training the faculties of their men. In addition to the good primary education which they had already received, they began systematically to carry out on a vast national scale what had already been attempted in a limited degree, a scheme of Technical Education, spreading everywhere through the land the class of schools and colleges that was most needed to help the industries of the localities. And with what results? The Exhibition of 1862 revealed a state of things which was not expected. Our neighbours one after another had advanced with wonderful rapidity; we were actually beginning to be rivalled in the manufacture of machinery and other articles which we had long considered as specialties of our own. There were not wanting those who gave forth the note of warning; but manufacturers who saw these things for themselves pointed to the demand which still kept up for their goods, and laughed at the so-called alarmists. Orders still came in abundantly, they were realizing large profits, and with great capital at their command, and a well-earned connection to fall back upon, many of them continued in the old way, and might be compared with the razor-seller who didn't care whether or not his razors would shave so long as they sold. It was the International Exhibition of Paris in 1867 that brought the people of England face to face with the fact that as a manufacturing nation we were overtaken in almost every branch of industry by one or more of the Continental States: and that even our name and fame, which had blinded our customers in reference to the proficiency of others, were ceasing to prop up our tottering supremacy any longer. We all know that we have to depend for almost everything upon our trade, and so serious was the matter considered that eminent jurors were appointed by our Government to make a thorough investigation at the Paris Exhibition and elsewhere of the products and manufactures of different nations, so as to trace its rapid improvements to its source. The Society of Arts sent out workmen representing various trades with the same object. Some gentlemen sifted out the matter at the fountain head, visiting Continental factories and workshops. Mr. Bernard Samuelson, M.P., began an inquiry at home, and direct from the factories and workshops of England he proceeded to Paris, examined the productions of the nations there exhibited, after which he visited the principal workshops and establishments in France, Germany, and Switzerland, where many of the best works which he had seen at the Exhibition were produced. The report of the jurors and of the workmen appointed by the Society of Arts was published, and will be familiar to many of you, while Mr. Samuelson's letter to the Council of Education was printed by order of the House of Commons. It is not necessary for me to quote from the voluminous documents—although I would advise all who have not read them to do so—which are startlingly unanimous upon one point, that the great progress made by those States whose competition is most to be feared was due in a great measure to the fact that the workmen received a sound elementary education, supplemented by a training in the arts and sciences bearing upon their trades. There was unanimity also in the warning that unless we in England adopted a system which should give similar results, we should most certainly lose our commercial superiority. The question was taken up by Parliament, and a committee was appointed in 1868 to inquire into the state of scientific instruction in Great Britain and our manufacturing position as compared with that of other countries. A ponderous blue book containing most valuable evidence confirmed in the main the views of the jurors." Mr. J. Scott Russell (the celebrated engineer), in his work on "Systematic Technical Education," says, respecting the deputation appointed to visit France and report upon the Paris Exhibition:—

It is impossible to go through the evidence of the eighty-six representatives of the skilled workmen of England without sharing their profound conviction: 1st. Of the pressing evil of the nation in regard to manufacturing pre-eminence. 2nd. Of the culpability of the educated classes and of the executive Government in having neglected the education of the people. 3rd. That it is satisfactorily proved by these reports that the reluctance of the working classes to receive superior technical education, to bear taxation for that purpose, and to accept the active agency of Government institutions and officials (which reluctance has been put forward as an excuse for this neglect), have no existence in fact; that it is therefore the negligence, apathy, and reluctance of the governing classes and the Government which have hitherto alone prevented the organization of systematic technical education. 4th. It appears that until the mission to France of the English artisans in 1867, they, the working men of England, were not aware that the Governments of other countries had organized complete education in all trade crafts, from the lowest mechanical labour to the highest professional skill. 5th. Throughout the whole of these reports there runs a feeling of profound admiration for the system of education given in France; but they were evidently not aware that the educated men and statesmen of France had themselves become conscious that their system was far below the level of excellence of the educated German nations; that a Royal Commission, under the presidency of M. Behic, formerly Minister of Commerce, had recently been occupied with that subject, and had arrived at the conclusion that the technical education of France, which our artisans admired in Paris, was, as a national system of technical education, extremely defective; and the investigations of this Commission proved that if England is the worst educated of the first-class powers of Europe, France is the second worst. 6th. There runs parallel with these convictions a consciousness that the English workman is by nature the best of workmen, and that with systematic education their work would excel those of competing nations.

Although the long-bow, wooden ships, and stage coaches answered the purposes of our English ancestors, it is quite evident that for the purpose of defence or locomotion nothing could satisfy the modern Briton but needle-guns, iron-clads, and railways. As in matters material, so in matters educational, what might suit a nation a quarter of a century ago would not be acceptable to it at the present day. The recent great success attending the founding of the Owens College in Manchester, and the Yorkshire College of Science, shows what can be accomplished in England by educational institutions suitable to the requirements of its people. In Scotland the Watts Institute in Edinburgh and the Andersonian Institute in Glasgow are examples of success attending institutions in which technical science is taught. It was given in evidence before a Royal Commission that Glasgow owes much of its success as a manufacturing city to the character and scientific teaching of its educational institutions. Comparing the number of artisan students in Glasgow to its population, Sydney ought to have in the same proportion 1,500 students attending the technical classes in the Working Men's College. This institution has, however, only recently been inaugurated, and it is satisfactory to find that several of the technical classes recently formed during the last few months have proved very successful, and that already over 550 students have enrolled themselves in the classes during the past three quarters of the present year. A class just formed for the study of freehand drawing, modelling, and design, on the course pursued under the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, is already attended by forty-five students of the working classes, several of the students being elderly men, who find that if they intend to compete with foreign workmen they must receive the necessary art instruction. The other three drawing classes, namely, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, and ladies' class, are also well attended. In the excellent minute of the Council of Education of New South Wales, in answer to the deputations from the Trades and Labour Council, the Engineering Association, and the Builders' and

and Contractors' Association, who waited upon the Minister for Justice and Public Instruction in the matter of Technical Education, it was recommended that the several institutions and other bodies interested in the matter should be consulted as to the nature of their requirements and the best method of imparting the needed scientific instruction. As representative of that section of the community most deeply interested in a good system of Technical Education, it is, therefore, very desirable that the opinion of the present Trade Congress should be taken as to the best course to be pursued to reach the masses in any scheme of technological instruction. Mr. E. Combes, C.M.G., and Professor Liversidge were requested by the Government, when recently in Europe, to visit the Technical Institutions of that Continent; and the reports from those gentlemen, as the results of investigation of two educated and intelligent observers, will, I am sure, be found to be very valuable documents. In Victoria technological education was undertaken by the Government ten years ago; and in a recent conversation which I had with Mr. Burt, one of the Victorian Technological Commission, he assured me that the course of instruction pursued in that Colony has been attended with most satisfactory results. If a similar Commission were appointed in this Colony—on which representatives of the industrial classes should be placed—I have no doubt that its inquiries into the educational institutions of this Colony and its subsequent recommendations would also be productive of much good. The want of unity of purpose in the educational institutions of the Colony was pointed out in the minute of the Council of Education on Technical Education; and in the new Bill for furnishing the Sydney University with an increased endowment to teach the professional sciences provision is also made for affiliating any technical college which may be formed for imparting scientific instruction. It is very satisfactory to find that the Sydney University, which was formed on the old conservative models of Oxford and Cambridge, has been, like its English prototypes, compelled to frame its curriculum to meet the spirit of the times. A University ought to be a place of universal learning, and on its programme the professional as well as the liberal sciences should have a place. Sir William Hamilton, in his excellent lectures on metaphysics and logic, has denounced the utilitarian spirit of the present age, but it is evident that if our highest educational institution is to be a success, what he terms the "bread-and-butter" sciences must no longer be ignored. It is the fact that professional sciences have been taught at the Scottish Universities, which has made those institutions so popular with the comparatively large number of students attending them, who wisely wished, whilst training their minds, also to obtain useful knowledge in practical sciences for use in after life. One of the greatest drawbacks to the Sydney University is the situation of its buildings outside the bounds of the city, and the non-delivery of evening lectures in connection with it. The formation of the School of Mines at the University would therefore be of little service to the working classes, as in the "battle for bread" they cannot attend its classes during the day. One of the conditions on which the London School of Mines was allowed to be formed by the British Government was that the professors would be required to deliver popular lectures to the working classes in the evening on geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and mining. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a similar regulation will be put in force in this Colony, so that the artisans of the country towns may have the advantage of any instruction in science provided by the Government. The scholarly spirit evinced by several of the professors and students of the Sydney University in lecturing and teaching at our metropolitan Mechanics' Institute in years gone by has endeared them to many members of the artisan class who have received instruction at their hands; but as a great difficulty has been experienced of late years in obtaining lecturers and teachers it is requisite that provision should now be made for securing science teaching in connection with the Schools of Arts of the Colony. That is now being done, and necessary apparatus is being provided for the Sydney Technological College; therefore it is to be hoped that the Schools of Arts throughout the country will assist in the good work. As a scholar of a quarter of a century ago in this city, in both denominational and national schools, I am now greatly pleased with the improved system of teaching carried out in our public schools at the present day. To be capable of receiving instruction in technical science necessitates that the student shall previously have received a good elementary education, and this, it must now be admitted, is imparted in our primary schools. The Public Schools Act has, however, now been in operation for thirteen years, and the question naturally arises, what has become of the large number of youths who have left the primary schools, and how do they spend their leisure time? Unfortunately a very common belief exists, both with the parents and scholars, that a boy's education is finished when he leaves the primary school, and that no further instruction is needed. The consequence of this mistake is that comparatively few continue their education in our literary institutions, and their spare time is devoted to amusements, so that we are tempted to exclaim, with one of old,—

"The misfortune hath befallen us, the heart of the people is sunken in the mire and is no longer capable of noble desires."

As with Ovid's similitude,—

"The first part of the peasant's life looks towards Heaven, the remainder, like the cattle he tends, towards the earth."

The great truth that,—

"On earth there is nothing great but man, and that in man there is nothing great but mind,"

should be more strongly enforced on the young by our educators, and then there would not be so much "larrikinism" in these colonies. One other mistake made by numbers of our fast-growing youthful population is in preferring what Gladstone terms "the paradise of pen and ink" to learning a useful trade. A recent able American writer has conclusively shown by exhaustive statistics that the great proportion of those found in the goals and charitable institutions of the United States had not been brought up to any industrial occupation, and, therefore, eloquently pleads for a national system of trade instruction for the countries of the world. The dignity of labour appears to be overlooked by numbers of our youths and maidens, and the mechanical arts and domestic service foolishly despised. "An educated man is a gentleman, no matter what his occupation," was a saying of the lamented Professor Woolley; and the absurd idea that there is any degradation in manual labour is being rapidly exploded in Europe and America. It is to be hoped therefore that this feeling will not find a permanent home in these democratic colonies, and that it will be discouraged both by parents and teachers. In Boston, a boy before entering on his apprenticeship may, at the Trade School (which is fitted with the best machinery used in the several mechanical arts), after a short practical experience, choose the occupation most congenial to his taste. An institution of this kind, no doubt, prevents a boy being put to learn a business for which he has no natural aptitude, and also accustoms him to the use of tools and the best machinery, which cannot but be useful in after life. It would hereafter also tend to promote domestic comfort in thousands of homes in this Colony if the mothers of the future were trained to a knowledge of domestic economy and cookery by means of some technical institution. Numbers of young females are now growing up who when called upon to preside over a household will find themselves totally unprepared for the arduous work required of them, and the consequence must be many unhappy homes. Along with the many reforms now being made in England in order that the female sex should have equal educational advantages with men, there are classes in which working girls can learn cookery, needlework, and the shaping and cutting out of clothing, and other qualifications for a good housewife, as they have otherwise but little opportunity to learn domestic duties, and thousands of women are now engaged in occupations heretofore performed by men. In this city the same necessity exists for similar instruction for the large number of females employed in our workshops and warehouses. If "the greatest good to the greatest number" be the chosen motto of a democratic community, it is very desirable that the students attending working men's colleges should have, as well as University scholars, some impetus given them to pursue the study of nature, science, and art. Nearly £50,000 has been given for scholarships in the Sydney University, but no such inducements to study are obtainable for the Working Men's Technological College. The resolutions carried by Mr. Windeyer during the last Parliamentary session for founding scholarships to enable a few of the most deserving lads in our primary schools to have further instruction in the Grammar School, and perhaps afterwards the benefit of a University training, will doubtless prove a great incentive to many youths who are desirous of carrying off the few coveted prizes. In our Working Men's College the young artisan, however wearied with the employment of the day, has far greater difficulties in the pursuit of knowledge than the University student, and, unlike him, with no scholarships or rewards to incite him on with his studies. It is no wonder therefore that the young mechanic often gets disheartened and soon discontinues his evening studies, and as far higher rewards appear to be offered in the prizes to athletic sports, he chooses what is most congenial to his tastes, and neglects the noblest part of his nature. There are, however, hundreds of young men and young women in the Sydney School of Arts who devote their spare time to study, remembering that "there is beauty for the body, there is beauty for the reason, and there is beauty for the spirit," and that for a symmetrical character, physical, mental, and moral excellence should be obtained. The noble band of Scotch emigrant mechanics who, forty-five years ago, determined to continue the studies commenced on board the ship in which they were brought to the Colony, and thereby founded the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, in whose buildings we are at present, showed an excellent example to us native-born Australians, as we are now enjoying in this magnificent institution the benefit of their earnest labours. Several of our present legislators, and many of our professional men, received in years gone by a great deal of their education in the institution in which we now meet; and it is to be hoped that the Technical or Working Men's College, which has been recently inaugurated, and is already attended by several

hundreds of artisans and apprentices, may prove a great power for good in this city, and materially help forward the manufacturing and commercial greatness of the Colony. The suburban and country Mechanics' Institutes have, no doubt, proved very useful as circulating libraries and reading rooms, but it is very desirable that before long a system of technical instruction may be carried on in connection with them, so that they may rightly fulfil their mission as Mechanics' Schools of Arts. If employers required their apprentices, as in some countries in Europe, to attend technical scientific instruction on some evenings in the week, plenty of material for the formation of educational classes would be found in the present residents of our suburbs and country towns. In any scheme of technical instruction I take it that it would be very unwise to call into existence new institutions, but that those already established should be reformed and utilised. The Mechanics' Schools of Arts throughout the colonies should be required to perform more satisfactory educational work by the initiation of Technical or Working Men's Colleges in connection with them. The technological college recently started, on a motion moved by myself in 1873, at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, has proved very successful, and notwithstanding the large block of buildings just erected, the greatest difficulty found by the Committee is in providing sufficient accommodation for the science and art classes. The classes now in operation are for the study of chemistry, history, geography, architectural drawing, mechanical drawing, freehand drawing, modelling and designing on the South Kensington principle, freehand drawing for ladies, elocution, English literature, French, Latin, elementary mathematics, elementary mechanics, photography, reading, grammar, shorthand, surveying, writing, and arithmetic. In a recent publication on the schools and colleges of the United Kingdom it has been well pointed out that there have been great changes in many of the educational institutions of England during the last quarter of a century. New studies have been commenced, new methods of instruction have been adopted, new facilities for students have been afforded, and new rewards for training have been given. The English Universities were closed, on denominational grounds, against the great bulk of the English people. Their curriculum excluded studies demanded by a scientific and progressive age, and the growing requirements of a great commercial people. All these obstructions have been broken down through the action taken by the masses of the people, and now the highest rewards are open to all, irrespective of social rank or denominational profession. The Army, Navy, and Civil Service of England have also been thrown open to competitive examination, and the obnoxious systems of purchase and patronage in Army officers' commissions abolished. In this Colony it yet remains for some statesman to adopt the suggestion given to a living Imperial legislator:—

Mr. Foster would deserve the gratitude of this country as a statesman even for the framing and passing of the Endowed Schools Act in England were it the only measure of successful parliamentary legislation that he could lay claim to, for in that measure he established a principle of profound wisdom by making secondary education national in the sense of opening up a way by which the *poorest might receive a training of the highest order*.

If the following resolution which was adopted by the sixteen artisans who were sent to the Vienna Exhibition is applicable to England, with all its grand educational institutions and developed manufacturing industries, how much more is it suitable to the requirements of new colonies; and it is therefore very desirable that this Congress may arrive at a similar conclusion, and place the result of its deliberations on record:—

We desire to express our united conviction that some great effort should be made to afford artisans in this country similar facilities for obtaining art and technical knowledge as are placed within the reach of the workmen of nearly every Continental country. We are aware that we are but echoing a cry that has been heard for years, but the result of our visit is the belief that unless some more thorough and practical steps are taken than have been hitherto, the effect of the lack of such facilities for the education of workmen in the essentials of their trade will prove of serious effect on the manufacturing industries of the country. Our opinion is, that some scheme should be devised that shall afford instruction to all classes of workmen, both in the great manufacturing centres as in more remote and less populous districts.

Throughout the reading Mr. Dowling was frequently applauded, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him.

Mr. Dooley moved, "That, in the opinion of this Congress, a thorough system of technical education is necessary for the whole of these Colonies, to enable them to keep their place in the race of nations." He said they would never have a proper system of education in this Colony until primary education was made free. Then, and then only, would technical education receive that amount of support which it deserved from the working classes. Education should be free in primary schools, grammar schools, and universities, and any strong marks of talent in youths should be developed at the expense of the State, as it would be of advantage to the country generally. Pressure should be brought to bear on the Government to make education free and compulsory.

Mr. Harvey, who seconded the motion, said that primary education might well be left for the people generally to deal with. No doubt it was a necessary introduction to technical education. This technical education was of great importance to artisans. It consisted of a training in the different arts and sciences which applied to their several callings. The great advancement in machinery and mechanical sciences in the last half century had changed the whole aspect of labour, making it necessary that nations who wished to win in the race of industrial supremacy should see that its artisans were instructed and skilled in the arts and sciences relating to their manufactures.

Mr. Stephenson said those countries which had made progress in technical education had become greater in consequence of it. It must be plain to all who looked around that America and Germany, within the last few years, had outstripped England in this particular of training in mechanical skill. Not only in technical, but in primary, schools should physiology be taught.

Mr. Cleary said Professor Reuleaux's address on Friday evening showed how much interest had been taken in this subject on behalf of the working classes of Europe. Dr. Cox also told them the same evening how it affected not only individual workmen, but also nations. It was shown how, for want of technical education, that people had to go to other countries for goods they could, with knowledge, manufacture for themselves.

The President understood the term "technical education" to presume that primarily the party to be educated had been instructed. His idea of technical instruction was this: Primary schools threw aside their functions when the pupil came to working age, so that the youth up to that time was instructed only in the general principles common to all. What was wanted was to say to the State that working men now required a higher class of schools, which left the curriculum of primary schools out of the question. They wanted these schools open at night to apprentice boys. This system he believed the School of Arts sought to develop. As to the advantages of technical education few could be ignorant, but few men could ever say that their technical education was altogether finished. The intention of the resolution was that the Congress believed that the system inaugurated in this institution should be carried throughout the Colony. He supported the resolution.

Mr. Wynn rose to move an amendment, adding words to the effect that primary education should be compulsory and free.

The Chairman ruled that this amendment could not be accepted; it was out of order.

Mr. Dooley replied.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

## APPENDIX S.

The Annual Report of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to the 31st December, 1880. Established March 22nd, 1833.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE YEAR 1881.

*Patron:*

The Right Honorable Lord Augustus Loftus, G.C.B., Governor-in-Chief, &c., &c.

*President:*

Hon. John Sutherland, M.P.

*Vice-Presidents:*

Goodlet, J. H.  
Kethel, Alexander

Macintosh, John  
Selfe, Norman, M.I.C.E.

*Treasurer:*

*Treasurer :*

Thomas, F. J.

*Committee :*

Dalgarno, James	Oram, Edward
Dowling, Edward	Pottie, John
Dowling, Neville	Reid, William
Elphinstone, A. L., Jun.	Renwick, W. C.
Jones, E. A.	Tecce, Richard
Martin, W. F., M.P.	White, Rev. Dr.

*Auditors :*

Andrews, John	Brown, W. F.	O'Connor, Patrick.
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*Secretary and Librarian :*

Rogers, John.

*Assistant Secretary and Librarian :*

Podmore, H. A.

*Junior Assistants :*

Rogers, W. J.	Passmore, Frank.
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**THE ANNUAL MEETING.**

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, held on Tuesday, 1st of February, 1881.

Hon. John Sutherland, M.P., President, in the Chair.

Resolved—"That the report as printed be considered as read."

Moved by Mr. E. Dowling, seconded by Mr. William Reid, "That the report now read be adopted, and, together with the Treasurer's account, be printed, under the direction of the General Committee, for circulation among the members."

Moved by Mr. J. Woods, seconded by Mr. Martin, "That the thanks of the members of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts be and are hereby given to those gentlemen who have afforded the valuable aid of their talents in the teaching and examination of classes, and the giving of lectures, and to those who have made donations to the library, as also to the proprietors of newspapers who have supplied copies to the reading room gratuitously."

Moved by Mr. N. Dowling, seconded by Mr. Maroney, "That the thanks of this meeting be awarded to the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Auditors, and members of Committee, for their services during the past year."

Moved by Mr. E. Dowling, seconded by Mr. Donovan, "That the thanks of this meeting be accorded to the Scrutineers."

Moved by Mr. W. Reid, seconded by Mr. Martin, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Secretary and other officers of the Institution for their efficient services during the past year."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried by acclamation.

**Report of the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, for the year 1880.**

In reviewing the proceedings of the past year the Committee have to congratulate the members upon the continued prosperity of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. The year has been specially interesting and encouraging on account of the remarkable development of the educational features of the Institution. This is more fully manifested in the section of this report devoted to the operations of the Technical or Working Men's College; and it is gratifying to observe that the subject of technical education, which only so recently as the year 1873 was viewed as one of an almost utopian character, is now engaging the attention of influential persons in all directions. Industrial training formed one of the topics in the programme of many of the candidates at the general election of Members for the new Parliament, and this fact augurs well for the future of technical education in this Colony. The success that has attended the pioneer efforts at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts points in a practical way to the necessity that exists for special legislation to meet a growing educational want.

A very interesting public conference on the subject of technical education was held in the college hall on the evenings of the 28th and 29th October last. The Premier of the Colony (Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.) presided at one of these meetings and delivered an important address. It transpired on the occasion that he is personally favourable to the object of the conference, and that it is the intention of the present Government to give its attention to this subject with a view to speedy legislation in this direction.

The following resolutions were submitted by a large deputation of representatives from the trade societies and Schools of Arts of the Colony, to the Honorable Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Minister of Public Instruction, and he promised to give them his favourable and early consideration, viz. :—

"That in order to properly develop the resources of New South Wales, it is considered desirable that technical education should receive greater support in the Colony, and that the instruction imparted in the Technical or Working Men's College, at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, be extended to the suburbs of the city, and to the principal country towns, so far as their requirements may demand."

"That it is therefore respectfully suggested that the Government should institute a proper system of technical education in science and art throughout the Colony, under the direction of competent lecturers and teachers, and that the instruction afforded be principally of a practical character."

"That, consequent upon the last preceding resolution being carried into effect, there should also be evening classes instituted in every populous locality, for affording elementary instruction to young men and youths whose education has been neglected, so that they may be enabled to avail themselves of any course of technical instruction provided by the Government."

**MEMBERS.**

It will be seen from the following comparative statement that there was a large increase in the number of members during the year 1880, viz. :—

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
1879 ... ..	1,559	1,595	1,779	1,648
1880 ... ..	1,847	2,018	2,167	2,029

814 of the above members were females.

During the year the register shows 314 female members, against 130 for 1879, it thereby being apparent that the ladies are beginning to largely appreciate the advantages of the Institution.

The extraordinary accession of new members was to some extent owing to the interest created by the proceedings connected with the proposal to open the reading room on Sunday afternoons. The question was first considered at a special meeting of the members held on the 2nd March, when it was by a majority determined to carry the proposal out. No count of the division was taken on that occasion, and this circumstance led to another special meeting being called for the 19th March. In the meantime some members of the committee considered it desirable to ascertain the views of the members by circular letter. This course was adopted, with the following result :—

For the opening .....	615
Against the opening .....	691

At this stage of the proceedings a large number of new members joined the institution, and, at the meeting held on the 19th March, the previous decision was reversed by a majority of forty-one—278 members voting against the opening of the reading room, and 237 for it. The matter was then allowed to rest until the 10th of August, when it was again considered at a special meeting, and again resolved in the negative by a majority of 138—377 members voting against the proposal, and 239 for it. Your Committee do not feel called upon to make any comment upon this history of the Sunday question.

COMMITTEE.

## COMMITTEE.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. John Thomas Hobbs, one of the members of the Committee, the vacancy was filled up in accordance with the Incorporation Act by the election of Mr. William Tunks, on the 6th May. Subsequently Mr. Tunks retired from the position, and Dr. J. S. Paterson, who had for many years held the office of Vice-President, also retired at the same time. The Committee, on the 4th November, unanimously elected Mr. Norman Selfe in the place of Dr. Paterson, and filled up the two remaining vacancies on the Committee by appointing the Rev. Dr. White and Mr. John Moring, being those next on the scrutineers' report.

Your Committee have lately had occasion to consider the special literary and other services rendered to the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts and to this Colony by the late Nicholas Drysdale Stonhouse, during the period from the year 1854 to 1869, when he was a member of the Committee, and subsequently, from 1867 to 1873, when he occupied the important position of President, and, as some slight recognition of his valuable labours, it is recommended that his widow be elected an honorary member of the institution.

## LIBRARY.

According to the last stock-taking the number of works in the library was 10,409 (representing 19,799 volumes). During the year it was used by 2,729 members, to whom 66,264 works (90,678 volumes) were issued. Since the publication of the new catalogue at the beginning of the year two additions thereto have been issued, and arrangements have been made for the printing of supplementary catalogues at intervals of about three months.

The system of affording members access to the shelves of the library for the purpose of selecting books has met with general approval, and is doubtless a great improvement upon the former arrangement. It has, however, been found that many members take works away from the library and neglect to have them entered in the Issue Book, while it is feared that many works have been stolen. These facts have only just been fully realised through the Secretary's report on the stock-taking just completed, and it will become the duty of the new Committee to devise such measures as will be calculated to prevent this loss of books. When the new system was introduced it was anticipated that the loss of books would be greater, but it was considered that the advantages to members under the new plan would compensate for this increased loss. If, however, the loss is hereafter found unreasonably great, and many persons do not value the advantages afforded, or use them for improper purposes, it will become a matter for consideration whether the privileges now enjoyed should not in some measure be restricted.

A quantity of old magazines, &c., were, in accordance with the usual custom, distributed during the year amongst some of the charitable institutions of the Colony.

## READING ROOMS.

The reading rooms have been largely used throughout the year, and at times they have even been overcrowded, owing to the increased number of members.

It has been found necessary to provide in the larger reading room a glass case for the purpose of properly preserving those expensive books of reference which belong to the collection.

The Committee have taken steps to ensure a speedier delivery by the publishers of some of the magazines and newspapers than was found to be the case at the early part of the year.

## FINANCE.

*Income.*—It is satisfactory to observe that since the year 1878 there has been a progressive increase in the annual amounts of subscriptions to the library and reading room. The subscriptions for the year 1878 showed a decrease of £22 19s. 6d. as compared with the amount received for 1877, but the years 1879 and 1880 show an increase of £56 6s. and £447 2s. 6d. respectively over the subscriptions for 1877; the increase in subscriptions for the year 1880 over the year 1879 being £390 16s. 6d.

The subscriptions for the four years were as follows, viz. :—

1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
£1,298 19 0	£1,275 19 6	£1,355 5 0	£1,747 1 6

The following is a comparison of the income received for hire of hall, viz. :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Lodger balances .....	£939 17 8	£923 16 8	£1,511 12 8	£961 5 1
Charges for gas .....	79 12 0	25 11 0	73 0 0	.....
Gross income .....	£1,019 9 8	£949 7 8	£1,584 12 8	£961 5 1

showing a decrease of £623 7s. 7d. for 1880 as compared with 1879. It must, however, be remembered that in 1879 there was an exceptional demand, and a higher rate was charged during the International Exhibition for the hall. The income for hire of hall for 1880 is slightly more than for 1878, and slightly less than for 1877.

*Government Aid.*—The usual amount (£200) was received from the Government for the year 1880. In proportion to subscriptions this amount would represent about 2s. 4d. in the pound, a subsidy far below the proportionate allowance to the country Schools of Arts, and much less than the annual interest payable on the mortgage debt. Believing that this institution deserves a larger annual grant for public services rendered, your Committee have applied to the Government to place a larger endowment on the Estimates for the year 1881.

*Expenditure compared with Income.*—The ordinary expenditure (£3,099 0s. 6d.) for the year exceeded the ordinary income (£2,947 11s. 5d.) by £151 9s. 1d.

The chief items showing an increase in expenditure are the following, viz. :—

	1879.	1880.	Increase.
Library and reading room .....	£907 7 3	£1,067 2 4	£159 15 1
Rates and taxes .....	66 8 9	108 9 7	42 0 10

There is an apparent increase of £51 0s. 11d. in the lighting account, but this is owing to the fact that lighting account was credited, and hire of hall account was debited, with £73 in 1879; whilst the whole amount paid appears to the debit of lighting account for 1880. Exclusive of the Technical College lighting account, the total amount paid to the Gas Company on account of the School of Arts was £280 13s. 1d. for 1879, against £258 14s. for 1880.

It is evident that either the expenditure must be reduced or the income must be increased to enable your Committee to have a sufficient surplus of income over expenditure to reduce the mortgage-debt by annual instalments. Already steps have been taken to economise as much as possible in the price paid for books which are not required immediately after publication. It is difficult, however, to restrict very much the purchase of suitable scientific and popular modern works as soon as possible after publication, because it is necessary to meet the requirements of subscribers in order to retain them and endeavour to increase their number.

*Catalogue Account.*—During the year 1880 £307 10s. 3d. was expended (in addition to £25 16s. 8d. expended in 1879) in producing a new catalogue. The receipts for advertisements and sale of catalogues (in 1880) amounted to £173 16s. 6d., leaving a balance of £133 13s. 9d., as per balance-sheet. There are about 4,000 catalogues on hand for sale.

*Reduction of Mortgage.*—The amount due on mortgage account has been reduced during the year to £4,500, by the appropriation to that purpose of the balance (£500) standing at fixed deposit on 31st December, 1879.

*Technical College Accounts.*—The balance-sheet shows that there was an available balance of £143 15s. 4d. at the commencement of the year 1880, and that the usual grant of £1,000 for general expenses was received from the Government, together with a special grant of £500 for the purchase of apparatus.

The amount expended for apparatus received into stock during the year equals £401 5s. 1d., per balance-sheet. The following apparatus has been ordered, the cost of which has not been included in the account for 1880, viz. :—

	Estimated cost.
An electric lantern for spectrum analysis .....	£60 0 0
Slides for oxy-hydrogen lantern .....	40 0 0
Polariscope and slides .....	20 0 0
Lathe and tools .....	40 0 0
	£160 0 0

Your

Your committee have also authorized £50 to be expended on fittings required for establishing a modelling class, and other classes, in a branch school room which has been rented, making a total of about £210 against the available balance of £382 6s. 10d. on the 31st December, 1880.

The allowance of £92 9s. 4d. to teachers, in addition to the amount of fees paid by students (£521 0s. 1d.), represents the amount paid out of the college grant to make up the difference between the usual fees and the fees paid by those students who have been encouraged to study at reduced rates.

#### TECHNICAL OR WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.

It is with feelings of great pleasure that your Committee report that the college during the past year has met the educational wants of a large number of persons in the city and suburbs engaged in various trades and professions.

The programme of instruction contained in the published calendar was adhered to when classes for the study of the subjects could be formed, and new features were added as occasion offered, and lecturers and teachers could be obtained.

Amongst the new subjects in which instruction has been provided, were a course of practical lessons on cookery by Mrs. Macpherson (from the South Kensington Training School), which were much appreciated by a large number of ladies attending them, and the information thus obtained found useful in conducting the culinary department of many a household. Afternoon classes formed for the study of domestic economy, hygienic, and the cutting and fitting of clothes, were not, however, so well appreciated; but it is hoped that these subjects will hereafter receive the attention from every intending Australian housewife they deserve.

Nothing is of more importance in the prevention of disease than a knowledge of the formation of the human body, and it is therefore pleasing to report that a series of lectures on physiology, delivered by Mr. E. P. Field, of the Sydney Grammar School, and illustrated with the excellent anatomical models the property of the college, were also well attended. Arrangements have now been made with Dr. Thomas Dixon for commencing during the present month a course of popular lectures on Medical Science, including physiology, anatomy, and such simple surgery as is required at sea, in the bush, or for the recovery of persons apparently drowned.

One of the classes about to be formed is that for modelling in clay and wax, under the management of Monsieur Henri, which will prove of great service to persons engaged in the several branches of architectural decoration, pottery, &c.

In order to encourage the study of botany, your Committee have granted to the Horticultural Society the use of the College Hall for monthly exhibitions and papers on plant and flower culture, to which members and students of the institution will be admitted free of charge. Arrangements are being made by the College Committee for the formation of a Field Naturalist Club, similar to those found so successful in England and in the neighbouring colony of Victoria.

The trustees of the Sussex-street Mission Chapel having offered the use of that building for weekly popular lectures to the large numbers of the working classes residing in that locality, it is proposed to arrange for the delivery of "Twining's Familiar Lectures on the Elements of Scientific Knowledge most required in Daily Life," the reading and illustration of which have proved very acceptable to similar audiences in London.

The tri-umal lantern purchased at the Sydney International Exhibition has been brought largely into requisition in illustrating many of the popular weekly lectures. The instrument is worked by an operator, who has been engaged to take charge of the apparatus belonging to the college.

In order to present instruction in a pleasing form to the youth of the community, a number of lantern readings were given on Saturday evenings, which proved not only attractive to members and students but also to the general public, who were charged a small fee for admission. The following is a list of the subjects of these popular readings:—"The Tower of London," "Westminster Abbey," " Mines and Mining," "Arctic Regions and Arctic Discovery," "Astronomy," "From London to the Falls of Niagara," "Italy," "Paris before and after the Commune," "Popular Places of Interest in India," "Paris during the Commune," "Tour through Switzerland," and "The Nile."

The entries for the four quarterly sessions of study, and for courses of class lectures in 1880, is as follows, but the number of students and average attendance will be found in the teachers' reports. The names of students on the roll books of the several classes amounted during the year to 771:—

Chemistry ... ..	58	Physiology ... ..	35
Architectural drawing ... ..	78	Domestic economy ... ..	3
Freehand drawing ... ..	149	Mathematics ... ..	19
Telegraphy ... ..	19	Natural philosophy ... ..	2
Elocution ... ..	49	Design ... ..	5
English Grammar ... ..	54	Italian ... ..	6
Latin ... ..	35	Shorthand ... ..	44
Writing and arithmetic ... ..	264	Cookery ... ..	151
French ... ..	99		
Mechanical drawing ... ..	46	Total number of entries in 1880 ... ..	1,198
Ladies' drawing ... ..	36	Total number of entries in 1879 ... ..	478
German ... ..	19		
Geodesy ... ..	21	Increase ... ..	720
Applied mechanics ... ..	6		

*Trades and Professions of Students who have attended the classes for the year 1881:—*4 sailors, 5 soldiers, 4 iron-moulders, 11 labourers, 11 grocers, 7 tailors, 14 bootmakers, 7 butchers, 57 painters and signwriters, 12 plasterers, 3 telegraphic operators, 11 saddlers, 36 stonemasons, 28 drapers, 2 millers, 5 soapmakers, 1 boilermaker, 11 jewellers, 16 blacksmiths, 6 coppersmiths, 2 electro-platers, 3 dentists, 44 engineers, 15 architects' assistants, 63 carpenters and joiners, 25 chemists, 39 teachers, 4 solicitors, 17 surveyors' assistants, 10 compositors, 34 draughtsmen, 5 merchants, 186 clerks, 159 no occupation given, 64 schoolboys, 2 lawyers, 2 japanners, 3 cutters, 2 stationers, 1 lithographer, 3 bricklayers, 2 seedmen, 4 warehousemen, 4 confectioners, 1 engraver, 7 fitters, 3 plumbers, 2 commission agents, 2 dairymen, 8 messengers, 1 locksmith, 1 fruiterer, 1 reporter, 1 auctioneer, 1 dealer, 1 manager, 1 music-seller, 2 carriage-builders, 1 patternmaker, 2 cellarmen, 4 upholsterers, 1 burnisher, 1 mailboy, 2 modellers, 1 carver, 8 photographers, 1 artist, 7 teachers, 9 printers, 10 ironmongers, 4 bakers, 1 sculptor, 1 miner, 1 cooper, and 1 carrier. In addition to these, 151 females attended the cookery class.

In no similar period in the history of the Sydney School of Arts have so many popular lectures been arranged for the benefit of its members as during the past year, and the attendance in several instances reached to over 500 persons—the public being admitted free of charge. The warm thanks of the community are due to those gentlemen who have delivered the following discourses on subjects relating to the arts and sciences during the last twelve months:—

"The Cinchona and their Alkaloids" .....	A. H. Whiffen, Esq.
"The Sewerage of Berlin" .....	Professor Reuleaux.
"Geodesy, its History and Application" .....	F. Beville, Esq.
"Electroplating in the United States" .....	W. H. Graves, Esq.
"Practical view of the Study of Political Economy" .....	Professor Elkington.
"Popular Physiology" .....	E. P. Field, Esq.
"Edison's Electric Pen" .....	H. H. Kinsbury, Esq.
"Hardware in the Garden Palace" .....	J. T. McCrae, Esq.
"Lighting Dwellings by Gas and Kerosene" .....	T. J. Clarke, Esq.
"Queensland Agricultural Exhibits in Exhibition" .....	A. Macpherson, Esq.
"French Plate" .....	J. T. McCrae, Esq.
"Technical Education on the Continent" .....	J. Henderson, Esq.
"Manufacture of Perfumery" .....	T. Piesse, Esq.
"Geography" .....	F. Beville, Esq.
"Exportable Exhibits of South Australia" .....	P. F. N. Twopeny, Esq.
"Hot Springs of New Zealand" .....	Dr. James Hector, C.M.G.
"Digestion" .....	Dr. J. A. Beattie.
"Manufacture of Iron and Steel" (2 lectures) .....	E. Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P.
"Matter and its Properties" .....	E. Masters, Esq.

"Elementary

"Elementary Polytechnics" .....	Henry Burrell, Esq.
"The Chivalry of Labor" .....	John Plummer, Esq.
"The Ocean and its Currents" .....	Fredk. Beville, Esq.
"Corals, their Formation and Construction" .....	Dr. Craig Dixon.
"Art and Design" .....	Mons. Lucien Henri.
"Photography" .....	Ludovico Hart, Esq.
"The Eye and its Construction" .....	Dr. Thomas Dixon.
"Natural Philosophy" .....	Rev. J. Campbell, B.A.
"What makes the Compass Point to the North" .....	Rev. G. G. Howden.
"The Lost Senses" .....	John Plummer, Esq.
"The House of Commons; the Growth of its Power and Influence" .....	E. E. Waters, Esq.
"The Ancient Life History of the Earth" .....	Rev. George Martin.
"The Art of Design" .....	G. J. Broinowski, Esq.

Owing to ill-health Mr. E. Masters had to discontinue a course of class lectures on natural philosophy commenced by him; but arrangements have now been made with the Revd. Joseph Campbell, B.A., to deliver a series of popular lectures on this subject, which it is believed will be found very attractive.

At the request of several employes in the banking institutions of the city, a class for the study of political economy is about being formed, under the direction of the Revd. Evelyn G. Hodgson, M.A., of Saint Paul's College, which should prove very useful to those desirous of systematically studying the great principles relating to trade and commerce.

Your committee regret that they were unable to obtain during the past year the services of the lecturers on geology and mineralogy provided for in the Mining Act, but the Honorable E. A. Baker, Minister for Mines, has kindly promised the desired instruction when these gentlemen are appointed. A largely-attended course of ten popular lectures on geography, illustrated with the tri-unial lantern, were delivered by Mr. F. Beville, M.A., in the College Hall.

In order to illustrate the most important industry of the Colony a large collection of samples of wool were obtained through Mr. P. N. Trebeck, from the International shows at the Sydney Exhibition; and it is proposed, if possible, to obtain a course of lectures on the production, classification, and assortment of that staple for the benefit of those connected with pastoral pursuits and the wool trade of the city.

In order to assist suburban and country Schools of Arts to illustrate popular lectures an excellent bi-unial lantern has been recently purchased, which now can be loaned to these institutions, and so prevent the large tri-unial lantern being removed from the college.

To awaken a still greater interest among artisans on the subject of Technical Education your committee deputed Mr. Alfred Allen, as their agent, to visit various large manufactories in the city and suburbs, and deliver addresses on the subject. On each occasion he was warmly welcomed by employers, and by the large numbers of working men, who listened to his discourses.

In order to obtain the assistance of gentlemen interested in the extension of Technical Education in the Colony it was resolved to elect the following gentlemen as honorary members of the College Council of Advice:—The members of the existing Ministry, the Mayor of the city, Professor Smith, C.M.G., M.L.C., Professor Liversidge, and Messrs. Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.P., William Wilkins, A. B. Weigall, Charles Moore, E. P. Ramsay, E. C. Cracknell, Thomas Richards, James Barnett, and John Plummer.

On the receipt of the Government endowment it was resolved that the college fees should be reduced one-half to all apprentices, and that students should not be required to be members of the School of Arts; the teachers being reimbursed from the annual grant the difference in the amounts, and for the fees of students unable to pay. It is also decided to make a reduction to students attending more than one class in the School of Design.

Your Committee have to express their regret at the early death of Mr. Ernest E. Waters, the teacher of English history and literature, who greatly assisted as a lecturer the work of inaugurating the college, and by affording the benefit of his recent experience in connection with Owens College, Manchester.

The commercial intercourse now taking place between residents in this Colony and foreign nations would, it was thought, warrant the formation of additional classes for the study of European languages; but the German class, under Herr Levy, and the Italian class, under Signor Ferrari, have not been as well attended as expected.

During the year large additions have been made to the educational apparatus of the college; and more than the sum voted by the Government expended at the Exhibition and otherwise in the purchase of many of the best working models of steam-engines, and other machinery, specimens of art pottery, wood-carving, &c. Several beautifully illustrated works of art have been also added to the college library, and will be found of great service to the students in learning the principles of decoration. Amongst the apparatus ordered from England, which are not yet to hand, are screen spectrum apparatus and electric lamp by Browning, photographic slides for lantern, polariscope and objects, microscopic objects, &c.

A model of a condensing engine for river steamers, with wheels and boiler, presented by the Directors of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, is a valuable addition to the appliances of the institution. Specimens showing the various materials used in the manufacture of glass were also kindly presented from the Sydney Exhibition by Messrs. Myers & Cantor.

Early in the year 1880 application was made to the Government for the use of the Western Tower of the Garden Palace as a museum for the large quantity of apparatus belonging to the college, and the Premier has promised that the request will receive due consideration. Notwithstanding the large premises occupied by the college the accommodation afforded has been found too small for its extensive operations, and in order to obtain increased room it is found necessary to lease the old Pitt-street Public School-room, at the low rental of 16s. per week, for new classes, and for some of the elementary classes which have grown too large for the present class-rooms. To meet the demand for additional room Messrs. Elphinstone and Selfe (members of your committee) prepared plans for gaining more space by altering the college hall, but as this would involve an outlay beyond the present means of the institution, it is hoped that the Government will assist in the matter.

The following is a list of the classes, and reports of the teachers and examiners:—

**Chemistry.**—Conducted by Professor Dixon, F.C.S., F.I.C., who reports as follows:—

The winter course of lectures, instead of beginning in April as arranged in the calendar, did not open till June, in consequence of the lecture room being otherwise occupied. Nineteen students entered for the course; and although four or five of them only attended a few lectures at the beginning, the average attendance was 11.5. Fifty lectures were delivered on the non-metallic elements and the metals of the alkalies and alkaline earths, magnesian group, lead group and silver group; special attention being devoted to these elements and their compounds which are of industrial importance.

Papers were frequently set up for the students to work out at home, and I offered a prize for the best set of answers, the result being that Messrs. Reid and Cooper were equal, and were each presented with a bound copy of Ganot's Physics. Nine of the students sent in papers, and four did so on every occasion, the majority being very satisfactory. I announced that there would be an examination at the end of the course, but none sent in their names; the prize-takers thought they would appear too grasping, whilst the others perhaps thought they had no chance.

**LABORATORY.**—The laboratory has been attended during the year by sixteen students, three of whom attended during the day, the remainder on Monday evenings. Their attendance and progress have been in general satisfactory, though some of them have laboured under the disadvantage of having had no previous knowledge of the science. It cannot be too strongly impressed on students that they should first attend a course of lectures, and acquire a general knowledge of the properties of matter, of chemical combinations and decompositions, and the methods of reasoning thereon, and only after doing so learn to manipulate for themselves, as it is only by so doing that their progress can be satisfactory.

**School of Design—Frechand Drawing Class.**—Mr. Thomas Phillips reports:—

My class has been well attended, the number of students averaging throughout from thirty-five to forty, the latter number being as many as the room will conveniently accommodate. The students, who are solely composed of the artisan classes, have shown themselves most patient and industrious, and evinced a great desire to improve themselves. The class being so large, I could not give each student as much attention as I wished. So, at my suggestion, Mr. Minchen was appointed to assist me, and his services have facilitated the progress of the class. Many of the students are desirous of applying their acquired knowledge to their trades and professions, to further which it is my intention to commence at once a course of lectures on geometry (practical plane), perspective, and design. I have already given a few preliminary lectures on design, and from the attention accorded by those students who attended them, I feel confident that similar lectures will prove a success.

**Architectural Drawing Class.**—This class has been conducted by Mr. J. Kirkpatrick (Architect), but no report has been received from the teacher.

**Mechanical Drawing Class.**—Mr. W. Humphreys reports:—

I have again had the honor of carrying on the mechanical drawing class in connection with your Technological Institute during another twelve months, and am glad to be able to report such class to be in a flourishing condition. A large number of new pupils have joined at different quarters, and the attendance by the class-book averages fourteen. The pupils are exceedingly attentive, and evidently desirous of improving themselves. Some of their productions have been sent for exhibit to Melbourne, and a few drawings were selected for prize competition. Such drawings are in themselves highly creditable, I am happy to say, when the time such pupils have been learning is taken into account.

*Ladies'*



**Ladies' Drawing Class.**—Miss Marsh states :—

I have much pleasure in testifying to the continued satisfactory progress of the pupils of my drawing class. I have not, however, forwarded specimens, as in the usual course, owing to the recent collection of drawings submitted for your inspection only last October, and which, I flatter myself, met with your fullest satisfaction and approval, inasmuch as you saw it desirable to forward them to the Melbourne Exhibition. The average attendance throughout the year has been twelve in number.

At the request of the Committee Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.P., examined the classes in the School of Design. Although many of the best drawings of the students of the various classes are now at the Melbourne Exhibition, he has furnished the following satisfactory report. The Committee have to express their great indebtedness to Mr. Combes for this and many other valuable services which he has rendered to the Technical College :—

In the architectural class, the drawing of George Seale, F. A. Le Messurier, A. G. Hinder, and Thomas Dingle are fairly good, and prove that these students have worked honestly, and progressed favourably. I would however strongly recommend them to pay great attention to freehand drawing, in order to give more firmness and precision to the outlines of leaves, scroll work, and other objects of ornamentation.

In the mechanical class, James D. Ritchie stands first, and William Iseusee, fairly good.

The most satisfactory work is to be found among the freehand drawings, which evince generally the greatest amount of progress. In this class, William Phippard's drawings are decidedly the best, while E. S. Phippard's and A. G. Tindall's may be classed as fairly good. I also desire to commend the work of George Taubman, A. R. Cooper, T. Lillie, E. Patino, William Mitchell, J. Richards, and V. R. Hallams, as indicating considerable application and consequent improvement.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording the pleasure I feel to find that the admirable system of freehand drawing practised at South Kensington is taught in such a masterly manner in Sydney, and I beg to congratulate Mr. Phillips upon having obtained in so short a time such excellent results as the studies I have this day examined.

**Shorthand Class.**—Mr. Henry Graham, its teacher, reports :—

I think that the class made more progress last year than heretofore, and is becoming more popular.

The total number of names on the books for the year, twenty-seven; number registered last quarter, sixteen. The most advanced pupils in the order named,—A. R. Cooper, R. W. McCoy, A. B. Macintosh, J. Cochrane, W. G. Bowden, and R. Pollock.

The above members have all acquired the art of writing phonography, and require but sufficient practice to become shorthand writers and reporters.

**French Classes.**—Mr. R. Curtis reports as follows :—

It gives me much pleasure to be able to report favourably of these classes during the past year. They have been well appreciated and numerously attended. The roll-book shows that sixty-two (62) persons have inscribed their names as pupils—thirty-nine ladies and twenty-three gentlemen. Of these the majority have been remarkably persistent and regular in their attendance, though I regret to say that in the case of a few of the gentlemen who joined the class for a quarter or two, and then retired, a sad want of perseverance has been apparent.

The ladies' class, which numbered fifteen at the beginning and twenty-four at the end of the year, has been working in three divisions. The first of these, conducted entirely in French, has been occupied in reading Racine's *Athalie* and *Iphigénie*, in correcting the exercises in Noël and Chapsal's first book of exercises, in writing from dictation, in doing the last part of Ollendorff's book, and in translating into French a portion of Dickens's Christmas Carol. The second division has been engaged in conjugating the irregular verbs in all their forms, and in writing the exercises from Cassell's excellent book. While the third division, made up of beginners only, has been learning the regular conjugations, and doing the exercises in Ahn's First Book, used temporarily because Cassell's is not procurable in Sydney.

The gentlemen's class, composed of mere tyros, has been occupied in a similar way to that of the ladies' third division.

The papers from the French classes were examined by Mons. Lalchere, who has placed the students as follows :—Ladies' Class—1st Division, Miss Mary Burrows; 2nd Division, Miss Elizabeth M. Dowsett. Gentlemen's Class, Mr. H. R. Cruickshank.

**Writing and Arithmetic Class.**—This class is still conducted under the excellent supervision of Mr. A. Adams, Assistant Training Master in Fort-street Model School, who reports as follows :—

This class has made very satisfactory progress during the past year. The total numbers enrolled was 178, including 18 females, and the average attendance 51.

Finding the number of pupils in attendance greater than I could conveniently instruct, and knowing that adults (of whom there are many in the class) require a great deal of individual attention, I engaged two youths as assistants. This arrangement enabled me to give more time to tradesmen and mechanics, many of whom required special instruction in those subjects or parts of arithmetic more immediately bearing upon their several employments.

On the whole the conduct of the pupils has been very good and their diligence most encouraging, rendering any labour taken in instructing them a decided pleasure.

**Mr. Samuel J. Hardy, who examined this class, reports as follows :—**

I have much pleasure in testifying to the marked improvement in this class since I examined it last year. The general proficiency is good, and reflects much credit on the teacher. The students seem thoroughly earnest in their desire to improve; their persevering industry and orderly conduct are very commendable. The arithmetic shows a very fair knowledge of theory. The writing, with one or two exceptions, is very satisfactory. I place the first six names under the respective headings in the order of merit :—

*Arithmetic.*

D. Healy  
E. Bradley } equal  
G. Munro  
J. Quinn  
W. E. Bromley  
A. Carruthers

*Writing.*

Miss A. F. Jay  
J. Archibald  
D. Healy  
A. T. Saunders  
E. Bradley  
T. Mahony

**Elocution Class.**—This class is conducted by Mr. John Connery, who states :—

The elocution class has been well attended during the past twelve months, and a decided improvement in the pupils is very apparent. As must be the case with the constant accession of new pupils, the old ground had to be gone over again, and the practical exercises in articulation and pronunciation, together with what may be termed the grammar of elocution, repeated from time to time. I have endeavoured throughout to make this class as attractive as possible—encouraging my pupils to commit to memory chosen passages from the poets and dramatic authors; all of which when clearly written out I have carefully marked and annotated with the various inflections of the voice, pauses, gesture, and other symbolic aids for the proper rendering of each sentence. I have always experienced in the conduct of this class that the most difficult point to attain in the practical teaching of elocution is a clear and intelligible style of reading, and this more remarkable so in prose than in verse, in which latter the pupils are naturally assisted by the rhythmical flow of poetical language. I have endeavoured to make this class the more attractive by reading myself to them choice passages from Shakespeare, as well as from the poets, orators, and celebrated prose writers in the English language. The result of the examination, which I was necessarily obliged to conduct myself, leaves Mr. Lauder with 48 points, Mr. Milgrove with 41 points, Mr. Tighe with 38 points, Mr. Cook with 36 points, Mr. Mahony with 31 points, Mr. Hogan with 25 points.

**English Grammar Class.**—Mr. J. Connery reports as follows :—

This class has been well attended during the past year; but, owing to the pupils being nearly all beginners, very little progress has been made, with regard to the amount of grammar taught. I have, however, been enabled to bring them up to syntax. The result of the examination by written questions is as follows :—Mr. Cook 56 points, Mr. Mahony 49 points, Mr. Asser 30 points, Mr. Jones 25 points, Mr. Robinson 6 points, Mr. Meliska 2 points.

**Mathematical Class.**—Mr. J. Wright reports :—

This class has been under my charge during the past three quarters, during the first of which the attendance only averaged about five, but has since increased. The results achieved have been on the whole very satisfactory, and the pupils show diligence and a strong desire to progress. The examination places Mr. J. Kavanagh at the head of the class.

**German Class.**—Herr Julius Levy reports as follows :—

The progress made is to be considered very satisfactory, although the irregular attendance of some students proves a hindrance to others. For regular attendance, as well as efficiency in grammar, Miss Dowsett deserves the first prize.

**Latin Class.**—Mr. C. Howe, LL.D., reports as follows :—

Having had charge of this class only for the fourth quarter of 1880, I can report only for that period. The class numbered eleven, and the average attendance was nine. With one or two exceptions, the industry and attention of the pupils were quite satisfactory; and their progress, for the time, was equal to what I could expect.

**Applied Mechanics' Class.**—Mr. Humphreys reports as follows :—

The Applied Mechanics' Class in connection with your Institute, I am sorry to say, during the past six months was not a success, so far as the number of students were concerned, the number of pupils only reaching seven; these pupils were present at my first lecture, and attended regularly to the end, and, I must say, showed great interest in the different subjects lectured upon. I am afraid that the fees of one pound eleven and sixpence were considered too high at the commencement. The great labour involved in delivering fifty lectures during six months will preclude me carrying on this class for the ensuing term, as such paucity of attendance, being in itself disheartening, leaves no margin of profit at the conclusion.

**Telegraphy Class.**—Mr. John V. Dalgarno reports :—

As there were no telegraphic instruments at the college I applied to Mr. Cracknell, the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, for the loan of a duplicate set of Morse recording instruments, and he very courteously complied with my request. The mode of instruction which I have adopted has been as follows :—On the assembling of the class I have delivered short lectures upon the different departments of electricity which are brought into operation in the Morse system, and then I have devoted a certain portion of time, say, from 15 to 20 minutes, to each student in instructing him in the practical branch of the study. This method has necessarily extended the time allotted to this class from one to three hours. In addition to the instruction thus personally given I have arranged the instruments in such a way that the students can place them "in circuit" for private practice when the room is not engaged for other classes. This has acted as an important auxiliary to my teaching, as it enables the pupils to make more rapid progress in the acquirement of the necessary manipulating power than would otherwise be the case. Fifteen persons have joined the class during the year. Looking at the results of the first year's work I think I am justified in the opinion that this class will eventually become an important and useful adjunct to the college.

CHESS



The following magazines, reviews, newspapers, &c., are received regularly for the reading room :—

## BRITISH.

*Magazines.*

Academy.	Dublin University.	Navy List.
All the Year Round.	Engineer.	Phonetic Journal.
Argosy.	English Mechanic.	Phonographic Reporter.
Army List.	Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.	Punch.
Army and Navy Gazette.	Family Herald.	Temple Bar.
Art Journal.	Frazer's.	The Expositor.
Belgravia.	Fun.	The Month.
Blackwood.	Gentleman's Magazine.	The Colonies and India.
Bow Bells.	Geographical Magazine.	The Rock.
British Journal of Homœopathy.	Journal of Society of Arts.	Tinsley's.
Builder.	Lancet.	United Service.
Cassell's.	London Society.	Whitchall Review.
Chambers's Journal.	Macmillan's.	Young Ladies' Journal.
Cornhill.	Nature.	

*Reviews.*

Athenæum.	Fortnightly.	Popular Science.
Contemporary.	Journal of Science.	Quarterly.
Dublin.	London Quarterly.	Saturday.
Edinburgh	Nineteenth Century.	Theological.
Evangelical	New Quarterly.	Westminster.

*Newspapers*

Alliance News.	Home News.	Spectator.
Christian World.	Iron.	Tablet.
Colonies and India.	Jewish Chronicle.	Temperance Recorder.
Economist.	Liverpool Weekly Mercury.	Times, London.
Edinburgh Scotsman.	London News (Illustrated).	Truth.
European Mail.	Londonderry Standard.	Vanity Fair.
Examiner.	Mining Journal.	Volunteer Service Gazette.
Field.	Mitchell's Maritime Register.	Warder.
Freeman.	Nonconformist.	Weekly Dispatch.
Glasgow Weekly Herald.	Pall Mall Gazette.	Weekly Freeman.
Graphic.	Public Opinion.	World.
Haverfordwest and Milford Haven Telegraph.	Rock.	

## FOREIGN.

*American.*

Boston.....	Index.	New York .....	North American Review.
New York .....	American Agriculturist.	" .....	Phrenological Journal.
" .....	Harper's Weekly (Illustrated).	" .....	Scientific American.
" .....	Harper's Monthly.	" .....	Tribune.
" .....	North American Journal of Homœopathy.	San Francisco.....	Weekly Alta California.

*French.*

Paris .....	Galignani's Messenger.	Paris .....	Revue des Deux Monde.
" .....	L'Illustration.		

*German.*

Leipzig Illustrite Zeitung.

## AUSTRALASIA.

*New South Wales.*

Albury.....	Banner.	Manaro .....	Mercury.
" .....	Border Post.	Manning River ...	Times.
Armidale.....	Age.	Moruya .....	Examiner.
Barwon .....	Argus.	Mudgee .....	Western Post.
Bathurst.....	Free Press.	Murrurundi .....	Times.
" .....	Times.	Namoi .....	Independent.
" .....	Western Independent.	Narrabri .....	Herald.
Bega .....	Gazette.	Newcastle .....	Herald.
Bombala .....	Herald.	Newtown.....	Suburban Telegraph.
" .....	Times.	Orange .....	Western Advocate.
Broughton Creek..	Mail.	" .....	Liberal.
Burrowa .....	Times.	Parramatta.....	Cumberland Mercury.
Campbelltown ...	Herald.	" .....	Cumberland Times.
Carcoar .....	Chronicle.	Queanbeyan .....	Times.
Clarence River ...	Clarence Advocate	Shoalhaven.....	News.
Clarence and Rich- mond River ...	Examiner.	" .....	Telegraph.
Cooma.....	Express.	St. Leonards .....	Recorder.
Coonabarabran ...	Bligh Watchman	Sydney .....	Australian Churchman.
Cowra .....	Free Press.	" .....	Church of England Record.
Dubbo .....	Dispatch.	" .....	Evening News.
Forbes .....	Times.	" .....	Freemason.
Goulburn .....	Southern Argus.	" .....	Freeman's Journal.
" .....	Evening Post.	" .....	Good Templar.
Grafton .....	Observer.	" .....	Government Gazette.
" .....	Argus.	" .....	Mail.
Grenfell .....	Record.	" .....	Morning Herald.
Gulgong .....	People's Advocate.	" .....	Presbyterian.
Gundagai .....	Times.	" .....	Punch.
Hay .....	Standard.	" .....	Social Reformer.
" .....	Grazier.	" .....	Town and Country.
Inverell .....	Herald.	" .....	Votes and Proceedings of Legis- lative Council, &c.
" .....	Times.	" .....	Weekly Advocate.
Ipswich .....	Advocate.	" .....	Witness.
Kiama .....	Independent.	" .....	News.
Lismore .....	Northern Star.	Tamworth .....	Observer.
Maitland .....	Mercury.	" .....	News.

New

*New South Wales—continued.*

Temora .....	Herald.
Tenterfield .....	Independent.
„ .....	Star.
Wagga Wagga ..	Express.
„ .....	Advertiser.
Walgett .....	Mail.
Wilcannia .....	Times.

Wellington .....	Gazette.
Wollongong .....	Illawarra Mercury.
„ .....	Argus.
Yass .....	Courier.
„ .....	Evening Tribune.
Young .....	Burrangong Chronicle.
„ .....	Burrangong Argus.

*Victoria.*

Australian .....	Sketcher.
Ballarat .....	Star.
Bendigo .....	Advertiser.
Campbelltown ..	Herald.
Government .....	Gazette.
Journal of Commerce (Prices Current).	
Melbourne .....	Age.
„ .....	Argus.

Melbourne .....	Australasian.
„ .....	Daily Telegraph.
„ .....	Leader.
„ .....	Punch.
„ .....	Review.
„ .....	Victoria Review.
Walgatt .....	Mail.

*Queensland.*

Brisbane .....	Courier.
„ .....	The Week.
Dalby .....	Herald.
Government .....	Gazette.
Gympie .....	Miner.
Mackay .....	Mercury.
Maryborough .....	Chronicle.

Peak Downs .....	Telegraph.
Port Denison .....	Times.
Queensland .....	Times.
Queenslander .....	
Bockhampton .....	Northern Argus.
Toowoomba .....	Chronicle.
Wide Bay and Burnett News.	

*South Australia.*

Adelaide—South Australian Register.

*Tasmania.*

Cornwall .....	Chronicle.
Hobart Town .....	Evening Star.

Hobart Town .....	Mercury.
Tasmanian .....	

*New Zealand.*

Auckland—New Zealand Herald.

Dunedin—Otago Daily Times.

*Fiji.*

Fiji Times.

Dictionaries, directories, encyclopedias, and other works of reference are placed in the reading room for the use of members.

Members attending the reading room are requested to observe the following by-laws:—“That conversation is strictly forbidden.” “That members are requested to return each newspaper or book after perusal to the file or shelf from which it was taken.”

Dr.	THE Treasurer in Account Current with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.				Cr.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balances 31st September, 1879 .....	646	11	10				5,411	7	8
„ Subscriptions—									
Life subscribers .....	24	0	0						
Yearly subscribers .....	527	0	0						
Half-yearly subscribers .....	171	10	0						
Quarterly and fractional subscribers .....	1,023	11	6						
				1,746	1	6			
„ Rent for hire of hall .....				961	5	1			
„ Class fees .....	19	19	0						
„ Fines .....	10	13	10						
„ Waste paper .....	9	12	0						
				40	4	10			
„ Government aid for 1880 .....				200	0	0			
„ Government aid for 1880, towards expenses in connection with Technical College, including special vote of £500 for apparatus .....	1,500	0	0						
„ Liabilities—									
Savings Bank of N.S.W. (mortgage) .....	4,500	0	0						
Sundry creditors .....	689	10	8						
							2,046	8	6
							133	13	9
							19	7	7
							39	14	0
							59	1	7
„ Technical College a/c (transfer) .....				1,500	0	0			
„ Balances, 31st December, 1880—									
Sundry debtors .....				6	0	0			
Bank of New South Wales .....				74	10	5			
							80	10	5
				£10,283	13	11			
							£10,283	13	11

E. &amp; O.E. F. J. THOMAS, Hon. Treasurer.

We have examined the books, vouchers, and pass book, and we find this statement to be correct.

RANDOLPH W. NOTT,  
F. W. BROWN,  
ERNEST B. TAYLOR, } Auditors.

THE Treasurer in Account Current with the Technical or Working Men's College in connection with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Dr.		Cr.	
1880.	£ s. d.	1880.	£ s. d.
To Balance in Bank 31st December, 1879 .....	513 3 0	By Sundry creditors, 31 December, 1879.....	369 7 8
„ Government aid towards expenses for the year 1880.....	1,000 0 0	„ Apparatus a/c .....	401 5 1
„ Special grant for the purchase of apparatus .....	500 0 0	„ Fittings, furniture, &c., a/c .....	133 15 4
	1,500 0 0	„ Advertising and printing .....	328 4 0
„ Donations .....	6 0 0	„ Lecture expenses .....	63 9 0
„ Class fees .....	521 0 1	„ Lighting a/c .....	36 2 6
„ Receipts from lectures.....	10 10 6	„ Stationery a/c.....	16 2 0
„ Sale of drawing squares .....	1 10 0	„ Salaries .....	91 5 0
December 31st—		„ Petty expenses .....	21 11 3
Sundry creditors .....	241 8 3	„ Repairs .....	12 6 0
		„ Prizes .....	11 0 6
		„ Library .....	58 3 0
		„ Allowance to teachers .....	92 9 4
		„ Unpaid fees.....	13 16 0
			1,279 9 0
		„ Fees paid to teachers .....	521 0 1
		December 31st—Balance in Bank of New South Wales* .....	622 5 1
		Cash.....	1 10 0
			£2,793 11 10
	£2,793 11 10		
		*Balance in Bank on 31st December, 1880..	622 5 1
		Liabilities on a/c of 1880, as per contra ..	241 8 3
			380 16 10
		Cash .....	1 10 0
			£382 6 10
		Available balance .....	

E. & O.E. F. J. THOMAS, Hon. Treasurer.

We have examined the books, vouchers, and pass book, and we find this statement to be correct,

RANDOLPH NOTT,  
F. W. BROWN,  
ERNEST B. TAYLOR, } Auditors.

Technical or Working Men's College.—Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Evening Classes.

- PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Professor W. A. Dixon, F.C.S., F.I.C.—Monday, at 7.45—Fee, £1 1s. per quarter; also daily, at hours and fees to be arranged with the Professor.
- MATHEMATICS.—Mr. J. Wright—Thursday, at 7.30—Fee, 10s. per quarter.
- ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.—Cyril Blacket, A.R.I.B.A. (Architect)—Monday, at 7.30—Fee, 12s. 6d. per quarter.
- FREEHAND DRAWING.—Mr. T. Phillips, late of the National Art Training School, South Kensington—Wednesday and Saturday, at 7.30—Fee, 10s. per quarter.
- DESIGN.—Mr. T. Phillips—Lectures, Tuesday, at 7.30—Fee, 10s. per quarter.
- GEOMETRY AND PERSPECTIVE.—Mr. T. Phillips—Fee, 10s. per quarter.
- LADIES' DRAWING (from the Round) AND WATER-COLOUR PAINTING.—Miss Marsh—Monday and Thursday, from 3 to 5—Fee, £1 1s. per quarter.
- MECHANICAL DRAWING.—Mr. W. H. Humphreys (President, Engineering Association)—Friday, at 7.30—Fee, 12s. 6d. per quarter.
- MODELLING CLASS.—Mr. Lucien Henri—Friday, 7.30—Fee, 10s. per quarter.
- ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Dr. T. Dixon, M.B., C.M., Edinburgh—Course of about twenty lectures on Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock—Fee, 12s. 6d. for course, or 1s. single admission.
- NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Rev. J. Campbell, B.A.—Course of lectures, Wednesday evenings, 8 o'clock—Members and students free, adults 6d., youths 3d.
- TELEGRAPHY.—Mr. John V. Dalgarno (Telegraph Department)—Friday, at 7—Fee, £1 1s. per quarter.
- FRENCH.—Mr. R. Curtis—Monday and Thursday, at 7—Ladies at 5.30—Fee, 10s. per quarter.
- GERMAN.—Herr Julius Levy—Tuesday and Friday, at 6.45—Fee, 15s. per quarter.
- LATIN.—Mr. M. C. Howe, LL.D. (late Head Master, Newington College)—Tuesday and Friday, at 7.30—Fee, 15s. per quarter.
- ELOCUTION.—Mr. John Connery—Tuesday, at 7—Fee, 10s. per quarter.
- ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—Mr. John Connery—Tuesday, at 8.5—Fee, 7s. 6d. per quarter.
- PHONOGRAPHY.—Mr. Henry Graham—Monday, at 7—Fee, 10s. per quarter.
- WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. A. Adams—Tuesday and Thursday, at 7.30—Fee, 10s. per quarter.
- Apprentices and youths under twenty-one are charged only half the above fees.
- Students need not be members of the School of Arts, and can join at any time.
- Lantern readings on Saturday evenings—Members and students free; non-members, admission 6d.

THE Treasurer in Account Current with the Technical or Working Men's College, in connection with the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

Dr.		Cr.	
1879.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Government aid towards expenses for the year 1879 .....	1,000 0 0	By Apparatus a/c .....	479 8 7
„ Class fees .....	559 8 9	„ Fittings, furniture, &c., a/c.....	135 5 10
Dec. 31st—Sundry creditors .....	369 7 8	„ Fees paid to teachers .....	559 8 9
		„ Advertising and printing .....	145 19 8
		„ Lecture expenses .....	11 10 6
		„ Lighting a/c .....	28 6 0
		„ Stationery a/c .....	16 10 9
		„ Salaries a/c .....	27 3 4
		„ Petty expenses a/c .....	12 0 0
		Dec. 31st—Balance in Bank of New South Wales* ..	513 3 0
			£1,928 16 5
	£1,928 16 5		

\*Balance in Bank on 31st December, 1879, as above, £513 3s. Liabilities on account of 1879, as per contra, £369 7s. 8d. Available balance, £143 15s. 4d.

E. & O.E. F. J. THOMAS, Hon. Treasurer.

We have examined the books, vouchers, and pass-book, and we find this statement to be correct.

S. PARTRIDGE,  
GEORGE HURLEY,  
G. ARTHUR THOMPSON, } Auditors.

## APPENDIX U.

## From Technical Education in England ; by Mr. G. C. T. Bartley.

Description of the Weaving, Dyeing, and Designing Classes at the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution and Trades School.

To this Institution I think is due the credit of having had one of the first, if not the very first, really technical class in this country. The district of Huddersfield, as is well known, is the centre of the fancy woollen manufacturing industries, and for some thirty years efforts have been made to add technical teaching to the ordinary theoretic instruction given at the Mechanics' Institution. The notion has been held that people who have to engage in manufactures should know something at least of those sciences on which the manufactures depend, and also of the why and the wherefore of the processes through which the wool and the cotton they have to make into cloth must pass. More than this, not only is the scientific knowledge, pure and simple, necessary, but it must be specially and practically directed to the peculiar branches of industry it is designed to promote and develop. As stated recently by Mr. Councillor Marriott, to a deputation on the subject of a Trade School for Huddersfield, the weaver should at least be intelligently educated in the sciences which have a direct bearing upon weaving. He ought to know the difference between a fibre of wool and a fibre of cotton; he ought to know their physical construction; certainly he should have seen a fibre in its natural state, and examined it under the microscope. The process of scouring also is intricate, and requires a good knowledge of general science to understand it thoroughly. This involves a knowledge of chemistry, and the student must go through a course of chemistry before he can master details. And the question does not end here. If an individual learns the process of weaving as it is carried on by power-looms, he ought to know something of mechanics and mechanical drawing; for if he could not put his ideas on a black-board they would be of little use to him. This shows that before a man can go into a weaving class he should have gone through a course of instruction in mechanics. In addition to this there is designing, which is not simply drawing; and although in the Huddersfield trades pupils do not require such an elaborate knowledge in this direction as in districts where lace, silks, or paperhangings are manufactured, yet they want sufficient training to put their ideas upon paper. It is obvious that a man who can take a piece of chalk and a black-board, or a piece of pencil and paper, and place ideas upon them, stands at a much greater advantage than the man who cannot do this. Before a weaving class can be entered to advantage knowledge of this sort is essential.

In the trade of a dyer, also, it is important that every dyer should be a chemist, so that he may know the effect of the combination of colours, and the effect produced by dyes upon material. The whole of those requirements show that a large amount of technical and special training is necessary in addition to the theoretic and abstract science, without which however the technical training is comparatively valueless.

So strong are these views that the committee state that they believe the future material prosperity of Huddersfield will largely depend on the application of science to its manufactures. They are therefore most anxious to afford to the working classes the means of self improvement, and to engraft upon the present system of education in the district a course of instruction bearing as far as possible on handier trades, which shall be continued from the age of thirteen (at which education now too often closes) to manhood.

The technical classes carried on here, which owe much of their success to Mr. Jarman, are as follows:—

*The Chemistry of Dyeing.*—In addition to the lectures, the students are occupied in scouring, bleaching, and dyeing operations; the preparation of dyers' solutions, mordants, &c.; the testing with the view of ascertaining the commercial values of dye wares, soda ash, tin solutions, &c.; the use of the best forms of hydrometers in testing the strengths of various solutions employed in the dye-house, the dyeing of patterns in wool and mixed goods, according to the best formula in use in Great Britain and on the Continent.

The syllabus of the instruction in this subject is as follows:—

*Water.*—Suitability for manufacturing and dyeing purposes; causes of permanent and temporary hardness, and methods of testing for these; action of various salts contained in waters on the materials used in dyeing, scouring, &c., and methods of testing these salts.

*Scouring.*—Theory of scouring; composition and mode of testing the various detergents used in this neighbourhood, and their action on oils, fats, &c. Evils arising from the action of various waters on the materials used for scouring.

*Bleaching wool, stoving.*—The action of sulphurous acid, sulphites, and bisulphites, on the colouring matters contained in wool tinting; sulphopurpuric acid.

*Indigo.*—Sulphindigotic acid; extracts of indigo; white and blue indigo; the Woad vat; Schutzenberger and Lalandes vat.

*Mordants, definition.*—Their uses and action; chemical and mechanical mordants; modes of preparing and testing mordants—alum, salts of iron, chromium, tin, copper, &c.; theory of the fixation of colour.

*Logwood.*—Its history; colouring principles, hæmatein and hæmatoxylin, their action on the mordant metallic hydrates. Its applications in the dyeing of wool.

*The Red Woods.*—Saunders, Camwood, Barwood, Calistour, Peachwood, Safranwood—Their uses in dyeing.

*The Yellow Woods and other Yellow Dyes.*—Fustic, Flavine, American Bark, Turmeric, Persian Berries—Their colouring principles and uses as dyes.

*Cochineal and Lac Dyes.*—Their uses as dyes for wool. The new colour Eosin, and its use as a scarlet on wool.

*Astringents.*—Substances containing tannic acid, used in wool-dyeing; Sumac and Myrabolams—burl dyeing.

*Aniline and other Coal-tar Colours.*—Reds, Blues, and Violets.

*Aniline and other Coal-tar Colours.*—Browns, Yellows, Oranges, Scarlets, Aniline Black, use of Vanadium Salts.

Concluding remarks:—

The Committee of this Institution state that so far as regards the woollen trade of Huddersfield, it is almost as important to excel in the production of colours as in designs, especially now when the prevailing shades are so constantly changing. It is of the utmost importance that this district should be able, not only to keep abreast of all its rivals, but if possible to outstrip them; and it is the opinion of the Committee that this can only be done by an adequate number of artisans being made thoroughly acquainted with chemistry and its application to practical dyeing. They therefore suggest to manufacturers in the circular issued by them that they should select one or more of the most promising youths in their employ and arrange for his or their attendance at these technical classes.

The Committee further state that although actual expertness in working operations must be acquired in the workshop, yet the establishment of this class will be of incalculable benefit to all concerned in dyeing, from the master down to the humblest workman, as the students will have the advantage of scientifically and technically studying the materials and processes relating to their industry. They therefore earnestly hope that employers will assist them in their efforts to impart technical knowledge to the industrial classes of Huddersfield.

*Designing and Weaving Classes.*—In these the students are taught plan drawing, drafting, and designing, and also practical weaving on large and small hand-looms provided for the purpose. The classes are held both in the daytime and in the evening, the day classes being for the sons of merchants, manufacturers, and others who can pay larger fees. The designing class has been carried on for some thirty years, and for several years a Jacquard loom for fancy woollens has been in use at this Institution for the special purpose of affording technical instruction.

## APPENDIX V.

## From Technical Education in England ; by Mr. G. C. T. Bartley.

Description of the Artisan Institute, 29, Castle-street, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., London.

I BEGIN with this Institution, not on account of the magnitude of its work, but because its objects seem to bear with some considerable weight on the subject we have in view. The main idea of this Institution is to do something more than the theoretic work aimed at by purely scientific classes. The want which undoubtedly exists, and which this Institution endeavours to supply, is the mode of applying to practice the theoretic instruction of a scientific class. One in building construction for example: A young carpenter of energetic habits, and anxious to become as efficient as possible in his trade, attends,

say, classes in geometrical drawing, building construction, and applied mechanics. He learns there how to use planes, and how, theoretically, to erect a roof, a staircase, &c. In his practical work in the shop however his attention is entirely directed to one thing. He perhaps makes doors or windows, and for years is kept at this, and the greater his skill in this one article the more chance there will be that he will be kept at it, both because he can earn more and also because he becomes more and more expert at this one speciality. This is owing to a great extent to the immense subdivision of labour which now exists, in consequence of which the great mass of workmen (who were formerly trained as intelligent artisans to go through the whole of a trade) are often turned into mere machines, working in an intelligent manner, attending to the mere fragment of industry, learning little, and being comparatively helpless, except so far as the one particular groove in which they have been accustomed to work is concerned.

The Artisan Institute classes aim at amending this. The theoretic idea is that the pupil coming to these classes is a competent mechanic, as far as the use of tools is concerned; for no pupil is admitted to the technical classes unless he is, or has been, apprenticed, or has some recognized means of livelihood, and able to understand partially, at least, working plans, and, to a certain extent, the scientific part of his trade shall be taught, not only by the aid of models, but by practically making such things as roofs, staircases, &c., to scale from plans, the special technical and practical work of his trade, which he can obtain in no other way. The teacher of these classes must be a practical man, as well as a man who has been taught and fully understands the abstract scientific theory on which the trade or industry on which he is engaged is based; and he should be, if possible, a specialist in each particular technical work he teaches.

It may be said that this instruction should be obtained by the apprentice during his term, and no doubt there is some truth in this statement. The practical fact, however, is that such instruction is not given to apprentices, except in rare instances. The master but too often takes the apprentice solely with a view of getting as much out of him as possible, for he imagines that if he were to try to teach him in the way aimed at by the classes at the Artisan Institute, although the apprentice would ultimately become a better mechanic, yet he would do so, the master would think, at his (the master's) expense.

The various technical classes which have been established in the Artisan Institute are as follows:—Pattern-making and moulding in metal. Bricklaying. Carpentry and joinery. Tailors' geometrical cutting out. Tin-plate and zinc working. Turning in metal. Turning in wood. Applied mechanics. Typography.

The syllabus, or the general outline, embraced by each subject is as follows:—

*Pattern-making and Moulding in Metal.*—Pattern-making—elementary and advanced, practical instruction in the various joints in woodwork, theory and practice of wheel-making, the construction of screw propellers, valves of all kinds, the use of the lathe in pattern work, practical geometry and engineering formulæ as applied to find the horse-power of steam-engines, weights of metals, gearing, transmission of motion, pumps, hydraulics, &c., the nature of the various woods used, the composition and properties of cast metals, the principle of green and dry sand and loam moulding.

*Bricklaying.*—Technical details of bricklaying, plane geometry as applied to brickwork generally, mensuration, and all matters affecting brickwork, with a view of improving the condition of the workmen and trade.

*Carpentry and Joinery.*—The treatment of woods, with regard to shrinking and warping, executing work from architects' drawings and otherwise, practically setting out working drawings, the application of geometry to carpentry and joinery as required in the construction of hip roofs, sky-lights, groins, niches (plain and spherical), bracketing for coves and cornices, soffits in straight and circular walls, domical roofs, stair-casing, hand-railing, &c.

*Tin-plate and Zinc Working.*—Construction of patterns, in round, oval, and hexagonal tapering articles, and other patterns, geometrical problems, method of describing ovals, elementary instruction for younger students.

*Turning in Wood.*—History of adaptation and improvements of lathe for wood-turning, description of different kinds of chucks, backstays, tools, rests, screw-cutting in wood, different styles of work for architectural purposes, for cabinet-makers, pattern-makers, couch-makers, tool-makers, &c. Old English style.

*Turning in Metal.*—True method of centring, setting shafts, speed to run, self-act on metals and their diameters, the art of chucking, forging and hardening tools, with their proper shapes and angles, shrinking of metals, theory and practice of screw-cutting, crank-turning, how a wheel may be cut in a lathe, chasing and tools for ditto, with other useful knowledge connected with the lathe, and ultimately with engineering.

*Applied Mechanics.*—The various materials used in the arts, and the general principles of the processes by which they are brought into a state suitable for practical purposes; means of ascertaining the strength of the various substances, effect of form of beads, &c., upon their strength, various kinds of gear used in changing the direction of motion, and transmitting motion from one point to another, including shafting, toothed wheels, cams, &c., the laws of friction, and the various appliances used in modifying its effects in mechanical apparatus.

*Typography, &c.*—Every description of general jobbing and display work.

The length of time taken to complete any of these courses necessarily varies much with the nature of the subject. At the same time many mechanics would require to go through more than one of the subjects before they could be regarded as completely educated to their trade. A carpenter and joiner, for instance, would require a great deal more instruction than a bricklayer. This last trade, indeed, if a practical bricklayer came with a theoretic knowledge of plans, such as he would learn in a building construction class, would not require more than a few months' instruction, or a session at the outside, in the practical and technical details, which, simple as they may appear, are nevertheless not learned at all by a large number of bricklayers, for want of this special teaching.

## APPENDIX W.

The Constitution, Statutes, and Examination Regulations of The School of Mines, at Ballarat, Victoria.

Inaugural Address delivered by His Honor Sir Redmond Barry, on Wednesday,  
October 26th, A.D. 1870.

*Ingenio Effodere Opes.*

THE SCHOOL OF MINES, BALLARAT.

April Term, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the April Term begins on Monday, the 26th April, and ends on Saturday, the 2nd July. All persons desirous of enrolling themselves as students are invited at once to apply at the registry.

Both day and evening classes will be formed, and special students can be received for instruction in all subjects.

The following is a list of subjects and lecturers:—

Telegraphy—W. D. Campbell.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, algebra, euclid, logarithms, trigonometry.—John Victor (T.C.D.), J.P.

Mining and Land and Engineering Surveying—including practical astronomy and hydraulics.—Chas. Wm. Thomas (M.V.I.S.)

Mechanics and Natural Philosophy—including acoustics, heat, and hydrostatics.—John Victor (T.C.D.), J.P.

Mechanical Engineering—Drawing.—W. H. Shaw, assisted by H. Reid, Phoenix Foundry Company (Limited).

Geology—including palæontology and mineralogy.—F. M. Krause.

Metallurgy—including assaying.—Joseph Flude.

Chemistry—elementary, inorganic, organic, analytical, technical, and pharmaceutical.—Joseph Flude.

Mining (scientific)—including geological surveying.—F. M. Krause.

Mining (practical).—T. H. Thompson.

Magnetism—including electricity.—F. M. Krause.

Botany.—Joseph Flude.

Materia Medica—including pharmacy and physiology.—J. F. Usher, M.D., L.A.H.D.

Fees:—

Fees :—One guinea per Term for any subject. This rate is reduced in the case of a student entering for a series of Terms, or taking more than three subjects during a Term.

Examinations will be holden every March and September of persons desirous of obtaining the certificates of the School of Mines :—As captain of shift, as underground manager (in alluvial or quartz gold mines), as engineer, as engine-driver, in botany, in pharmacy, in materia medica, in telegraphy. And in June and December in the undermentioned subjects :—Mathematics, surveying (mining, land, and engineering), mining, engineering, mechanics, natural philosophy, mineralogy, geology (as applied to mining), as assayer (metallurgy, assaying), in inorganic chemistry, in magnetism and electricity, as mining engineer, as mining surveyor, as captain of shift, as underground manager (in alluvial or quartz gold mines), as engineer, as engine-driver.

Analyses, assays, and determination of specimens are undertaken by the school at reasonable rates.  
All further information can be obtained on application at the school.

W. HY. BARNARD, Registrar.

OFFICE BEARERS :

*Visitor.*

His Excellency the Governor.

*President.*

His Honor Sir Redmond Barry.

*Vice-President.*

R. W. Newman, Esq.

*Trustees.*

His Honor Sir Redmond Barry. | Somerville Livingstone Learmonth, Esq.  
Rivett Henry Bland, Esq.

*Council.*

The President and the Vice-President.

*The Hon. Sir James M'Culloch.	Robert Lewis, Esq.
*The Hon. John A. M'Pherson.	James M'Dowall, Esq.
*The Hon. Duncan Gillies.	H. R. Casselli, Esq.
*The Hon. William M'Lellan.	Edwin Trenmery, Esq.
*F. M'Coy, Esq., Professor, University of Melbourne.	L. S. Christie, Esq.
His Honor J. W. Rogers.	C. S. Reeves, Esq.
*Harrie Wood, Esq.	R. M. Serjeant, Esq.
J. M. Bickett, Esq., M.M.B.	T. D. Wanless, Esq.
H. B. de la Poer Wall, Esq., M.A.	Edward John Bateman, Esq.
J. F. Usher, Esq.	*The Chairman, for the time being, of each of the seven
Thomas Gray, Esq.	Mining Boards of Victoria.

\* Honorary Councillors.

*Administrative Council.*

The President.	J. F. Usher, Esq.
The Vice-President.	R. M. Serjeant, Esq.
Harrie Wood, Esq.	H. B. de la Poer Wall, Esq., M.A.
J. M. Bickett, Esq.	H. R. Casselli, Esq.
F. C. Downes,	

*Curator.*

H. B. de la Poer Wall, Esq.

*Collector and Secretary.*

James Baker, Esq.

CONSTITUTION.

CHAPTER I.—OF OBJECTS.

1. The primary object of the school is to impart instruction in the various branches of science relating to mining, the theory and practice of mining, mine management, mining surveying, and mining engineering.
2. It is proposed, as soon as practicable, to extend the operation of the School so as to impart instruction in those branches of technical science which may be considered most likely to exert a beneficial influence upon the prosperity of Victoria.

CHAPTER II.—OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The school shall be under the control and management—as hereinafter provided—of a Visitor, President, Vice-President, Council, and Administrative Council.
2. Visitor.—The first visitor shall be, and is hereby declared to be, His Excellency Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B., Governor of the Colony of Victoria, who shall continue to hold office as long as he continues to be Governor of the Colony of Victoria; and every succeeding visitor shall be elected by the governors and subscribers for a period not exceeding seven years.
3. The visitor for the time being shall have the ordinary visitatorial jurisdiction of the visitor of a college or corporate body.
4. President.—His Honor Sir Redmond Barry is hereby declared to be the first President, and elected to hold office until the annual meeting in December, A.D. 1875.  
Every future President shall be elected by the governors and subscribers, and shall continue to hold office for a period of five years.
6. The President shall have the right to preside at all meetings of the Council or Administrative Council, and all other meetings of the School, and to present to successful candidates certificates of efficiency and of merit, and other distinctions to be conferred by the School. In addition to his deliberative vote, he shall have a casting vote at all meetings where the votes are equal.
7. Vice-President.—The Vice-President shall be elected by the Council, which shall elect one of its own members to that office, and shall continue to hold office for a period of three years; and in the absence of the President the Vice-President shall have, exercise, and enjoy all the authority, power, and privileges of the President. In the absence of the President and

Vico-



Vice-President, a chairman may be elected by the quorum present at any meeting, and such chairman shall have similar authority and power—including casting vote—as the President or Vice-President would have had if present at such meeting.

8. Council.—The Council shall consist of twenty-nine members, namely, the President, the Vice-President, six (6) to be appointed by the Crown (who shall continue to hold office for a period of five years), the Chairman for the time being of each of the seven Mining Boards in the Colony of Victoria, and fifteen (15) elective members.

9. The fifteen elective members of the Council shall be elected by the governors and subscribers, and shall continue to hold office for a period of three years, provided that councillors shall retire from office by rotation, five at the end of each year. And at the ordinary meeting of the Council next preceding the annual meetings of governors and subscribers, to be held in 1871 and 1872, the Council shall decide by lot who the five retiring councillors shall be. Retiring members of Council shall be eligible for re-election.

10. Members of Council shall cease to hold office if absent from the Colony more than twelve months, or if absent from more than four consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council without the consent of the Council, or if they become bankrupt or insolvent, or be convicted of treason, felony, or infamous crime, or become incapable of acting by reason of mental or bodily infirmity, and this rule shall apply to trustees, except that they are exempt from attending the meetings of Council.

11. No person shall be eligible for the office of elective councillor who is not an annual or life governor, and any elective member of Council who shall cease to be an annual or life governor shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Council.

12. Six members of the Council shall be a quorum at any meeting thereof.

13. The Council shall frame all statutes for the government of the school, and for the government of the Council and Administrative Council, shall grant all certificates, elect the Vice-President, Administrative Council, Professors, Examiners, Curator, Registrar, and Master, regulate by annual or other vote the revenues of the School, and appoint honorary, life, or annual governors in recognition of valuable services rendered or moneys collected. Provided that no person shall be elected honorary life governor unless and until he shall have collected from persons not previously subscribers to the School the sum of £50, or have rendered services equal to the full value of £50.

14. Administrative Council.—The Administrative Council shall consist of the President, Vice-President, and seven members, who shall be elected by the Council from its own members at the first meeting of the Council after the annual meeting of governors and subscribers, and three members shall be a quorum at any meeting of the Administrative Council.

15. The Administrative Council shall have entire executive control of the School, with power, at any special meeting called for that purpose, to suspend or dismiss the Professors, Examiners, Lecturers, Curator, Registrar, or the Master, provided that such dismissal or dismissals shall be subject to appeal to the Council; shall superintend examinations, and have the control of the revenues of the School and their expenditure, subject to the annual or other vote of the Council for their appropriation; shall have and exercise full proctorial authority over the pupils, including the power of expulsion, but such expulsion shall be subject to appeal to the Council. The Administrative Council shall have power to appoint and remove the porter and all other inferior officers.

#### CHAPTER III.—OF TRUSTEES.

1. The premises lately known as the old Ballarat Court-house, and now known as the School of Mines, together with the land and all out-buildings and edifices comprised in a lease for seven years, dated 7th April, 1870, from the Board of Land and Works of the Colony of Victoria, to Sir Redmond Barry, Knight, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria, and Somerville Livingstone Learmonth, of Ercildoune, Esquire, and Rivett Henry Bland, of Clunes, Esquire, to be used for the purposes of a Mining School, Library, and Museum, are hereby declared to be held by the said Sir Redmond Barry, Somerville Livingstone Learmonth, and Rivett Henry Bland, as trustees for the Ballarat School of Mines, Library, and Museum. And it is further declared that they, the said Sir Redmond Barry, Somerville Livingstone Learmonth, and Rivett Henry Bland, are and shall be the first trustees of the said School of Mines, Library, and Museum, and shall continue to hold office during the term of their natural life respectively, or during the continuation of the school, unless their trust shall be sooner determined as herein provided.

2. In the event of the office of trustee becoming vacant by resignation, death, or any other cause, such vacancy shall be filled up at the next annual meeting of governors and subscribers after such vacancy shall have occurred.

#### CHAPTER IV.—OF GOVERNORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

1. A donation of £50 shall constitute the donor thereof a "Life Governor"; the annual payment of £3 3s. shall constitute the contributor thereof an "Annual Governor"; and the annual subscription of £1 1s. shall constitute the subscriber thereof an "Annual Subscriber." Honorary Life Governors, or Honorary Annual Governors, for one or a greater number of years, may be appointed by the Council in recognition of valuable services rendered to the School, subject to the provisions in clause 13, chapter II hereof.

2. The governors and subscribers shall hold annual or other meetings at such time or times, place or places, as shall be determined by the statutes, provided that the annual meeting shall be held in each and every year some time during the month of December.

3. All ordinary vacancies in the offices of President, Vice-President, Elective Members of Council, and Trustees shall be filled up at the annual meeting of governors and subscribers. Interim vacancies may be filled up by the Council *pro tem.* in such manner as the statutes shall provide.

4. At each annual meeting of the governors and subscribers there shall be presented by the Council a report of the operations and proceedings of the School, together with a duly audited balance-sheet of the receipts and disbursements.

5. The order of the business at the annual and other meetings shall be provided for by the statutes, and pending the adoption of statutes for that purpose, the usual rules by which well-regulated public meetings are governed shall be observed, and the ruling of the Chair upon all points of order shall be final and absolute.

6. *Honorary Life Governors* shall have all the rights, powers, and privileges of "Life Governors," and "*Honorary Annual Governors*" shall have all the rights, powers, and privileges of "Annual Governors." At all meetings of governors and subscribers, life governors shall have two votes each, annual governors and subscribers one vote each; and any corporate body shall have power to exercise, through its duly appointed representative, all the functions of a life governor. And governors shall have power, subject to the statutes, to present pupils for admission to the school free of entrance fees, namely, life governors two pupils in a year, and annual governors one pupil in a year.

#### CHAPTER V.—OF PROFESSORS AND MASTERS.

1. The professor or professors, master or masters, and all other teachers shall be appointed by the Council, and may be suspended or dismissed by the Council, or by the Administrative Council.

2. The master shall attend the school daily during such hours and shall impart to the pupils instruction in such branches of education and science as the Council may either by statutes or written resolution from time to time determine, and until the statutes shall otherwise provide he shall instruct so far as to prepare the pupils for the professors' lectures in—

Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, and Mechanics.

Mensuration, Surveying, Drawing, and so to apply these as to enable the pupils to read plans, to plot from field books, and to take mining surveys both on surface and below ground.

Engineering.—As applied to mining in all its branches.

The Theory and Practice of Mining.—To include periodical attendance with the pupils at mines.

Chemistry, Geology, and Metallurgy.

3. The Council shall create professorships and appoint professors of such and so many of the various branches of science as the Council may determine, provided that the first professorships which shall be established shall be in chemistry and geology.

4. The professors shall deliver lectures upon such subjects, on such days, and at such hours, as shall from time to time be determined upon by the Administrative Council, and may also act as examiners.

5. Examinations shall be held so often and upon such subjects as shall from time to time be fixed by the statutes.

#### CHAPTER VI.—OF PUPILS.

1. All persons desirous of entering as pupils will, unless nominated by a governor, be required to submit their names to the Administrative Council, when, if eligible, they will be entered on the roll on paying the entrance fee.

2. All pupils will be required to pay such term fees as shall be fixed by statute for instruction and lectures.
3. All persons nominated by a governor will be entitled, without the payment of any entrance fee, to be enrolled as pupils on presenting their nomination to the master or registrar, but will have to pay the same annual or term fees for instruction and lectures as non-nominated pupils.
4. All pupils must on entry sign the pupils' roll, and submit themselves to the discipline of the school as provided by the statutes or otherwise.

#### CHAPTER VII.—OF CERTIFICATES.

1. Certificates shall be granted for efficiency in such branches of science as may from time to time be provided by the statutes, particularly in mining, engineering, chemistry, assaying, and mining surveying.
2. All certificates shall be sealed with the seal of the school, and be signed by the President, Vice-President, and Registrar; shall be in form as prescribed by statutes, and each certificate shall contain the signature of the person to whom it shall have been granted.
3. In no case shall certificates be granted without the consent of the Council.
4. The Council shall have power to substitute for attendance upon lectures at the school attendance upon lectures at any University or School of Mines.
5. The Council shall charge such reasonable fees for certificates as shall from time to time be fixed by the statutes.

#### CHAPTER VIII.—OF THE NAME OR TITLE.

The name or title of the school shall be "The School of Mines and Industries and Library and Museum of Ballarat," but in all legal and other documents it may be cited as "The School of Mines, Ballarat."

The foregoing amended constitution was adopted at a meeting of governors, held at the office of the School, on the 15th day of December, 1870.

R. W. NEWMAN, Vice-President.  
JAMES BAKER, Secretary.

### STATUTES.

#### CHAPTER I.—OF THE COUNCILS.

1. The Council shall meet at the hour of eight o'clock p.m., on the third Thursday of the months of December, March, June, and September of each year, for the dispatch of business, and shall have power to adjourn to any intermediate period. Provided that if the third Thursday shall fall on a public holiday the Council shall meet on the following Thursday.
2. The Administrative Council shall meet on the second Thursday of each month, at the hour of eight o'clock p.m., and shall have power to adjourn for any intermediate period. Provided that if the second Thursday shall fall on a public holiday the Administrative Council shall meet on the third Thursday.
3. All proceedings of the Council and of the Administrative Council shall be entered in a journal.
4. The minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read at each meeting of the Council or Administrative Council, and confirmed or amended thereat, and the presiding chairman shall sign them as confirmed or amended.
5. The President or Vice-President shall have power to call a special meeting of the Council or Administrative Council for the consideration of business which either may wish to submit to the Council or Administrative Council as the case may be.
6. The President or Vice-President, or, in their absence, the Registrar, shall convene a meeting of the Council or Administrative Council upon receiving a written requisition of four members of Council setting forth the objects for which the meeting is required to be convened, and the meeting shall be called within seven days after the receipt of the requisition.
7. Each member shall be supplied by the Registrar with a written or printed notice of all matters to be considered at the next ensuing meeting of the Council or Administrative Council, whether special or ordinary, and such notice shall be delivered or transmitted by post at least two days before the day of meeting.
8. The Registrar shall insert in a book, to be called "The Notice of Motion Book," the date of each notice of motion, that of its discussion, and the final result. And no member shall make any motion initiating a subject for discussion except in pursuance of notice given at least three days previously.
9. If a quorum of the Council or Administrative Council be not present within half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting, whether ordinary or special, all business which should have been transacted at such meeting shall stand over for the next ordinary meeting and take precedence thereat.

#### CHAPTER II.—OF THE SEAL.

The seal of the school shall be entrusted to the President or Vice-President, and shall not be affixed to any document except by order of the Council or of the Administrative Council.

#### CHAPTER III.—OF TERMS.

The year shall be divided into four terms, commencing respectively January, April, July, and October. There shall be two vacations in each year, namely, two weeks at midsummer and two weeks at midwinter, and public holidays shall be observed.

#### CHAPTER IV.—OF THE PROCTORIAL BOARD.

1. The Administrative Council shall form a Proctorial Board for the consideration of all questions relating to studies and discipline.
2. The Administrative Council shall arrange the days and hours of all lectures and examinations, and prescribe the subjects of examination.
3. The Administrative Council shall make regulations for the maintenance of discipline among the students, and shall have the power of inflicting punishments by fines, or expulsion, for breaches of good order and propriety.
4. The Administrative Council shall make regulations for the management of the library and museum.
5. The Administrative Council shall regulate the duties of the porters and servants, and shall have the power of punishing them by fine or removal.
6. The Administrative Council shall furnish to the Council such information as may from time to time be required.

#### CHAPTER V.—OF THE REGISTRAR.

1. There shall be a Registrar of the school, whose duty shall be to prepare and have charge of the records of the school; to keep all registers and books of account which may be requisite, and to conduct all correspondence and answer all inquiries connected with the school.

#### CHAPTER VI.—OF CURATOR.

1. There shall be a curator of the museum appointed by the Council, who shall have the charge of all the minerals and specimens belonging to the school, and who shall also perform the duties of librarian.

#### CHAPTER VII.—OF CERTIFICATES.

1. No pupil shall be admitted under the age of fourteen years, unless and until he shall have passed an examination.
2. Every student shall upon entrance sign his name in the school roll-book, and make the following declaration:—  
"I do solemnly promise that I will faithfully obey the statutes and rules of the school, so far as they may apply to me, and that I will submit respectfully to the constituted authorities of the school."

3. Four classes of certificates will be issued, namely:—

- 1st. Mining engineering.
- 2nd. Chemistry.
- 3rd. Assaying.
- 4th. Mining surveying.

4. Students who shall have fulfilled all the conditions prescribed by the statutes and regulations for any certificate may be admitted to that certificate, at a meeting of the governors and subscribers.

5. Pupils shall be divided into two classes—one for senior and the other for junior students—which classes shall respectively attend, at the appointed hours, the lectures of the Professors.

6. Students shall be examined half-yearly, and no person shall be admitted to any certificate in the Ballarat School of Mines and Industries till he shall have signed the following declaration in the roll-book:—

“ I do solemnly promise that I will observe the statutes and regulations of the Ballarat School of Mines and Industries, and that I will not make use of the privileges now about to be conferred upon me so as in any way to cause injury to the school.”

7. The fees payable by students and candidates shall be—

<i>For Instruction, including Lectures—</i>	<i>Payable in advance.</i>
Entrance fee .....	£3 3 0
Juvenile pupils, per quarter .....	3 3 0
Adult do. do. ....	2 2 0
Extra charge for Chemistry or Assaying, per quarter.....	1 1 0
 <i>For Certificates—</i>	
1. Mining Engineering .....	£3 3 0
2. Chemistry .....	2 2 0
3. Assaying .....	2 2 0
4. Mining Surveying .....	1 1 0

8. *Regulation for attendance.*—No candidate for any certificate shall be qualified to present himself at any examination without a written statement from the master or lecturer, to the effect that he has attended two-thirds of the lectures in each quarter, unless by special permission of the Council, and pay such special fee for examination as the Council may determine.

#### CHAPTER VIII.—OF MEETINGS OF THE GOVERNORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

1. The governors and subscribers shall meet in the lecture hall of the school, in the months of December and June of each year.

2. The President or Vice-President shall have power to convene a special meeting of the governors and subscribers.

3. The President or Vice-President shall, within fourteen days after receipt of a written requisition signed by ten governors or subscribers, setting forth the object for which the meeting is to be convened, convene a special meeting of the governors and subscribers.

4. Every such special meeting shall be convened within one calendar month, not less than fourteen days from the date of the notice thereof or the receipt by the President or Vice-President of such requisition, and in the event of the President or Vice-President refusing or neglecting to convene a special meeting within the time prescribed, the requisitionists shall have power to convene such meeting.

5. The governors and subscribers shall have power to adjourn any of their meetings, general or special, from time to time.

#### CHAPTER IX.—OF PRIZES.

A sum of money, to be voted for the purpose by the Council, shall be expended each year in the purchase of prizes.

Adopted 7th December, 1870.

R. W. NEWMAN, Vice-President.  
JAMES BAKER, Secretary.

#### EXAMINATION STATUTES.

In addition to the statutes touching examinations and certificates, and in substitution of the regulations of 7th December, 1870, the following statute is passed:—

*Article 1.*—Entrance examination shall be conducted by the Master upon the application of the parents or guardians of candidates under fourteen years of age for admission to the school.

The subjects of such examination to be—

- First book of Euclid.
- Arithmetic, to Decimals.
- Algebra, to Simple Equations.

*Article 2.*—Examinations shall be holden by the several examiners from time to time appointed by the Council in June and November in each year in the following subjects:—

1. Euclid (first 6 books).
2. Algebra, to Quadratic Equations.
3. Logarithms.
4. Trigonometry.
5. Description and use of Mathematical Instruments.
6. Drawing, including Plans and Sections and plotting from Field Book.
7. Mining and Land Surveying.
8. Levelling.
9. Calculations of Areas and Quantities.
10. The Principles of Mining, including ventilation of mines.
11. Drawing Plans for and construction of Machinery.
12. Selected Specifications.
13. Mechanics—Theoretical and Applied, with calculations of strength and strain of materials.
14. Natural Philosophy, including Heat, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics—the Steam-engine.
15. Mineralogy.
16. Geology as applied to Mining.
17. Metallurgy—Theoretical and Practical.
18. Assaying.
19. Inorganic Chemistry—Theoretical and Practical.

*Article 3.*—Any pupil of the school, and any student of the University of Melbourne or of any Technological School in the Colony, and any person presenting a recommendation signed by two governors of the school or by a member of the Council of the school, may present himself for examination in all or any of the subjects included in Article 2 of this statute, but must give not less than fourteen days' notice of his intention, and in the case of a person not being an enrolled pupil of the school, must pay to the Registrar a fee of 2s. 6d. for each subject in which the candidate proposes to present himself for examination.

*Article 4.*—A candidate for examination passing in any subject of examination shall be entitled to a certificate of his having passed in such subject on payment to the school of a fee of 5s. for each subject in which he shall have passed.

*Article 5.*—To entitle any person to a certificate in mining surveying, mining engineering, assaying, or chemistry, under Chapter VII of the statutes, he must have enrolled himself as a pupil of the school, and if above fourteen years of age such enrolment may be either before or after he shall have passed in any of the subjects of examination, and must pass the school examinations in the following subjects:—

*For*

*For the Certificate of Mining Surveyor in—*

The first six books of Euclid.  
 Algebra to Quadratic Equations.  
 Logarithms.  
 Trigonometry.  
 Description and use of Mathematical Instruments.  
 Drawing, including Plans and Sections and Plotting from Field Book.  
 Mining and Land Surveying.  
 Levelling.  
 Calculation of Arcs and Quantities.

Candidates may either present themselves for all these subjects at one examination, or they may present themselves for the first three subjects at one examination, and for the remaining six subjects at a second examination, but not more than two half-yearly examinations must intervene between the first and second examinations.

*For the certificate of Mining Engineer—*

The candidate must, in addition to the foregoing subjects of examination for certificate of surveyor, pass in the following subjects:—

Mineralogy.  
 Geology, as applied to mining.  
 Metallurgy.  
 Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.  
 Assaying.  
 The Principles of Mining, including Ventilation of Mines.  
 Drawing Plans for, and Construction of, Machinery.  
 Selected Specifications.  
 Mechanics, Theoretical and Applied, and calculation of strength and strain of materials.  
 Natural Philosophy, including Heat, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, the Steam-engine.

Candidates may either present themselves for all the above subjects at one examination or they may present themselves for the first five subjects at one half-yearly examination, and the remaining five subjects at a second examination, but not more than two half-yearly examinations must intervene between the first and second examinations.

*For the certificate of Assayer—*

The candidate must pass in—

Assaying.  
 Metallurgy, Theoretical and Practical.

Candidates may either present themselves for both of the above subjects at one examination, or they may present themselves for the first subject at one half-yearly examination, and for the remaining subject at a second examination, but not more than two half-yearly examinations must intervene between the first and second examinations.

*For the certificate in Inorganic Chemistry—*

The candidate must pass in—

Inorganic Chemistry.  
 Practical Chemistry.

Candidates may either present themselves for both of the above subjects at one examination, or they may present themselves for the first at one examination, and for the last at a second examination, but not more than two half-yearly examinations must intervene between the first and second examinations.

*Article 6.*—A pupil of the school intending to present himself for examination for any certificate provided for in Article 5 of this statute must give not less than fourteen days' notice to the Registrar of his intention, and pay the fee of 5s. for each subject in which he shall pass.

*Article 7.*—The following fees shall be payable to the school by pupils who shall have passed the necessary examination to entitle them to any of the following certificates:—

For the certificate of Mining Surveyor.....	£1 11 6
"    "    Mining Engineer.....	2 2 0
"    "    Assayer.....	1 1 0
"    "    in Inorganic Chemistry .....	1 1 0

Adopted by the Council, October 24th, 1872.

R. W. NEWMAN,  
 Vice-President.  
 W. H. BARNARD,  
 Registrar *pro tem.*

At a meeting of governors and subscribers held on the 8th day of February, 1872,—  
 It having been resolved,—“That other examinations than those which were originally contemplated be holden and certificates granted, the following statute is passed, and shall be taken as an addition to statutes already passed relative to certificates and examinations.”

*Article 1.*—Examinations in the several subjects set forth in Article 3 of this statute shall be holden by the examiners from time to time appointed by the Council in July and December in each year.

*Article 2.*—Any person may present himself for examination in the subjects referred to in Article 3 of this statute, but must give not less than fourteen days' notice of his intention, and pay to the registrar a fee of 2s. 6d. for each and every subject.

*Article 3.*—To entitle any person to a certificate as captain of shift, underground manager, engineer, or engine-driver, he must have enrolled himself by payment of a nominal entrance fee of 2s. 6d., and have subscribed the required declaration as a pupil of the school either before or after he shall have passed the school examinations in the following subjects:—

*For the certificate of Captain of Shift in—*

Keeping men's time.  
 Sinking and timbering shafts.  
 Opening out and timbering chamber.  
 Cutting and timbering drives.  
 Fixing and management of pumps.  
 Measurement of firewood.

Every candidate for certificate as captain of shift must have been employed at least three years as a miner, or one year as a captain, and must produce satisfactory certificates thereof, and of good conduct, to entitle him to be examined.

The examination of captains will be *viva voce*.

*For the certificate of Underground Manager—*

The candidate must, in addition to the foregoing subjects of examination for certificate of captain of shift, pass in the following subjects:—

Preparation of wages sheets.  
 Surveying surface and underground and plotting.  
 Ventilation.

Every candidate for certificate as underground manager must have been engaged for a period of two years as captain of a shift, or one year as underground manager, and must produce satisfactory certificates thereof, and of good character, to entitle him to be examined.

The

The holder for one year of a 1st class certificate as captain of shift shall be entitled to be examined for an underground manager's certificate.

The examination of underground managers shall be in writing.

For the certificate of Engineer—

The candidate must, in addition to the subjects of examination for certificate of engine-driver, pass in the following subjects:—

- Power of engines.
- Pumps.
- Strength of materials.
- Deterioration of materials, &c.
- Setting boilers.
- Strength of boilers.
- Safety valves.
- Miscellaneous.

Every candidate for certificate as engineer must have been engaged for a period of five years in either branch of mechanical engineering or as engineer at a mine, and must produce satisfactory certificates thereof, and of good character, to entitle him to be examined.

The examination of engineers shall be in writing.

For the certificate of Engine-driver—

The candidate must pass in the following subjects:—

- Feeding boilers.
- Safety valves.
- Working of engines.

Any person who shall have been engaged in driving or stoking and driving a stationary locomotive or marine engine for a period of one year, and shall produce a satisfactory certificate to the effect that he has while so engaged efficiently discharged his duties, shall be entitled to be examined for a 3rd class certificate.

Any person who shall have been engaged for a period of one year driving a stationary locomotive or marine engine, and also for a period of one year in driving a winding engine, and shall produce satisfactory certificates to the effect that he has while so engaged efficiently discharged his duties, shall be entitled to be examined for a 2nd class certificate.

Any engine-driver who has held a 2nd class certificate for a period of one year, and has during that period performed his duties satisfactorily to the engineer under whom he has been employed, shall, on production of a certificate to that effect, be entitled to be examined for a 1st class certificate.

The 1st and 2nd class certificates shall be for driving winding engines, and the 3rd class for driving pumping, puddling, and crushing engines, and each certificate shall specify the description of engine which the holder is competent to drive.

Candidates for engine-drivers' certificates must produce satisfactory testimonials of character.

Article 4.—The certificates to be granted to candidates who shall have passed the necessary examinations as engine-drivers shall be of a 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class respectively.

Article 5.—The certificates to be granted to candidates who shall have passed the necessary examinations as engineers, underground managers, and captains of shifts, shall be in each case of a 1st and 2nd class.

Article 6.—The class of certificate to be granted to any candidate, except as hereinbefore provided, shall depend upon the nature and number of the questions answered to the satisfaction of the examiners, and upon the nature of the testimonials of character and ability produced.

Article 7.—Every certificate shall be in the form subjoined, and shall be subject to the right of the school, by its Administrative Council, to cancel or suspend the same in the event of the misconduct or negligence of the holder of the certificate, the nature of such misconduct or negligence to be determined by the Administrative Council upon such inquiry and in such manner as they shall consider just, and such determination shall be forthwith published in the Government Gazette and such newspaper as the Administrative Council shall in each case deem expedient.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

THIS is to certify that A.B., whose signature is hereto appended, has passed the examinations of the School of Mines, Ballarat, and that the Council, on the report of the examiners, have awarded to the said A.B. a class certificate for competency, experience, steadiness of conduct, and skill, to discharge the duties of

Given under the seal of the School of Mines, Ballarat, } [L.S.] C.D., President or Vice-President.  
 this day of , . . . . . } E.F., Registrar.

This certificate is liable to suspension or cancellation, and publication of such suspension or cancellation, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the statute, in the event of any misconduct or negligence on my part.  
(Signature)

Article 8.—The fees payable to the school by candidates who shall have passed the necessary examinations entitling them to certificates shall be:—

For the certificate of captain of shift .....	£0 10 6
"    "    underground manager .....	0 10 6
"    "    engineer .....	1 1 0
"    "    engine-driver .....	0 10 6

Adopted by the Council, October 30th, 1872.

R. W. NEWMAN,  
 Vice-President.  
 W. HY. BARNARD,  
 Registrar.

Address on the Opening of the School of Mines, at Ballarat, Victoria, delivered by His Honor Sir Redmond Barry, on Wednesday, 26th October, A.D. 1870.

MR. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen,—We assemble this evening to elect directors for the management of the School of Mines for Ballarat. It affords me much pleasure to assist on the occasion. My good fortune has associated me before this with the inhabitants of Ballarat in furthering the cause of voluntary mental improvement. Their zeal, discretion, and perseverance prepared me for the exhibition of similar invaluable qualities in the members of your provisional Council; that expectation has been completely realized; and their exertions, ably regulated by the good judgment and unwearied assiduity of your provisional Vice-President, Judge Rogers, have matured within a short time, and in the face of many difficulties, the plan for the organization of the school.

My first duty is to thank very heartily the gentlemen who initiated these proceedings for the honor they have conferred on me by naming me the provisional President, and to assure them, as well as the members of the provisional Council, that I am very sensible of the distinction. Indeed, these gentlemen have left me nothing more to do now, and but little to say, because as the school has become, in the phraseology of the day, "an accomplished fact," it may be presumed that everything connected with its establishment and maintenance has been thoroughly debated and determined upon. Nevertheless, it is quite possible for an entire community to accept the conviction that it is expedient and desirable to open a school, and yet it may not present itself to the minds of all that the maintenance in a perfect state of efficiency will require something more substantial than their mere approval of the project.

You

You may already have considered the advisability of making this a proprietary establishment. Such a system possesses numerous advantages, not the least of which is the direct pecuniary interest which the proprietors have in the good management. This has a talismanic effect on the regular attendance of directors.

You may reasonably expect that the Government will help you, more particularly as in other countries where such schools exist they originate with and are supported mainly at the cost of the State, and especially as you have proposed to give to the Crown the power of nominating six of the members of your Council. You may for the like reason look for the support of the seven Mining Boards. You may further rely, and with reasonable confidence, on the sympathies of many of the general public. Still something more is required. Liberal salaries must be provided for your masters, lecturers, and teachers: a library must be formed; collections of minerals, models, &c., must be made; other things indispensable for the course of instruction must be got together.

You will doubtless see the advantage of founding exhibitions for the encouragement of your pupils; the question of maintenance becomes consequently one which addresses itself earnestly to a much wider circle than the audience who honor us with their presence here to-night.

Although it be not probable that in this community, so forward to avail itself of opportunities to assist in enlightened movements, any will be found actually opposed to the establishment of this school, there may be some persons indifferent to change, and of that timid disposition which shrinks from the responsibility of supporting any novel scheme; or perhaps there may still linger amongst us a few of that courageous old conservative stamp who, long since driven from their outworks by the advancing waves of general education, still hold the citadel in defence of the practical man, and contend strongly that all goes on well enough as it is.

The first will meet us with the inquiry—What is the use of such an institution? When such questions were put to Benjamin Franklin, not unfrequently in the vein of petulant interrogation, depreciating the value of his scientific pursuits, the philosopher replied by asking another, "What is the use of a baby?" Indeed, as an abstract proposition it is not easy for any person, except the idolising mother or proud father, to pledge himself prospectively for the eventual utility of any individual infant. Yet Wordsworth has said:—

"The child is father of the man;"

Or, as was sung before by Milton—

The childhood shows the man,  
As morning shows the day.

And truly the culture of this scion, which is to be developed into a rational, accountable member of the body politic, clothed with his rights and duties, and his responsibilities here and hereafter, is deserving of our solicitude.

Those who have meditated on the subject have been made uneasy by the growing tendency to obliterate childhood—to hurry on our youth either to drudgery for which the physical powers are unequal, or to occupations which induce an impatience of parental control—an independence for which it is not ripe; and disquieted by the fatal propensity to sharpen youths, who should be boys, into imperfect men. In no regions can uneasiness on this point be more keenly felt than where the population lives in that state of chronic excitement caused by the search for gold, amongst which speculation is so rife, so stimulating, so contagious. Nowhere can the compensating influences of education be more required to moderate these precocious inclinations; and no kind of education can be devised better suited to calm the juvenile enthusiasm, to steady the volatile, and give a wholesome discipline to the mind, than a sound training in moral and physical science, in mathematics, engineering, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and metallurgy, which we undertake to teach.

This simple statement would, of itself, suffice to show that the school is one of the best and most useful that the community could project. Your excellent prospectus, which has, it is hoped, had an extensive circulation, declares the uses which this school is expected to serve. Quoting from it with your permission, it states:—"The object sought to be obtained is the combination of the highest scientific with the most practical training for all men engaged in the enterprise of mining in its various branches—whether so engaged as mining managers, engineers, surveyors, mechanists, working miners, directors, or promoters of companies."

"Hitherto in this colony no means of scientific education in this most important occupation have been provided. The result has been an enormous waste of capital, time, and labour. Indeed, it may be fairly stated that the present depression in the mining market, and the distrust of mining property as an investment, may in great part be traced to the numerous failures of enterprises either ignorantly entered upon or unscientifically conducted. The scientific education of those engaged in mining pursuits would, it is believed, not merely render gold-mining a safe and generally more productive speculation, but would bring into profitable prominence and activity many branches of mining now wholly neglected, or distrustfully, and consequently unsuccessfully, pursued."

Here, then, is an exposition which completely exhausts the subject, and puts the question beyond the reach of controversy. For institutions, political, social, and educational, there is, as for mankind, an infancy; and you may be congratulated on the rapidity with which this has emerged from its swaddling clothes. The sum of £600, wanted to enable you to commence operations, has been subscribed. The Government has so far recognized your movement as to grant you a lease, at a nominal rent, of the house in which we are met, formerly the building in which were held the sittings of the Supreme Court. It has been repaired and adapted to the requirements, and you are now ready to set work.

If there be amongst us any indifferent to the movement on account of its novelty, to them may be said, with all deference for striking on so low a chord—You cannot afford to be listless—your self-interest demonstrates the imperative necessity for action. Your calling, whatever it may be, is so interwoven with, so dependent on, the mining for gold, which has enlisted so large a part of the population of the district, that the question is brought home to you in a serious light. You cannot decline to move on with the times.

Only sixteen years ago, when the valleys around this spot were crowded with upwards of 40,000 stalwart diggers working amidst the alluvial drifts with an energy almost incredible, an admonition was given, which sounded prophetic, and was consequently disregarded; yet the verification of this has come upon us in our generation with a startling and unpleasant truthfulness.

Many a one of you, when consulting the author of *Siluria*, for guidance in your operations, to which his profound and philosophic investigations have imparted such pre-eminent value, may have paid but scant attention to the conclusion of the sixteenth chapter. Let me read it to you. Speaking of these alluvial workings, he says:—"Now, as every heap of these broken auriferous materials in foreign lands has as well defined a base as each gravel-pit of our own country, it is quite certain that hollows so occupied, whether in California or Australia, must be dug out and exhausted in a greater or less period. In fact, all similar deposits in the old or new world have had their gold abstracted from heaps whose areas have been traced, and whose bottoms were reached. Not proceeding beyond the evidences registered in the stone book of nature, it may be therefore affirmed that the period of such exhaustion in each country (for the deposits are much shallower in some tracts than in others) will, in great measure, depend on the amount of population and the activity of the workmen employed in each locality. Anglo-Saxon energy, for example, as applied in California and Australia, may in a few years accomplish results which could only have been attained in centuries by a scanty and lazy indigenous population, and thus the present large flow of gold into Europe from such tracts will, in my opinion, begin to diminish within a comparatively short period."

These italics are his own. You may answer whether undue emphasis be thus given to the passage. What is the obvious moral to be drawn from this pregnant sentence? Does it not show that what has occurred on this spot within this short time, under our own eyes, proves amply that, in this quarter at least, the era of the cradle and the tin dish has already passed away into an antiquity as dim and distant as the age of Tubal Cain; that the present epoch of deep leads to reach the banks of what were at some remote geological period superficial streams, or to follow out, what may be of still more or less ancient formation, gold-bearing veins of quartz, demand agencies wholly different from those which hitherto sufficed; that while you will still rejoice to possess the help of the miner's brown arm, the time has come when the calculating and inventive brain and the cultivated intelligence must play their part; and that you now must enlist higher forms of sagacity, employ auxiliary forces, and that these forces must be directed to suit the altered circumstances which have arisen.

But our old and valued conservative friends, who conceive that new-fangled ways and contrivances are all weariness and vexation of spirit, and who rest their faith on the proverbial "practical man," will allow me in all amity to remind them that the practical man does not want to be pampered and coddled, to be nurse-tended and protected after their fashion. Self-training, practical experience, hard-earned knowledge, and other similar expressions, worn threadbare long since, are captivating to some. Nevertheless, the self-trained practical man who rises to eminence—after all, one in many hundreds of his order—

is the last person in the community to be seduced by them. He knows that nature's precepts are the same as they have been before all worlds, and that while none can claim a monopoly in them, no one can appropriate them without a long and earnest servitude to acquire them. He recognizes the truth announced by the poet's description of gravitation:—

"That very law which moulds a tear,  
And bids it trickle from its source,  
That law preserves the earth a sphere,  
And guides the planets in their course."

He knows that he has had to earn his knowledge by studying the same laws of nature and physics, and gaining the same general information which others do who have attended schools and universities—a privilege denied to him. He feels that he has had to struggle alone under a thousand discouragements to reach by rugged and circuitous tracks the same goal; that he has been like one trying to decipher unaided a secret writing, who has had to compare symbols in different positions and under different combinations, obliged to conjecture many a time and oft what their meaning may be, until, after a multitude of fruitless experiments, he comprehends their separate and relative significations. No such man would decline the help of teachers familiar with every branch of science he desires to master, or the use of a library, collections of properly classified minerals, which you will doubtless cause to be assembled, or of apparatus to illustrate for him at once problems by which he has been a long time perplexed.

Apart, however, from this, let us view the matter in a broader light, and strike a key more in consonance with the liberality of sentiment with which you wish this matter should be treated. When we reflect on the distinction between science which collects principles, and art which applies them, we may acknowledge the force of the more rational persuasion of enlightened men of every age, that theory and practice, instead of being hostile, are only different phases of the same form of thought, that to impose on them the ban of celibacy is for practical purposes the most impracticable of things, and that they should be allowed to continue undivided, for ever bound together in indissoluble bonds of holy matrimony.

While discussing this, your attention may be called to the opinion of Robert Stephenson. He was, as you know, son of George, father of railways, who, when the unknown brakesman of Killingworth, disputed with Davy of world-wide reputation the priority of invention as well as usefulness of the safety-lamp, and who stinted the indulgence of his days of sparingly-requited labour in order to give his son the best education to enable him to aid his own acknowledged deficiencies. Writing from South America in 1825, whither he had been sent to superintend the working of gold-mines at St. Anna, he says:—"Practical men are certainly to be esteemed as such, but I am far from attaching the importance to them which our masters appear inclined to do. Indeed, in the working of gold and silver in veins in this country it is absolutely essential that theory and practice should be united and go hand-in-hand."

It is difficult indeed to know how to repress this natural proclivity to innovate, or by what rigour to restrain this stationary mediocrity so erroneously attributed to the practical man. He, himself, rises in rebellion against the favourite code prepared for him, for no sooner does he allow his genius to soar above his mechanical occupations, and to speculate on some improvement on his servile toil, than he becomes himself a theorist—one of the obnoxious body of philosophers looked upon as idealists or dreamers.

Is it not manifest then that when a knowledge of mathematics and mechanical principles affecting the direction and pressure of forces, an ability to estimate the strength, the elasticity, and other properties of materials, with a view to economy, convenience, safety, and durability, has been gained by a man before he enters on the practical application of the principles of construction, and sets himself to build a house, &c., he will have an immeasurable superiority over the one whose performances have been for years chiefly imitative, who has not been able to find time to learn, or find others with leisure or inclination to teach him those principles calculated to simplify or expedite his unvarying handiwork, but who has been obliged to rest on the actual experience of his own working hours. Might we not as well expect to find a person skilled in the art of navigation who is ignorant of the science of astronomy; or of mensuration, who knows not geometry; or of logic, who was unacquainted with the science of reasoning; as an engineer, who had not mastered the science of mechanics; or one able to direct the search for and profitable working of minerals, to whom geology, chemistry, hydraulics, and other cognate sciences were not familiar.

The question is sometimes narrowed as to what are the best means of acquiring technical proficiency, and it is asserted that the practical details of civil engineering may be best learned by pupils in the field, and in the offices of engineers engaged in the execution of extensive works—in fact, dealing with the professional man as with an ordinary tradesman, and insisting that he should be taught as is the apprentice to the shoemaker or hatter. Now, we are not obliged to admit or deny this proposition, for it embraces only one portion of the general subject, and the conclusion drawn from it, that private tuition, under an exceptionally favourable state of circumstances in both master and pupil, is, or may be, that best calculated to ensure a certain proficiency, is not the true issue. What is required is, not a partial adept in some one branch, or a few branches of work, but a man with comprehensive learning, which embraces the wide range of philosophic theory, the precepts of which invigorate the understanding, and keep him from the perpetual blunder and mischance into which the practical empiric is so prone to fall; and who, in addition to this, can apply those precepts with readiness and aptitude. Yet even on this point it may be well maintained that isolated pupilage amongst seniors of different dispositions, engrossed with their own independent responsibilities, more prompt to neglect or chide than to instruct, cannot be so congenial to the young man as the association with his fellows of the same age, all mutually bringing to bear on each other in honorable rivalry the knowledge which they daily acquire. And as it is in a great degree a parent's question, the school presents the protection of superintendence, the exercise of moral restraint, and the absence of temptation to idleness and dangerous self-indulgence, not so well insured against in the early emancipation of the other system.

But what testimony can be more eloquent than the lamentations of our most distinguished practical workers at their not having been blessed with the benefit of education in early life? What more touching than their struggles, what more worthy of respect than the spirit of inquiry and perseverance by which they were animated? What more convincing than the care they took and the expense they incurred to secure for their children that early instruction the want of which was by them so feelingly deplored? However profitable it might be to exhibit instances of this, displaying in almost every variety of form, intelligence, strength of character, firmness of purpose, frugality, intense sensitiveness, and many a manly virtue—such would be more suitable for another occasion.

It is not to be imagined that those invited to give their support to this institution are to be stirred solely by appeals to self-interest, or by an exposition of the fallacies of obsolete prejudices. Members of an intelligent community, when in search of reasons to guide them at such a juncture, will look back upon the experience of the past to guide their actions, forward for a motive for their conduct.

Now, there is in history, perhaps, nothing more deserving attentive consideration from the point of view we are now regarding it than the astonishing impulse given to all the industrial and mechanical arts since the beginning of the present Century. That this is to be ascribed in some degree to the increase of population and the very augmentation of wealth which reduplicates itself, is true; nevertheless far the greater portion of the prosperity is due to the improved means of intercourse, the discoveries painfully elaborated by means of the singular intellectual activity of the age, the spirit of inquiry, and the bold and persevering researches of scientific men. While nothing is so truly surprising as to observe the rapidity of development of several of these grand implements of pacific revolution swelling from the tiny nucleus which was seen on our own horizon to the gigantic proportions which they have already assumed.

Chemistry, enfranchised from the superstitious trammels of alchemy, had moved forward for some time with halting steps and slow; but it is within our own day, so to speak, that she has enlisted the services of those utilitarian workers, unnecessary to enumerate by name here, who investigated the mysteries of nature, evolved from inert matter a host of elementary substances, the existence of which as such was unsuspected before, capable of forming new alliances, and in simple compound or allotropic forms delighting us by the unexpected nature and energy of their action, their usefulness, and their beauty. Operations in most of the industrial arts, including the cultivation of the soil, were now conducted upon true principles of economy, are largely indebted to the discoveries of chemists, and it is well known that some, productive of no inconsiderable gains, could not be worked profitably but for the appliances thus obtained. At the same time, in the more speculative walks of science, it is with her help that astronomers, now learned in the laws which govern the composition and relations of the rays of light, and using the spectroscope, are enabled to determine the primary constituents of planets which lie beyond the limits of space reached by the best optical instruments employed by their immediate predecessors.

Electricity, but recently deemed a pursuit only for the amusement of the curious, has been enlisted as an additional servant, obedient to man's behests, and exhibits its tractability to perform offices of the most various kinds. The years 1793-4 witnessed

witnessed the contention between Galvani and Volta,\* which established the distinction between animal and contact electricity, and now we hear of electro-magnetism, diamagnetism, magneto-electricity, magno-crystalline action, diamagnetic polarity, and hundreds of other wondrous things which wait on Dr. Tennant like attendant Ariels on the magician Prospero. The electric light irradiates the blackness of darkness with its peculiar effulgence. The telegraph wire, conveyed by land and under the sea for hundreds of thousands of miles, flash messages everywhere—already almost round the globe—a circuit which it is expected will be complete in less than three years; and powerful magneto-electric machines worked by steam generate heat which yields a current of electricity used to produce a chemical change in the precious metals, and deposit gold and silver on moulds with a delicacy and precision incapable of achievement by the hands of the most practised goldsmith.

Steam, substituted for the uncertain powers of water and wind, and for the muscle, sinew, and nerve of man and beast, saved from waste, or called from a dormant state into existence as a labour agent, and directed at will, now accomplishes more work than could be performed by the united operation of the adult male members of the human race; and the daily growth of perfection in the construction of machinery, as also the adaptation and adjustment of each kind to its special duty, so augments the power of production, in a ratio of such velocity, as to set completely at defiance the sobriety of calculation of what it may reach within the next fifty years.

Or take the advance of engineering science in the improvement of means of locomotion, from the canals of Brindley, Rennie, and Telford, to the railroads which now traverse continents, scale mountain ranges on gradients within our memory deemed impracticable,† perforate Alps through tunnels excavated by methods of applying the forces of water and of air, as new as they have proved effectual. It may be observed incidentally that this process is now being worked at Waltham, near the Tangil mines of Gippsland. Also to cross straits and rivers by such bridges as those of Menai, of Montreal, of Friburg, of Niagara, or valleys by such viaducts as the Indre, Nogent Sur Marne, or of Congleton, or our own highly creditable Moorabool, only 66 feet shorter than the great wrought-iron tubular Britannia bridge.‡

Or consider the progress made in providing for means of accelerated intercourse on the ocean, the highway of nations, from 1802, when the first steam-tug was launched on the Clyde, and compare her lilliputian apparatus with the engine used in many a Cornish mine, or those which worked the pumps, with cylinders 144 inches in circumference, employed to drain the lake of Haarlem. Or contrast the first steam passenger vessel, the "Comet," which plied on the same river in 1812, with the "Great Eastern," 619 feet long, or 87 feet longer than St. Peter's at Rome, registering 18,914 tons, with a capacity of 25,000, built of iron, a species of engineering Cosmos, containing within herself an example of almost every improvement in construction known when she was built, moving through the water under two independent systems of propulsion, paddle-wheels and screw, of the power equal to the combined strength of 8,400 horses, as large, in fact, as 350 vessels of the size of that in which Christopher Columbus ventured to cross the Atlantic.

A leap like this is almost as great as was accomplished in naval architecture in three thousand years, from the launching of the good ship "Argo"§ to that of the "Comet."

No attempt is made in this cursory retrospect to present to you anything not known to all of you. My desire is to suggest by this brief recapitulation an idea which arises out of it. Each of these sciences, with many others to which no allusion has been made, are the willing handmaidens of the art of mining. Knowledge of the suitable locality in which to sink your shafts, and of the direction in which to push your drives—how to support them with due regard to economy and safety in working them, to drainage, lighting, ventilation, and the precautions for the preservation of health and life, the expulsion of foreign subjects which detract from the value of the ore and interfere with the direct action of your quicksilver on gold, or of the fluxes and reagents employed for refining other minerals, even the means of speedy carriage to the port of departure and transit to the ultimate market—concerns you all; and though it may not enter into the calculation of the gentlemen who with such eagerness ply their vocation in the sale of scrip at your "Corner," ignorance, or the misapplication of ill-digested science in the elaboration of any one of the stages of the lengthened series of operations, may make a sensible difference in the actual tangible amount of the dividend promised when you associate yourself with the latest "floated" company, professing to be conducted on the most approved scientific principles.

We have glided so imperceptibly into the enjoyment of many advantages, comforts, and luxuries, the offspring of these discoveries—we have familiarized ourselves so complacently with the results—that we do not fatigue our minds to investigate how these results have been brought about; nor do we reflect as attentively as we should do what the future of this country is to be, and how those who succeed us must acquit themselves.

\* Galvani attributed the contraction of the muscles of the frog's legs to animal electricity. Volta accounted for the phenomenon by the contact of the heterogeneous metals, zinc, &c., within the muscles. Galvani replied by showing that the contraction may be produced without metals. Volta retorted by producing electricity without frogs.

† The Summering, between Gratz and Vienna, 1 in 40; the Bohr Ghaut, between Bombay and Poona, 1 in 37; the Blue Mountains, between Sydney and Bathurst, 1 in 30; Mont Cenis, 1 in 13.

‡ 1. Menai, 570 feet long, — feet above the water; 2. Britannia, 1,458 do. — do.; 3. Montreal, 6,592 do. — do.; 4. Friburg, 880 do., 150 do.; 5. Niagara, 500 do., 350 do.; 6. Indre, 2,463 do.; 7. Nogent S. M., 2,722 do.; 8. Congleton, 2,870 do.; 9. Moorabool, 1,426 do.

§ The Argo is described as a pentaconter, propelled by fifty oars; she carried fifty horses, as some authors say, or 100 according to others. The pseudo-Orpheus\* sings, that after Jason had taken the golden fleece he passed up the Tanais, and the ship was transported by land to the head waters of a river which flowed into the Baltic. Hence she made her way through the German Ocean by Ireland to the Straits of Gibraltar, and up the Mediterranean to her port of departure. She must thus have been of light construction, and a tolerably good sea boat. Others† tell us she returned by the Southern Ocean, which, to meet the exigencies of that version, flowed from the Red Sea across what is now the dry land of Northern Africa. Prose authors,‡ to whom of course the least credit is given, suggest as likely that she came back the way she went. Unravelling the meaning of traditions, respective events said to have happened about a generation before the siege of Troy, may amuse antiquarians and perplex historians, but is not very profitable to us. Still you may be detained for a moment, as one of the interpretations of the objects and results of this expedition goes to show the antiquity of one of the contrivances employed in gold-washing; and that it has been perpetuated by the like means and by artificial substitutes amongst various people, separated from each other by distances of time and space. We may suppose that the people of Colchis were in the habit of collecting the particles of fine gold washed down from the Caucasus by placing sheepskins in the stream, as is now done in South America by using ox-hides for that purpose; or as it is done daily at every quartz claim here by placing baize or blankets on your shaking-tables or ripple-boxes, to the pile or filaments of which the laminated gold adheres. The strictness with which they preserved the secret, and the jealousy with which they protected their treasure, may account for the fable of the golden fleece guarded by dragons. Chrysonallus, the gigantic ram, engendered by the god Neptune and Theophane, daughter of Brisaltis, King of the Island of Cremliss, may then be sobered down to a sagacious old gentleman who combined the operations of sheep-farmer and alluvial digger—who depastured his numerous flocks on the banks of the Phasis, between Trebizond and the Straits of Kertch, and turned his fleeces to a double purpose—subject, nevertheless, to the royalty imposed by King Aetes; that Jason, a buccaneering young Greek, invaded the country, and contrived to outwit the monarch, eased him of his two chief staples of export, wool and gold, eloping at the same time with his daughter, the fair enchantress Medea. Another instance of the similarity of the method of mining in ancient times and in modern days, when resort is had to simple means unaided by scientific appliances, is furnished by Monsicur Caillaud, the persevering mineralogist, who recently discovered the famous emerald mines of Mount Zeborah, in the Isthmus which separates the Nile from the Red Sea; and confirms in all respects the testimony of Strabo and other writers. Worked during the dynasty of the Ptolemies, more than 2,000 years ago, excavations following the veins of mica, talc, and schist were driven for many hundred yards into the granite mountain. Subterranean canals, huge causeways, and other massive structures, show on what an extensive scale, and on what rude and uninformed principles, the work was carried on. It would seem that the operations were suspended, and the miners withdrawn suddenly, from what cause is unknown (not improbably from a panic fear of goblins, ghouls, or evil genii entertained by the superstitious workmen), for ropes, baskets, levers, grinding-stones, vases, lamps, tools, and utensils, in all respects like those in use by the Arabs of the present time, were found lying about, as though the owners had retired five minutes before these implements were found.

The Latin version of the portion of the *Argonautica* of the pseudo-Orpheus relating to this (*ineert. auct.*) is given:—

Inde sub Arctoio angusto rapta meatu,  
Finitibus oceanum versus prolabitur Argo,  
Defessi noctesque novem, totidem quoque soles  
Iniquimus hinc atque hinc ignotas nomine gentes,  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Atque ubi diva diem jam clarum Aurora revexit  
Rhiphaeas valles attingimus, inde repente  
Prosiliit angusti puppis per littora ponti,  
Oceanumque intrat, Saturnius ipse vocatur  
Pontus Hyperboreis à gentibus, et mare mortuum,  
Unde etiam lethum fugiendi nulla fuit spes,  
Ni puppiis validis Aeneas viribus actam,  
Innixus pulchra temonibus arte dolatis,  
Dextra coëgisset cursum per littora ferre.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
At multa Aeneas temonem dirigit arte,  
Insulaeque ante omnes offertur Iernis, et Argo  
Insequitur metuens atram non stulta procellam,  
Nelaque franguntur.

\* Of this way of thinking are also Timæus and Semyrus of Chios.

† Pindar, Pythian Ode 4

‡ Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus.



Our most accomplished geologists assure us that the area of auriferous drift is far from having been yet explored; that the extent of gold-bearing rocks is wholly unknown; that the depth to which they may be profitably worked is still undetermined; that unmistakable indications announce the presence of other minerals of no mean value; while the natural products already so abundantly cultivated, and those capable of bearing acclimatisation, display unbounded resources to employ industry, and for manufactures demanding a higher order of scientific and technical instruction than has been hitherto available for their judicious development. For it is not by wrestling against the inflexible laws of nature which compel the industry of man to conform to the conditions of soil and climate, and the limits of his own knowledge; nor by ill-advised competition with the capital of older communities, employed under circumstances which give it an overwhelming superiority; nor by a contest with the stubborn principles of political economy, that we can expect to establish the permanent prosperity of our adopted land.

We are not, even in our time, satisfied to import the discoveries of others, and to invite the man of science and the skilled artisan to direct their operations. Australia can point with a modest satisfaction to the invention of Osborne in photo-lithography, and the test for blood by Dr. Day; to the cure for snake-bite by Professor Halford; to the method of removing pyrites, that inveterate enemy of the metallurgist, as well as the native alloys from gold, and toughening the metal by the use of chlorine gas, by Mr. Miller, of the Sydney Mint; to the scientific preservation of the meat of our redundant flocks and herds, so largely exported; and also to many others, mention of which would detain you too long, the omission to specify which will be pardoned, and not deemed invidious by the able and zealous men to whom the community is so much indebted.

Far be it from me to depreciate the benefits to be derived from sitting at the feet of those great masters who instruct mankind in Europe, or to underrate the incalculable advantages to be gained by travel in expanding the mind, making it receive readily, almost involuntarily, impressions of the most improving description. Still, it is not to be supposed that parents will sever themselves from their children, or that they can afford to incur the risks and expense of educating their sons in another hemisphere, when it is possible to procure for them, all things considered, a good training in this busy human hive, where, in the midst of mines, factories, and workshops, with gifted operatives in every branch of every trade at hand, opportunities for the technical illustration of every department of theory exist, such as it is rare indeed, if not impossible, to find assembled in any other spot in such close proximity. We should not, then, ungraciously under-estimate the faculties of our young men, and deem them incapable of holding their ground with their own relatives resident in the countries from which we have come. We should not act towards them in a manner at once ungracious and unjust, by denying them means to prove their ability and to try their constancy.

As the ranks of the learned professions become more densely filled, other sources of equally useful and honorable employment must be sought for those who come after. Your surveyors, your engineers, your architects, must be called into existence here, and the time will come when Victoria may, with pride, address to her own sons the mandate—

"Bid harbours open, public ways extend,  
Bid temples worthier of God ascend,  
Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,  
The mole projected break the roaring main,  
Back to his bounds their subject sea command,  
And roll obedient rivers through the land."

Let those, then, who desire that such things should be come to the front, and with good will and open hand support your school.

It is not my intention to delay you by dilating on the detail of the course of study to be pursued here, already mapped out with much discernment from those of the great schools of Europe, our safest guides. You would not, however, excuse a neglect to acknowledge gratefully the obligation we are under to the eminent geologist Sir Roderick Murchison, the venerable director of the Jermyn-street School of Mines, for the advice with which he has kindly favoured us, and the donation of books which form so acceptable a contribution to our library. That he should express, as he has done, a lively interest in the formation and success of this school is natural, when so many references are being constantly made by him to the geology, natural history, and peculiar characteristics of this portion of the globe. In his address to the Royal Geographical Society in May, 1868, he made especial allusion to the subject when passing on Sir Charles Lemon (a name honored by every true Cornishman) a well-deserved eulogium, of whom he says:—"In a word, no man of my time was ever more generally respected and beloved"; and adds,—“In the year 1846, being President of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, he invited me, his guest, to attend an anniversary meeting of that body, and say something which might give encouragement to the tin-miners, who were at the time in a suffering state, and many of them out of work. It was then—referring to what I had been speculating upon in our own society and at other places in the two previous years, as to the auriferous character of the Australian rocks when compared to those of the Ural Mountains—that I ventured to counsel these tin-miners to emigrate to Australia and dig for gold. Some of them took my advice, and in 1848 I was in possession of small specimens of ore sent home by them. Thereon I took more courage, and warned Her Majesty's Government of the great event which was about to be fulfilled. I will only add that the so mis-called discovery of gold, *i.e.*, the diggings, on a profitable scale, were not opened out till 1851, and that my much earlier letter to the Colonial Secretary is printed in the Blue Book on Gold.”

Having, as it is my apprehension, already trenchanted too largely on your indulgence, you will allow me, in conclusion, to add that there is one principle which cannot be too forcibly recommended to you, in the value of which the rational concurrence of the Council may be expected. It is, that the standard of the education to be given in the school be fixed sufficiently high at first, and kept up, unreaxed by a too ready compliance with ill-judged solicitation or remonstrance. You are aware that the teaching is to be special—of a nature to unfold the most active faculties of the pupil's mind—not by dwelling exclusively on the ideas of others, but by enlarging the circle of his own thoughts, and inculcating an habitual self-reliance. The teaching must therefore be thorough and honest, or it may not only be useless, but mischievous and dangerous.

We charge ourselves with the training of young men, to whom may eventually be entrusted the expenditure of considerable sums in preliminary inquiries and trials, on which will depend the investment of capital (to form, perhaps, in some instances, the source of maintenance for persons who cannot labour), the preservation of property liable to injury or destruction, the winning of minerals under circumstances of uncertain and unexpected danger, and who will consequently be responsible for the safety of lives of many human beings. Such training is different in quality from that in other schools, in which the precision exacted by physical science is not enforced. There are no degrees of mathematical accuracy—the results must be correct, or they are wholly vicious. Moreover, the admixture of subjects, practical and theoretical, to be taught here will have a peculiar use in enabling you to resist any such attempts—the pupil's hand will be busied in forwarding the improvement of his understanding. When employed in tracing, fitting, moulding, verifying, and putting together the parts of machinery, in making drawings, working plans, &c., calculating quantities, he will have to think out the process by which he directs the instruments he uses, in a manner very different, on the one hand, from committing to memory languages or the theories of philosophers; on the other, from the traditional practice of the hereditary artisan. Facilities will be thus afforded for testing the soundness of his work at every stage of his advance. This will, to a great extent, correct the unwholesome system of "cramming." This will show those who imagine that loading the memory with dates, events, maxims, and rules will suffice, that something beyond a superficial varnish of accomplishments is expected here, and that, as when they become professional men, it will be required of them that they will not permit vamping or scamping of work to pass with their approval, so it is their duty now to prepare themselves for the discharge of those responsible functions by a faithful devotion to the course of teaching laid down for them here.

Another feature in this school fortifies the position you may assume. There will be, as it strikes me, something eminently agreeable to the well-constituted mind of a youth who is to attend this school, to behold the full-grown man—perhaps father of a son of his years—applying himself after the exhausting labours of the day to the drudgery of self-improvement. If anything can be conceived more likely than another to arouse the indolent, to abash the trifler, to restrain the irregular, to encourage the diffident, to stimulate the ardent, it should be such a prospect—manhood voluntarily placing itself under the ferrule, and labouring by the voluntary cultivation of the intellect to make itself more useful, more trustworthy, more respected. If there be anything more than another more likely to instil into your young men that reverential feeling towards their parents, and to cherish a due regard for the feelings, the wishes, and the affections of their seniors, without which virtues, whatever be the material wealth of the country, it will not be fit to live in—it is this; if there be anything more likely than another to make them sensible of the wisdom of your strictness and the justice of your severity—it is this. Better for them that our young men should be warned betimes of their inaptitude for the profession they seek to join, by reason of want of capacity, or power of sustained attention which is to qualify them, so that they may fit themselves for some more congenial occupation, than that they should be permitted to lounge through your school empowered to practise on public credulity under the colour of your certificate.

When

When Napoleon I decreed that a University should be established, he proclaimed,—“The Emperor wants a body whose teaching may be free from the influence of the passing gusts of fashion—a body that may be kept moving even though the Government be lethargic.” It is not for us in the modesty of our humble efforts to promulgate such a manifesto; but we may remind ourselves that all who feel an interest in the success of this school, and look forward hopefully to its sending out in fulness of time a band of well-educated professional men, expect that the standard of proficiency once established will not be lowered without substantial reason; also, that such improvements in the system as may be suggested by the intelligence of others, or dictated by our own experience, be adopted without delay. The cautions reiterated on this head by many persons competent to offer unprejudiced comments have been numerous; to multiply quotations would be superfluous, when the principles accord so completely with common sense. It is right, therefore, at the outset, to dispel any expectation which may be entertained by the pupils that the standard of qualification is to fluctuate according to the scale of their shortcomings. The announcement will be the best means of inspiring them to do what is demanded of them.

It is well also to remember that in cases of imperfect training under a system tolerated by supine administration and weak concessions, the discredit will not fall exclusively on the pupil: much will be expected from our teachers, much must be left to our examiners, in whose firmness and discrimination faith must be reposed—a faith which ought not to be lightly shaken. Much will depend on the council of directors you proceed to elect to-night. If it be not unbecoming me to say so, the assurance given by the ability with which the provisional administration has been conducted justifies me in expressing a belief that the gentlemen who are to become the objects of your choice will enter office convinced of their responsibility, and determined to do their duty.

If, then, these precautions being taken, our efforts be crowned by the success we invoke—to the reputation for enterprise and energy in acquiring wealth, as well as for liberality in applying it to the worthiest uses, which was won by your Maiden City before the recently conferred honors were bestowed upon her—you will add the credit of founding an institution calculated to meet a peculiar want of the country and of the age. You will thus elevate her to the level of those venerable seats of learning which, though wanting in many of the natural sources of material prosperity which exist on the surface of the soil around us, and altogether destitute of those found in the earth beneath our feet, are rescued from geographical insignificance and obscurity, and deserve an honorable pre-eminence by reason of the encouragement they afford to literature and to arts of that becoming order which lend a grace to life.

(COPY.)

My dear Sir Redmond,

Jermyn-street, London, 15 March, 1870.

I was much pleased to receive your letter of the 4th January, in which you do me justice in stating that I took especial interest in the Mineral Branch of the Victorian Department of the great Exhibition here in 1862, and I willingly accede to your request—to give you my opinion regarding the best system to be adopted in the establishment of a new Mining School at Ballarat, in Victoria.

I think that with a slight addition and a certain modification the curriculum of studies here may be very efficiently applied to your Colony; but you must add to the studies Elementary Mathematics, or at all events Arithmetic, Algebra, and Trigonometry, which we presume to be acquired by our students prior to their admission.

In a mining colony like Victoria I think that Surveying, both above and below ground, might with advantage be substituted for a course of Natural History; for Geology, including Palæontology and Mineralogy, as well as Metallurgy, being taught, pure Zoology is scarcely called for in your Ballarat school. I do not see that this curriculum need in any way interfere with the University at Melbourne.

I send you by this packet whatever books are at my disposal, which are few in number, as our Government limits presentation and authors' copies to fifty for the world at large.

I remain,

My dear Sir Redmond,

Yours most faithfully,

ROD. MURCHISON.

To Sir Redmond Barry.

## EXTRACTS FROM VISITORS' BOOKS.

His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.—28th May, 1873.

“I have had great pleasure in visiting the School of Mines, and in observing the provision made there for technical and scientific instruction which are so necessary (as I remarked in my reply to the address presented to me) to enable the workman to become an artisan, and the artisan to become the manager of large and important undertakings.”

His Worship W. G. Murray, J.P., Mayor of St. Kilda.—15th November, 1873.

“The impression left on my mind by a hurried visit to the School of Mines is one of admiration at finding that the youth of Ballarat have such thorough means within their reach of becoming better and scientifically acquainted with this wonderful district, and also a feeling of regret that circumstances prevent my entering myself as a student.”

Sir C. Gavan Duffy, M.L.A.—26th February, 1874.

“I have had the pleasure of visiting the School of Mines at Ballarat for the first time, and am much struck by its practical usefulness.”

B. G. Davies, M.L.A.; John Whiteman, M.L.A.; E. J. Dixon, M.L.A.; W. Murray Ross, J.P.; J. M. Templeton, J.P.—Friendly Societies' Royal Commission.—19th July, 1875.

“Having examined the various sections of the School of Mines, we desire to express our satisfaction, and to state that in our opinion it is such an institution as to deserve the support of the Government as a National School.”

The Right Rev. Dr. Thornton, Bishop of Ballarat.—13th September, 1876.

“This my first visit to the School of Mines has sufficed to convince me of the immense practical value of such an institution. So far as I am able to form a judgment, the school seems admirably arranged and organized to the extent of the means at command. I shall feel a very great interest for the future in watching its development.”

Benjn. H. Dods, C.E., Sandhurst.—16th February, 1877.

“I feel much gratified with what I have been shown here to-day, and only trust it may receive that fostering care, not only from the citizens of Ballarat, but also from the Government, to which it is fairly entitled.”

John Garbutt, Principal Ballarat College.—24th March, 1877.

“I have just been through the School of Mines, Ballarat, and was much astonished and pleased with what I saw.”

Rev. F. Coghlan, B.A., Baliol College, Oxford, Chaplain to the Bishop of Perth, W.A.—10th May, 1877.

“I consider the School a great credit to Ballarat, and worthy of the support of the whole Colony.”

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor + Bishop of Ballarat.—18th May, 1877.

“I visited the School on the 18th May, and have been greatly pleased indeed by the excellent arrangements of the whole establishment, and more particularly the laboratories. I think it is very much to be regretted that greater interest is not taken in this School both by the Government and the public generally, as it is one eminently calculated to communicate instruction of the most useful as well as interesting kind.”

J. E. Bromby, D.D., Melbourne.—28th May, 1877.

“Every department of the work, not only interesting to inspect, but giving proof of extreme care and attention. Well calculated to further both the mining interest of the Colony and every other metallurgic enterprise.”

His

His Excellency Sir Wm. F. Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G., Adelaide.—5th July, 1877.

"Extremely gratified at having had the opportunity of inspecting the School, which appears in every respect to be admirably organized, and is calculated to be of great benefit to the community."

H. B. de la Poer Wall, M.A., Hamilton and Western District College, Hamilton.—14th July, 1877.

"I am much pleased with the progress made, and would suggest a great effort on the part of the Council to secure the co-operation of the principals of our leading educational institutions."

Charles H. Pearson, Commissioner of Education.—17th July, 1877.

"I have been greatly pleased with my visit to the School of Mines. It appears to do a great deal of useful work at very small cost."

W. Carrington, C.E., Melbourne.—25th March, 1879.

"Greatly pleased with the models and collection—a credit to any part of the world."

T. Brodrigg, Senior Inspector of Schools, Kew.—7th April, 1879.

"Very much gratified with the excellent arrangements of this institution. I should be glad to learn that additional buildings were provided."

Wm. Nicholas, F.G.S., Melbourne.—27th August, 1879.

"I have had much pleasure in hastily viewing the mineral collection of this School. The collection is much superior to what I anticipated seeing. I shall add to its treasures as opportunity allows me."

T. Couchman, Secretary for Mines, Melbourne.—9th September, 1879.

"I have inspected the School with much pleasure, and consider the arrangements to be very good."

J. Alfd. Griffiths, Assoc. M.I.C.E.; M.I.M.E.; Assoc. R.S.M., London; Whitworth Scholar, &c., Manchester.—28th October 1879.

"Very much interested. The appointments will compare very favourably with the Royal School in London."

The School and Museum are open for inspection free, and an officer is always ready to accompany and afford information to visitors.

The Library contains books of reference, and a case of superior works lent by the Trustees of the Melbourne Public Library.

The Laboratories, open to pupils during Term. Superintendent, Joseph Flude; Assistant, Charles Flude, Asst. S.M.B. Analyses and assays undertaken on application to the Superintendent.

The cost of all the buildings and apparatus to 31st December, 1879, has been £2,932 8s. 1d.

The Chemical Laboratory has eighteen well-appointed tables, with all the usual reagents and apparatus.

The Metallurgical Laboratory comprises, besides twelve smelting furnaces, a weighing-room, samples of ores and tailings, &c., for assay.

Donations of specimens, books, &c. can be forwarded free of cost:—

By the Government Lines of Railway.

„ Messrs. Bright Brothers & Co., by the steamers in which they are interested.

„ the Gippsland Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

„ Messrs. W. McCulloch & Co.—Murray River steamers.

„ Messrs. McMeekan, Blackwood, & Co.'s steamers, trading to the neighbouring Colonies.

„ Messrs. McCulloch & Co., and Pernewan, Wright, & Co., to and from Railway Stations.

„ Messrs. Hudson & Watkins, the Tasmanian steamers of which they are the agents.

„ Messrs. W. Siddeley & Co., as Agents for the A.S.N. Company, Sydney; by any of the Company's steamers.

„ Messrs. Cobb & Co.'s coaches throughout the Colony, at half parcel rates.

Any further information relating to the School of Mines can be obtained, either on personal or written application to

W. HY. BARNARD, F.G.S.,  
Registrar.

## APPENDIX X.

### SCHOOL OF MINES, BENDIGO.

*Per Varios Usus Artem Experientia Fecit.*

#### PROSPECTUS:

THIS institution has been founded for the purpose of giving miners and others a thorough education in those subjects that are of importance in any community, but of paramount importance in a district like Bendigo, where the development of mining and the fabrication and erection of machinery have reached so great a height. Persons interested in mining, whether as mine-owners or workmen, are earnestly solicited to further the welfare of this school by subscriptions and otherwise, for it is evident that any means that can be used whereby the production of gold is cheapened, and more effectually carried out, must be of great value to them by making mines payable that are at present unremunerative, thus causing a greater abundance of work for the miner and engineer, and largely stimulating those commercial and manufacturing operations directly and indirectly concerned. It must be borne in mind that the instruction given in this school is eminently practical, and calculated to provide its students with the most approved methods of overcoming the various difficulties of their daily occupations. In other respects, the school must prove of increasing utility to the community. Beyond the occupation of mining, its cognate industries, and the few manufactories already established, it is anticipated that the time is not far distant when woollen and other important factories will be initiated. The school will here be found valuable, by supplying trained talent for the preparation of plans for the various machinery required, as well as for the erection and supervision of the same. The agricultural interest should give its support to the school, for the analyses of soils and manures carried on in its laboratory have a great economic value to the settler. These analyses, if judiciously resorted to, will often prevent a loss, and frequently produce a considerable profit. As the district develops, so it will be the aim of the management of the school to enlarge its operations, and make it the centre for reference and special instruction. To do this, the active co-operation of the public is necessary, not only pecuniarily, but by advice, by employing its pupils, by a preference for its certificated mining managers, engine-drivers, &c., and by gifts of technical books, plans, specimens, and models. The certificate of the school is a guarantee of the competency of the holder, and consequently a valuable safeguard to employers for the lives of their workmen and the security of their property.

*Subjects taught.*—Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Plotting, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Weight and Strength of Materials, Mechanical, Plan, and Architectural Drawing, Electric Telegraphy, Theoretical and Practical Chemistry; Qualitative, Quantitative, and Blowpipe Analysis; Mining and Land Surveying, Geology and Practical Mining, Mineralogy; Ornamental, Landscape, Freehand, and Model Drawing, Shorthand.

The fees for all these subjects have been fixed unusually low, in order to attract students. Examinations held, and certificates issued, for mining and engine-driving. Examinations on other subjects will be shortly instituted.

#### PLAN OF INSTRUCTION ADOPTED IN THE LABORATORY OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

The course of study pursued is so designed that those unacquainted with chemistry at the outset are gradually made familiar with the theory and practice of the science in so systematic a manner that the vast variety of facts is readily retained.

As a preface, a sketch of physics, in so far as they relate to chemistry, is given—light, electricity, heat, and specific gravity coming under notice; the conversion of degrees on various thermometric scales, latent heat, the taking of the gravities of liquids and solids naturally occupying first place. Chemical philosophy is next dwelt on, the laws on which the science depends are

are explained, and the use of symbols, formulæ, equations, diagrams, and atomic weights introduced and expounded. Considerable stress is laid on the atomicity of elements or their quantivalence, a species of exchange, and this is freely illustrated by symbolical and graphic formulæ, according to the most recent theories, the new notation being used throughout. In all subsequent lectures this is brought forward, and used to express the value of bodies in the various equations explanatory of reaction occurring in analysis. The next lectures deal with the most important elementary and compound gases, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine, carbonic oxide, and anhydride, and light and heavy carburetted hydrogen, all being prepared at the lecture table, their various modes of collection and manipulation shown, and their varied and intrinsic properties exhibited. The nature and properties of flame are then dwelt on, which naturally introduce the use of the blowpipe as a means of research. An especial series of lectures on this instrument is arranged for miners and explorers, in which, after explanations of the more pertinent terms, the detection of metals by the colours imparted to flame, by the colours exhibited with the borax bead, by results on charcoal, including the extraction of beads of metals from their ores, are systematically shown, the course concluding by phenomena exhibited by various non-metallic and saline bodies, with the view to their recognition.

Qualitative analysis, by the wet-way, is then proceeded with, the lectures being arranged so that the science and the art of chemistry go hand in hand. Experiments carefully selected to exhibit the text, in the clearest manner, are performed, the reactions being likewise explained by equations and diagrams on the black-board. This branch is ordered in a methodical manner, the metals being taken chiefly according to their behaviour with group reagents, thus—potassium, sodium, ammonium; barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium; zinc, manganese, cobalt, nickel, iron, aluminium, chromium; arsenic, antimony, tin, bismuth, cadmium, copper; mercury, lead, silver; gold, platinum, &c., &c. The course of study next enters the domain of the acidulous radicals, all the important ordinary, and many of the rarer, being systematically brought forward, their preparation shown, their chemistry duly explained.

The theory of the constitution of salts as a whole is then discussed; next follow lectures on some dietic, tinctorial and other bodies; on starches, sugars, cellulose and gun-cotton; alcohols, ethers, chloroform, glycerine, soaps, oils, fats, resins, camphors, &c., &c., these being determined by the pursuits of the attendant pupils. Throughout the whole course of instruction the various scientific names requisite for the comprehension of the science are gradually introduced and so explained that the mind is not burdened by them, but receives them pleasantly.

The laboratory is a spacious building, divided: one portion containing six various sized furnaces for metallurgical pursuits, with appropriate fixings, and apparatus for distilling. The second, is the general laboratory and lecture room, lighted by skylights; working tables supplied with gas jets, bunsen burners, &c., occupy two sides, the various bottles of chemicals, reagents, apparatus, &c., being at hand. Not only are the bottles clearly labelled, but the chemical constitution and composition of their contents shown as aids to the pupils in their work. Upon a solidly built pillar rests one of Birtling's assay balances, moving to the thousandth of a grain, other coarser scales being likewise at hand, analytical charts and table of the elements are suspended on the walls for reference, some standard works on chemistry are available, and liberal supplies of glass tubes and appliances are provided, free of charge, to the students.

That useful work is performed by the lecturer on chemistry, for the public, and for private persons, may be seen by the following list of some of the analyses made in the building, and extracted from the laboratory book.

Analysis of sodawater, colonial ale, magnesium lime stone, road metal, well water, caustic soda, lime stone, tin ores, oxide of manganese, contents of stomach in cases of poisoning, samples of genuine and spurious porter, yellow soap, water from mines, several samples; gas liquor; auriferous quartz from Western Australia; copper ores from Queensland; water from local brewery; mineral for the Government Geologist, New Zealand; and some dozens of samples of pyrites, mundie, blanket sand, galena, antimony ores, &c., &c., from local and foreign mines.

Lectures on Geology and Mineralogy, as applied to Mining, &c., by William Nicholas, F.G.S. (Lecturer on Mining, Melbourne University.)

SYNOPSIS OF LECTURES.

Value of a general knowledge of Geology to Miners, Prospectors, and Mining Investors, Engineers, Architects, Farmers, &c., especially in colonies.

Outline History of the Primary Rocks, particularly Granite and Silurian: their natural joints, &c.

Auriferous Belts in Victoria.

Birth (origin), Growth and Structure, Death and Disintegration of Quartz Reefs, Casings, &c.

Classification of Auriferous Quartz Reefs in Victoria:—

1, Regular Reefs; 2, Irregular Vein Foundations; 3, Cross Reefs; 4, Veins in Dykes; 5, Veins in Granite

(Illustrated by Sections of Reefs at Sandhurst, Clunes, Ballarat, Stawell, Walthalla, &c.)

Shoots of Gold, their dips; Nuggets in Reefs.

Strikes (bearing) and Bends; Underlies and Widths of Reefs.

Antimony Veins, Peculiarities, &c., of.

Lava and Elvan Dykes.

Slides; Faults; Earthquakes; Rise and Fall of Ground.

Signs and hints in the Reefs, Casings, and Bounding Rocks, &c., for the use of quartz miners.

Quarrying: Granite, Slate, &c.

Outline History of the Formation of the Secondary and of the Recent Rocks, with reference to their economic mineral contents.

Auriferous Washes, Gutters, Gullies.

Mineralogy: Physical characters; easy tests of economic minerals—worked in mines and quarries.

N.B.—The whole of the lectures will be illustrated by models, diagrams, specimens of quartz and rocks, &c. That the lectures may be easily understood, as few scientific terms as possible will be used.

Examination Papers for Captains of Shift and Underground Managers, June, 1875.

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS AS TO FORMER EXPERIENCE, &c.

1. Show by rough sketch and explain what is the difference between a mineral lode and an alluvial gutter.
2. Show by sketch and explain what is meant by the terms: *Saddle reef*, *Underlie reef*, and the *strike* and *dip* of a reef or lode, and the *dip* of an *alluvial gutter*. Also explain the meaning of the terms *foot-wall* and *hanging-wall* of a lode, and what is meant by the terms *branches* or *spurs*, and the term *country*. Also, what is meant by the terms *washdirt* and *high reefs* of an *alluvial gutter*. Also give a sketch and explain what is meant by *faults* and *slides*, and *cross-courses*, and their general effects as regards *lodes*.
3. A shaft having been sunk on the course of a lode, or gutter, for the purpose of prospecting and working the same, describe the way in which you would proceed with it, showing the position of the shaft with reference to such lode or gutter, and the method of timbering you would adopt. Show also and explain the method of preparing such timber, both for slabbed shaft, and by framed sets, so as to get the greatest amount of strength from the timber. Candidate to cut out model of set.
4. The shaft having been sunk to the required depth for testing the lode at a first level, without the lode having been cut, describe the mode of procedure you would adopt to find such lode, and the way you would proceed to test it at a further depth when found.
5. Show by sketch or model and explain the method of timbering you would adopt, and the size of timber you consider necessary for securing a drive of the ordinary size, in soft or swelling ground.
6. Having a drawing lift two hundred (200) feet long (as shown in plan), the water being three (3) feet above the bucket door, and the door leaking so much that the pump could not lower the water, how would you proceed?
7. A level having been driven along the course of a lode at a depth of say seventy (70) feet below the one above, the lode varying from say eighteen (18) inches to ten (10) feet in thickness, and underlying say three (3) feet in a fathom, show by sketch and describe the best method of working out such lode, between the levels, so as to properly timber and secure the ground from which it has been taken; provide ventilation to any lower workings, &c.

8. Show by sketch and describe the best method of working out the cap of a saddle reef, or a flat vein, such being of an average width of say thirty (30) feet by fifty (50) feet deep through the lode; the best method of securing the ground, &c.

9. Describe the differences between a *drawing lift* and *plunger pump* workings. Describe also what is meant by the terms *working barrel*, *windbore*, *H piece*, *clack piece*, and *bucket-change piece*, and the position of each in the column as they should be placed for working.

10. What is meant by changing the bucket and clack of a drawing lift? Describe the manner in which you would proceed to do it.

11. Supposing you had charge of a shift of men sinking a wet shaft and the pumps from any cause would not take away the water, state what means you would take to ascertain where the fault lay, and when found out to remedy it?

12. What do you consider the greatest height a plunger or draw-lift column of pumps should be worked in a shaft? and state your reasons.

13. What do you consider the greatest number of strokes per minute the pump rods should go in the shaft with safety, taking into consideration the size of the workings and the length of the stroke?

14. Show how you would strike out the pattern of a gearing for a bucket for a draw lift, say eight (8) inches diameter, and give the size the different portions of the bucket should be made, as regards the working barrel.

15. Supposing you had a lift of pumps, say nine (9) inches diameter, and two hundred and fifty (250) feet high, taking the water from another lift below, would you put in both of an equal size, or would you have one larger than the other? What size timber would you put in to carry the weight of the upper column with the cistern, &c., supposing you had to put it in such a position that you could not get a bearing for it on the solid ground? And what would you consider should be a sufficient bearing for the ends of the timber in soft sandstone or slate country, and in hard sandstone or rock?

16. Can you give the approximate weight of such a column of pumps with plunger workings, &c.? The pipes, &c., to be the ordinary thickness of iron; and also the weight of water in such column.

17. Supposing you had a quantity of water to pump out of a shaft and workings that had been idle for some time; in such a shaft eight (8) inch pumps were fixed. After working the pumps for some time without lowering the water much, it was thought advisable to put in more pumps, and the choice was offered you to take out the lift you had in the shaft and put in a twelve (12) inch, or to put in another eight (8) inch with the one you had there, which would you do? Which do you think would take out the water quickest—the two (2) eight (8) inch, or the twelve (12) inch going the same speed or stroke. State your reasons, and show why you gave the preference to either.

18. Supposing again you found after pumping for some time the lift was not heaving the quantity of water it ought to do, and you ascertained the fault was in the bottom clack leaking, and the water in the shaft being such a depth over the clack that you were not able to get at it to put in a new one, what course would you adopt to get the water down?

19. Supposing you had a balance-bob to fix on a shaft, show the position as regards vibration of the rods in which you would fix it. State the reasons.

20. A shaft having been sunk to a depth of say eight hundred (800) feet perpendicularly, and pumps carried down to that level, a lode was met with in the shaft there underlying three (3) feet in a fathom, which it was decided to follow down by an underlie shaft, with pumps to drain it, show and explain the mode you would adopt to carry that out.

21. A lode having been found at the surface, and followed down by a shaft on the underlie of say two (2) six (6) inches in a fathom, for a distance of one hundred and fifty (150) feet, and it was deemed advisable to sink a permanent shaft to intersect such lode at a depth of say three hundred (300) feet from the outcrop, at what distance from the same should the new shaft be started, the surface then being level?

22. Suppose, in sinking a shaft, a strata of loose, gravelly, or sandy ground, containing a quantity of water, was met with, which, if not kept back, would run and fill the shaft, what steps would you take to sink the shaft securely through such ground?

23. After having sunk the shaft the required depth, and cut the lode, it was decided to sink another seventy (70) feet for stoping, what distance would a cross-cut require to be driven, to intersect the lode again, supposing it continued with the same underlie?

24. Describe what means you would adopt to ventilate a shaft, or different portions of a mine, where the air was bad.

25. What do you consider a safe speed to wind at, with good gear?

26. How many tons will a block of quartz give of an average width of two (2) feet six (6) inches, two hundred (200) feet along the course of the lode, and seventy (70) feet between levels.

27. How many tons of firewood, fifty (50) cubic feet per ton, are contained in three (3) stacks, one ninety (90) feet, one seventy-five (75) feet, and one sixty-eight (68) feet long, six (6) feet high, and the wood five (5) feet lengths, and what will be the cost of the same at seven (7) and six (6) pence per ton.

28. How many superficial feet of timber does it take for a shaft three hundred and fifty (350) feet deep, nine (9) feet long, by three (3) feet wide in the clear, the outside timbers three (3) inches thick, with two (2) centres two (2) inches thick, and what will be the cost of same at fourteen (14) shillings per hundred (100) feet superficial?

29. Do you understand the use and adjustment of instruments generally used in making surveys for ascertaining your proper position underground?

30. Do you understand the use of scales, protractor and parallel rulers, and can you make a plan of a mine, from measurements furnished?

31. Describe the instruments you would use in making an underground survey, and by what means you would connect the underground with the surface.

32. Describe how you would, on the surface, show the position of a point that is distant from the shaft, by three (3) drafts, first (1st) draft N. 7° E. 70 feet, second (2nd) draft East 100 feet, third (3rd) draft North 100 feet, show by diagrams.

33. Describe how you would sink a winze from the 500 feet level, at any given distance from the shaft, and also at what distance 600 feet level you would commence a rise to make both meet, the underlie being two (2) feet in six (6) feet, the winze being at right angles to the 500 feet level?

34. A general manager, to be entitled to a first-class certificate, should be able to pass the examinations for captains of shifts and underground managers. He should also be able to make surveys of the workings of a mine, and plot the same on a working plan, so as to be able to show what ground has been wrought, and where the different formations of lodes, &c., have been met with. He should also be a fair accountant, so as to be able to keep the accounts of the mine. He should also have a knowledge of mechanics and engineering, and the strengths of materials used in mining.

#### Examination Papers for Engine-drivers, June, 1875.

##### 1. A first-class engine-driver:—

Should be competent to drive and manage all the different kinds of engines used in mining with perfect safety and economy, and thoroughly understand the management of stoking in order to do the largest amount of crushing, pumping, or winding, with the least consumption of fuel, oil, wear and tear, &c.

Should understand the principle and action of all gauges, and how to keep them in proper order.

Should manage the feed with hot or cold water.

Should be able to pack the various parts when they require it.

Should understand the approach of danger, and how to act in all such cases, whether they arise from over-speed, want of water in the boiler, or over-pressure of steam, and be able to make a steam-joint in case one failed.

Must present before examination a certificate of having driven each of the different kinds of engines used in mining for a period of not less than six (6) months without accident or mishap.

And be able to give a satisfactory answer, written or otherwise, to the following questions:—

2. In taking charge of a new and strange mine, what should you do first if put to a winding engine? What if put to a pumping engine? And what if put to a crushing engine condenser, or non-condenser?

3. How do you know when a feed-pump is acting properly? The contrary.

4. Explain the action of the feed pump?

5. Describe a case in which it will not act, all the parts being in good order?

6. Explain the signs consequent on the retention valve not acting—will a boiler take feed under such conditions?

7. How do you know when any particular valve is not acting properly?

8. Supposing the feed-pump is in good order to all appearances, and to have utterly refused, as it were, to act—what would you do?
9. Where two or more boilers are connected (say No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3), how would you keep the feed in all with one pump. Suppose No. 1 is feeding and you want to feed No. 3, what would you do? Can you feed all at one time?
10. Are there any evil consequences from too much water? What are they?
11. What quantity of water do you consider too little? What is the proper quantity?
12. Explain the reason of all the cocks and gauges being placed in their respective positions, and their uses?
13. How do you know when the glass water-gauge is indicating wrong? How when right?
14. In cases where two or more boilers are connected, and each furnished with a steam-gauge, but all indicating different pressures, how are you to know which is right, and the pressure under which each boiler is working?
15. How do you know when a boiler is working under a safe pressure? What do you consider a safe pressure on each of the different kinds of boilers used? What pressure unsafe?
16. Supposing steam on the point of blowing off and no water in the glass, what would you do?
17. Suppose the steam was at working pressure and the water disappeared, leaving you in uncertainty as to how low it was, what would you do?
18. Supposing the last case, and the water to have got below the back of the tube, and to have attained a temperature considerably above that of the water or steam, what would you do?
19. Suppose the steam to be low, say half the working pressure, and similar to last case, what would you do?
20. If put to an engine where the weight on the safety-valve lever would not give enough of steam to do the work, what would you do, the weight being proper?
21. Is a blow-off cock of any service, or what is its use?
22. Is it of any consequence to open a blow-off cock full, and shut it suddenly?
23. In case it got immovably stuck, what would you do?
24. Describe your method of stoking, and when once set should the damper be altered?
25. In repairing a bad joint, what do you consider of first importance?
26. In packing your engine is there any principle to be attended to? If so, what?
27. What do you understand by a condensing engine? And what by a non-condensing engine?
28. How should a condensing engine be started?
29. How do you know when the proper quantity of injection water is being admitted? And how when too much or too little?
30. How do you know when the air-pump is out of order? How when acting properly?
31. What is the use of cocks in the ends of a condensing engine's cylinder? Does their use entail any evil? If so, how do you deal with it?
32. What is the use of a barometer on a condensing engine? Do you know anything of the principle on which it acts?
33. How do you know when the least possible quantity of fuel is being used? How when any waste is taking place?
34. What do you understand by a winding-engine? How many kinds of winding-engine have you worked with?
35. Describe how each kind acts.
36. In stopping the engine, for any purpose, describe how the different parts should be used.
37. How, in starting an engine.
38. At what speed would you work a twelve (12) inch cylinder engine, supposing it required full steam to do the work?
39. At what speed would you work a twenty (20) inch, to a twenty-four (24) inch cylinder engine, four (4) feet stroke with winding drums, say ten (10) to twelve (12) feet diameter on the first motion?
40. How do you check the speed and stop exactly at top to land cage or bucket, as the case may be? Do you throw the steam against the engine, to check the speed, in winding direct, or otherwise.
41. In heaving up or lowering men what speed would you work at?
42. Suppose a confusion of signals, and men going down or coming up at same time, what would you do?
43. Suppose an indistinct signal given, and men going down or coming up, what should be done?
44. Suppose an indistinct signal given, and men on, or supposed to be on, and same signal thought to be "heave up men," what would you do?
45. Suppose a distinct signal given to heave up or lower, and some unusual hitch or tremor took place in starting, or on its passage either way, how would you act?
46. Are there any signs that can be taken as forerunners to accidents in the machinery and gear? If so, what are they?
47. Are there any means to be employed to guard against accidents? If so, what?
48. Describe how to know when any particular internal part of the engine or boiler is unsafe, or out of order, and requires examination and repair.
49. How are you to know when a winding rope is sound and trustworthy, whether made of Manilla or any other kind of fibre?
50. How do you judge as to the trustworthiness, or otherwise, of wire ropes.
51. How should wire ropes be treated with the view to being kept in proper order?
52. What size of proof coil chain would you use on the end of a five (5) inch round Manilla rope to be of equal strength with the rope? What size on five (5) inch flat rope. What size should be used on, or would be of equal strength to, a seven-eighth ( $\frac{7}{8}$ ) inch steel wire rope?
53. Give a simple rule for finding the strength of ropes and chains, and what fraction of the strength would you consider a safe working load?

Visitor—His Excellency the Marquis of Normansby, G.C.M.G.

President—Alex. Bayne, Esq.

Vice-President—C. W. Chapman, Esq.

Classes.

**MATHEMATICS, MECHANICS, SURVEYING, MINING.**—E. T. Brown, Certificated Mining Surveyor and Authorized Land Surveyor.

**MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.**—Wm. Nicholas, F.G.S., Lecturer at Melbourne University.

**CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL, MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY.**—E. L. Marks, Mem. Phar. Soc., G.B.

**METALLURGY AND ASSAYING, EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.**—A. Mica Smith, B.Sc., F.I.C.

**MECHANICAL, PLAN, AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.**—W. H. Ed. Nicolai, C.E.

**SCHOOL OF DESIGN.**—Hugh Fegan, Gov. Drawing Master, C. H. Darvall, Gov. Drawing Master.

**SHORTHAND BOOK-KEEPING.**—

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except Saturday. The Metallurgical Laboratory on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Class Hours:—Evening classes, 7 to 9 p.m.; day classes in surveying, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, drawing, design and painting.

Fees from 5s. to 21s. per quarter. Laboratory classes according to a scale, beginning with 21s. per quarter. Special attention is given in each class to the directly practical bearing of the subjects taught.

**EXAMINATIONS.**

## EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE.—It is hereby intimated to candidates that examinations are held in the Museum of the School, McCrae-street, Sandhurst, in June and December of each year, for certificates as—

	Captain of Shift. Engine-driver.		Underground Manager. General Mining Manager.
		Also for certificates in	
Mathematics.	Mineralogy.		Metallurgy.
Mechanics.	Chemistry—Theoretical and Practical.		Physics.
Surveying.	Materia Medica.		Mechanical, Plan, and Architectural Drawing.
Mining.	Botany.		Freehand Drawing.
Geology.			

Entries are received up to the end of the month preceding the examinations.

The next examination will be held as above, beginning on Monday, 27th June, 1881.

## AD INTERIM REPORT.

It is a principle now beyond all question that for successful competition in any industry theory and practice must go hand-in-hand. Whitworth, Fairbairn, Scott-Russell, and other leaders in applied science; Lyon Playfair, Huxley, Tyndal, and others in the van of scientific thought and educational reform, not only admit this truth, but have made great effort, by voice and purse and pen, to impress upon the country its national importance. The most intelligent workmen, moreover, are quite as zealous in advocating the claims of technical education as the masters whom they have assisted to wealth.

But there is an authority for it yet greater than these, for statistics prove incontrovertibly that those nations which give most attention to industrial instruction are precisely those amongst which the arts and industries chiefly flourish, and in proportion to the fulness of the education is the excellence of the practical results.

In a mining community like our own this applies with conspicuous force. Time has been when luck and a strong arm alone commanded success in the gold-field, but now that our chief industry is becoming daily more systematised and stable in its character, the advantage of trained labour and trained experts to assist in its further development becomes plainly evident.

It is to meet this want that the School of Mines and Industries has been instituted. Its primary object is to impart a thorough training in all branches of theoretical and practical science directly bearing on the mining industry—the theory and practice of mining, mine management, mining surveying and mining engineering; to hold periodical examinations, and issue certificates of competency in the various subjects taught, which certificates will be a guarantee to the public that the holders are thoroughly reliable in their work to the extent of their certificates.

The sections and classes embraced in the course of study, with the subjects treated under each, are given in detail in the appended syllabus.

In the classes of Mathematics and Applied Mechanics or Engineering each student is separately instructed in whatever portion of these sciences he desires to study, and when change of shift or other cause necessitates absence, his work continued out of class hours is faithfully supervised.

The instruction in the survey class extends over a very full course, including field practice, and prepares students for examination in mining and land surveying. This is a study of very great importance to those entrusted with the management of mines. Ability to find out the relative position of any point, and to tell whether the drive is leading, would give greatly increased confidence, and oftentimes enable those in charge to avert approaching danger. Time, and labour, too, would often be saved by the knowledge that could be readily acquired at this class to determine accurately underground position.

The importance of the mining section, with its three classes in geology, mineralogy, and practical mining, respectively, is too obvious to require comment. The methods of working mines of all descriptions are passed in review, so that the student is made familiar with the general principles on which mining is based, and is offered opportunity to assimilate the best ideas from the working of other mines and the treatment of other ores. These he will find of the utmost value when he tries to perfect or improve upon the operations on which he is engaged. And this is still more wanted as our yield of material diminishes, or the cost of raising it increases, through deeper sinking or rise in the price of labour, for then we have the greater need of the most economical processes by which we may make the most of the vein-stuff at our disposal, to lessen the expense of raising it by improving the appliances, to get more out of it, and to extract that more cheaply. The lecturer proposes to widen this section in the class of operative mining by giving practical instruction in the grounds of the school, in the methods of timbering, testing the strength of materials, and other similar operations.

In the Chemistry and Metallurgy lecture classes the principles of these sciences and their bearings on the mining industry will be fully entered upon. But the school interests itself in the other industries of the district, and will provide instruction in these so far as its resources will allow. Agriculture, the next in importance, will be treated for the present only in so far as it is under the guidance of chemistry. Of the other industries, those which involve chemical operations will receive attention in the projected class of industrial chemistry. The processes concerned in local industries will be explained, other chemical manufactures, however, being brought forward as examples of industrial method—general chemical technology illustrated by and elucidating local chemical manufacture. In the laboratories, which are open daily, practical instruction will be given in chemical analysis and assaying, the testing of ores and minerals, the methods of analysing soils, manures, and other agricultural, industrial, and commercial products.

It is further proposed to afford facilities to the students for conducting chemical and metallurgical investigations, such as the working out of new processes on the small scale, by which, it is hoped, an opportunity will be presented to many who may have ideas for improvements in mining operations, or in agricultural or industrial processes, of prosecuting their inquiries under favourable circumstances. This can be provided for as yet only to a limited extent, and the nature of the work will be strictly subject, in all points, to the approval of the lecturer.

In the Plan, Mechanical, and Architectural Drawing Class the range of instruction is as varied as the trades and occupations of the students, each student being separately assisted. Whilst the setting out of mines, mining machinery, &c., is taught by the aid of a very large assortment of plans, the engineer, draughtsman, or artisan, whatever his speciality, will receive instruction suited to his calling.

The School of Design in connection with this institution is directly concerned in the industrial portion of the programme. In this class members of all the artistic trades and professions will find abundant opportunity of training the eye and hand, acquiring facility of execution, and, what is of at least equal importance, cultivation of their taste by continued association with well-selected studies in form and colour.

The school is, therefore, open for the manager and the miner, the civil and mining engineer, the land and mining surveyor, the artisan, the manufacturer, the agriculturist, the student, professional or amateur.

The mining knowledge, on a sound scientific basis, acquired at the school will place men in a position to appreciate discovery and invention, and assist them in adapting these to their own cases. It will make the miner, whatever his position, whatever his work, more efficient in the exercise of his duty, and so advance the interests alike of employer and employed.

The apprentice will be taught the principles on which his art is based, which will enable him to pursue his art more intelligently. From the study of the principles in the class-room he will pass to the application of these principles in the workshop, manufactory, or field. It will awaken within him a new interest in his work, and open up to him the large possibilities of his art.

The Telegraphy class in this institution has as yet been entirely monopolised by lady students. It is believed that, as it becomes better known, this opportunity of learning telegraph operating will be more largely taken advantage of.

The school will endeavour to bring prominently forward all new discoveries, inventions, and suggestions relating to the mining industry, procuring for exhibition, when it can, descriptions, drawings, plans, or models of these, and invites early reliable information on all new processes, proposed or in operation. It will further receive, and endeavour to have carefully digested and forwarded to the proper quarters for recognition, information on matters of general or local interest connected with mining.

The

The museum, which forms a notable feature of the institution, is to be devoted chiefly to the illustration of mining and local industries, arranged with especial view to ready reference. Besides being of value for class illustrations, it is hoped that the public in search of such information will take advantage of the opportunity offered to consult the large geological collections, the maps, general and local, the mining plans, models, and other objects of interest already at hand for examination, or that may be added from time to time.

The mining, industrial, and general public are invited to co-operate with the school authorities and endeavour to make the institution worthy of its important aims, and of the rich gold-field around.

The school hopes to do its duty zealously by those entrusted to its care, and so, in time, command success by creating a demand for its finished students. At present it is dependent on the Government and the public for support. It is most respectfully desired to press upon the attention of that public, that Government, with discriminating hand, help us as we help ourselves.

Sandhurst, September, 1876.

ALF. MICA SMITH, B.Sc.,  
Registrar.

#### COURSE OF STUDY.

(See Details.)

- Section I.—Mathematics. Lecturer or Instructor, Mr. E. T. Brown, certificated mining surveyor.  
 II. Surveying (underground and surface), with field practice—Mr. E. T. Brown.  
 III. Engineering. 1 Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics, Mr. E. T. Brown; 2, Mechanical plan and architectural drawing, Mr. W. H. Ed. Nicolai.  
 IV. Mining.—1 Geology; 2 Mineralogy; 3 Practical Mining, Mr. G. Thureau, M.E., F.G.S., &c.  
 V. Chemistry.—1 Lectures, Elementary and Advanced; 2 Laboratory Practice, Mr. E. L. Marks, M.P.S.G.B.  
 VI. Metallurgy and Assaying.—1 Lectures; 2 Laboratory Practice, Mr. A. M. Smith, B.Sc.  
 VII. The School of Design.—Mr. F. Tayler, assisted by Mr. Hayward.  
 Telegraphy—Mr. G. H. Matear. Writing, Shorthand, Pen and Ink Sketching—Mr. J. S. Abbott. Bookkeeping—Mr. E. T. Brown.  
 Projected courses of lectures on "Chemistry Applied to Agriculture," "Chemistry Applied to Manufactures."  
 Course of Popular Science Lectures, by the staff of lecturers.

#### DETAILS.

I. MATHEMATICS (theoretical and practical).—Arithmetic, algebra, geometry (descriptive and practical), logarithms, trigonometry (plane, analytical, and spherical), mensuration of surfaces and solids, astronomical problems, geodesy, dialling. Text books.—Chambers, Colenso, Todhunter, Molesworth, &c.

II. SURVEYING.—Underground and surface surveying, chain, stave, and tape practice, practical determination of the meridian, mine and field work, plotting. Text books.—Gillespie, Simms, Baker, &c.

III. ENGINEERING.—1. Applied mechanics and hydraulics.—Statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, and hydraulics. Text books.—Galbraith and Haughton, Macquorn Rankine, &c. 2. Plan, mechanical, and architectural drawing.—Junior class: The use of instruments, plane linear drawing, the principles of shading and colouring; geometrical, perspective, and isometrical drawing; the use of the scale. Senior class: Each pupil taught with a view to the requirements of his trade or occupation.—Enlarging from copies the different parts of machinery, setting out of wheels, spurs, bevils, &c., mitre wheels; drawing from rough sketches; drawing the steam-engine, pumping machinery, slide lathe, punching and shearing machines, &c., &c.; drawing and shading from diagrams sections of mines and machinery connected with mining; drawing of the different parts and construction of buildings, bridges, &c., and the principles of the art of construction for stonemasons, bricklayers, carpenters, civil engineers, &c., &c.; drawing from models, and from the machines as erected.

IV. MINING.—1. Geology.—This course to embrace a full practical description of the crust of the earth as applied to mining, including the drawing of surface and underground geological plans. Text book.—Advanced text book of geology, Page. 2. Mineralogy.—The rudiments, including crystallography and other marks by which minerals may be recognized. Text books.—Rudimentary treatise on mineralogy—Varley (Weale); Dana's mineralogy. 3. Practical Mining.—Lectures and practical application of mathematical and mechanical rules as required. Occurrence of and search for minerals—boring; strength of materials; various methods of working mines; timbering of; ventilation of; drainage of; raising of vein-stuff; reduction of minerals; pumps; steam-engines. The whole illustrated by diagrams and models. Text book—Guide to the Art of Mining—Lottner and Serlo. As many classes will be formed in this section as the attendance and progress of the students justify.

V. CHEMISTRY.—1. Lecture classes, with experimental demonstrations; Chemical physics—heat, light, crystallography, specific gravity. Chemical philosophy, new notation: Laws of chemical combination, quantivalence, symbolic and graphic. Non-metallic elements, preparation and properties: Nature and structure of flame and use of blow-pipe. Metals: Classification, properties, uses, and methods for their detection. Acids: Definitions, quantivalence, &c. Salts: Organic substances—industrial, dietetic, and other uses; starch, dextrine, malt, illustrations of isomerism, allotropy, polymorphism, cellulose (gun-cotton, &c.), sugars, alcohol, ethers, chloroform, fusel oil, glycerine, solid and liquid fats, oils, &c.; the chief alkaloids. Text books.—Miller's Chemistry, Goodeve's series; Roscoe's Chemistry, Macmillan; Fownes' Chemistry, Churchill and Sons. 2. Laboratory Practice.—The chemical laboratory is open daily for instruction in manipulative chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analyses, and use of the blow-pipe. Text books.—Roscoe and Jones' Junior Course, Bloxham's Laboratory Teaching, Thorpe's Quantitative Chemical Analysis, Fresenius' Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis. As many classes will be formed in this section as the attendance and progress of the students justify.

VI. METALLURGY AND ASSAYING.—1 Lectures, illustrated by diagrams and experimental demonstrations:—Characteristic properties of the metals; the general principles of metallurgy; the general principles of assaying; fuel, furnaces, ovens, materials used for furnaces, crucibles, modes of occurrence, means of recognizing ores, methods of extraction and preparation, assay of ore and metal, chief uses of the metal and its compounds in the arts for iron, copper, gold, silver, lead, tin, zinc, mercury, arsenic, antimony, cobalt, nickel, &c. Text books.—Metals, Bloxam (Longmans); Elements of Metallurgy, J. A. Phillips (Griffin). 2 Laboratory practice.—The metallurgical laboratory will be open daily for practical instruction in metallurgy and assaying. Discrimination of minerals, the use of the microscope, spectroscope, and blow-pipe, and the application of flame re-actions and wet processes in the testing of ores and minerals; methods of qualitative and rough quantitative assay, suitable for prospectors; the accurate quantitative assay of the metals by the wet and dry processes—gravimetric, volumetric, and blowpipe, including the bullion assay. Text books.—Makin's Metallurgy, Mitchell's Manual of Practical Assaying, Percy's Metallurgy. For Agricultural Chemistry:—Fownes (Weales' Series), Johnson's How Crops Grow, Church's Laboratory Guide. For Industrial Chemistry:—Chemical Technology, Wagner and Crookes.

#### VII.—THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN:—

LANDSCAPE.—Simple outline, shading, and sketching from the model and from nature.

FIGURE.—Pure outline of parts of figure and of whole form; graduated exercises in shaded studies from the antique, drawing from the round.

PERSPECTIVE.—Book perspective, practical application to object drawing at sight, graduated exercises.

ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—Exercises in plain and curved lines; graduated exercises in ornamental outline and shaded design; original design.

PAINTING.—Landscape in sepia and neutral tints to full water-colour; heraldic painting in oils and coloured ornamental designs in water-colours and oils; figure in coloured chalks and water-colours; flowers.

Students in full colouring are admitted to a morning's class.

PRESENT



## PRESENT CONSTRUCTION OF CLASSES, WITH FEES AND ATTENDANCE.

Class.	Each class continues for 2 hours.	Fee per Quarter.	Students on class-roll for present Quarter.	Class.	Each class continues for 2 hours.	Fee per Quarter.	Students on class-roll for present Quarter.
	Nights per Week.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Mathematics and mechanics .....	5	1 1 0	26	Laboratory practice ...	daily		
Mining .....	1	0 10 6	12	Metallurgy and assaying			
Geology—				Lectures .....	1		
Elementary .....	1 day	0 7 6		Laboratory practice	daily		
Advanced, including geological plan drawing .....	1 day	0 10 6	2	School of Design .....	2 out of 3	0 5 0	67
Mineralogy—				Telegraphy .....	1	1 1 0	
Elementary .....	1 day	0 7 6		Short-hand, pen and ink sketching, and writing	1	0 10 6	2
Advanced .....	1 day	...		Bookkeeping	Same hours as section 1.		
Mechanical, plan, and architectural drawing	3	0 10 6	23	Total .....			173
Surveying .....	1 day	1 1 0	7	School of Design .....			67
Chemistry Lectures—				Total, less School of Design .....			106
Elementary .....	1	0 10 6	20				
Junior .....	1	0 10 6	8				
Senior .....	1	0 10 6	6				

Number of individuals, less School of Design, 86.  
 Total number of individuals, 151.  
 These 151 students represent 31 different trades or occupations.

## APPENDIX Y.

## COMMISSION FOR PROMOTING TECHNOLOGICAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.—MINUTE IN REFERENCE TO GRANT-IN-AID.

THE Commissioners for the Promotion of Technological Instruction transmit, for the information of the Secretary and Teachers of the School of Art and Design at the substance, as stated below, of a minute adopted by them:—

1. "That in order to promote the establishment of Schools of Art and Design throughout the Colony, there shall be paid, from the funds placed at the disposal of the Commission by the Government, to every School which is conducted upon principles approved by the Commission and open to its inspection, an allowance of two shillings and sixpence per quarter for each pupil who shall have attended such school at least eight times during the quarter."
2. "That this minute shall take effect from the 1st of April, 1870."

In order to obtain the benefit of the foregoing minute, it will be necessary for the Secretary of each School of Art and Design to keep an exact register of the attendance of every pupil. This register, with an abstract, certified by the Secretary, showing the number of pupils who have attended once, twice, &c., up to thirteen times during the quarter, must be forwarded at the end of each quarter to the Hon. the Chairman of the Technological Commission, Exhibition Building, Melbourne.

Office of the Technological Commission,  
 Exhibition Building, June 7th, 1870.

## SCHOOLS OF ART AND DESIGN, VICTORIA.

THE Schools already in existence in Victoria have been founded and conducted by the efforts of local committees, in whose hands the whole of the business arrangements are left. The funds of the Schools are obtained from the subscriptions or fees of the pupils, and from a quarterly grant-in-aid from the Commission.

The fees payable by pupils vary in the different Schools from two shillings to ten shillings per quarter. The Commission recommend that in all cases the fees charged should be as low as possible.

All correspondence between the School Committees and the Commission should be conducted through the Secretary of the School, and addressed to the Secretary of the Commission.

It is not allowed that any School of Design conducted as a private speculation should receive aid from the Commission.

A proper report and return has to be furnished to the Commission quarterly from each School, giving full accounts of the attendances, &c. As the aid depends upon the regularity of the pupils' attendance, the necessity of such regularity ought to be impressed on the pupils.

The primary object of the Schools being to disseminate such knowledge and to teach such manipulation as shall be useful in the workshops of the Colony, the Commission desire that the following subjects shall receive the most attention:—

- Practical Geometry.
- Mechanical and Architectural Drawing.
- Isometrical Perspective.
- Frechand Drawing of the Figure, Ornament, and Plants; Drawing from Models and from Nature.

## NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

The quarterly returns are to be sent in within ten days of the expiration of each quarter.  
 Vouchers for payments received from the Commission should be returned, properly signed, by the next mail.

## PROPOSED COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION FOR STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF DESIGN ASSOCIATED WITH THE COMMISSION.

IN each of the following classes prizes, of the value of £2, £1, and 10s., will be awarded for drawings, at a Competitive Exhibition to be held on a day in May, hereafter to be named, open to all who have been for six months previous to the day of exhibition Students at any School of Design associated with the Commission, subject, however, to conditions hereinafter expressed.

## FIRST CLASS.

*First Division.*—Outline drawing of the human figure or any portion thereof. Open to students of any age.  
*Second Division.*—The same. Open to students under 15 years of age.

## SECOND CLASS.

*First Division.*—Drawing of the human figure, or any portion thereof, on tinted paper in two chalks. Open to students of any age.  
*Second Division.*—The same. Open to students under 15 years of age.

## THIRD CLASS.

*First Division.*—Ornamental drawing in outline. Open to students of any age.  
*Second Division.*—The same. Open to students under 15 years of age.

## FOURTH CLASS.

*First Division.*—Ornamental drawing on tinted paper in two chalks. Open to students of any age.  
*Second Division.*—The same. Open to students under 15 years of age.

## FIFTH CLASS.

*First Division.*—Landscape drawing, in pencil or two chalks. Open to students of any age.  
*Second Division.*—The same. Open to students under 15 years of age.

## SIXTH CLASS.

*First Division.*—Mechanical drawing in outline. Open to students of any age.  
*Second Division.*—The same. Open to students under 15 years of age.

## SEVENTH CLASS.

*First Division.*—Architectural Drawing. Open to students of any age.  
*Second Division.*—The same. Open for students under 15 years of age.

## CONDITIONS.

All drawings to be on the size of imperial or half-imperial paper, accompanied by a certificate from the master that the drawings are the *bonâ fide* work of the exhibitor, done in the school, and of a different size from copy when drawn from the flat.

In case of want of space, the Commissioners, acting under the advice of professional gentlemen, reserve the right to make a selection from proposed exhibits.

SPECIAL PRIZES, UNDER THE ABOVE CONDITIONS, WILL BE GIVEN BY THE HON. GEORGE ROLFE.

*To the student who passes the best examination in Practical Geometry; open to students of any age.*

First Prize...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	value	£2	0	0
Second Prize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1	0	0

*To the student who produces the best working drawing in Carpentry.*

First Prize...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	value	£2	0	0
Second Prize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1	0	0

"Cassell's Linear Drawing," "Gleig's Practical Geometry," and "Davidson's Drawings for Carpenters and Joiners," are recommended as the basis of examination for special prizes.

15th February, 1871.

By order of the Commission,  
 SAMUEL H. BINDON.

## THE SIXTH ANNUAL SCHOOLS OF DESIGN EXHIBITION, 1877.

THE Exhibition of the works of pupils in the various Schools of Design associated with the Technological Commission will be opened on the 10th July, 1877.

The Examinations will be held on the 17th and 18th July.

Exhibitors and competitors must have been pupils at one of the Schools of Design for at least six months previous to 30th of June, 1877.

## CONDITIONS.

*N.B.*—These conditions will be strictly enforced, and drawings not in accordance will be disqualified.

All drawings to be of the size of imperial paper (30 x 22), or half-imperial (15 x 22).

Drawings for exhibition must be sent in on or before Thursday, 5th July.

No drawings will be received except through the Secretary of the school to which the exhibitor belongs.

The Secretaries of the various schools are requested to forward those drawings only that the teachers think worthy of exhibition, and that are the *bonâ fide* work of the student exhibiting, done in the school; and to see that the name and age of the exhibitor, and the name of the school to which he belongs, shall be written plainly on the front of each drawing.

Each drawing sent must be of a different size from the copy, if drawn from the flat.

In case of want of space, the Commissioners will make a selection from the proposed exhibits.

The prizes in any class may be withheld, if, in the opinion of the examiners, the works in that class are not of sufficient merit to deserve them.

No student can receive a prize twice in the same class; but will, if successful, receive a Certificate of Merit.

The drawings in the several classes may be executed either in pencil, chalks, or colours.

The Senior Division of each class is open to students of any age. The Junior Division is open only to students under fifteen years of age.

No competitor will be allowed to receive more than three prizes; but, for excellence in more than three classes, certificates will be given.

The exhibits will be arranged in classes (and not in schools, as heretofore); the name of each school will be attached to each exhibit.

## PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES

Will be awarded to the students exhibiting the best works in the following classes, subject to the foregoing conditions:—

DRAWING OF THE HUMAN FIGURE.	
Senior Division.	Junior Division.
ORNAMENTAL DRAWING.	
Senior Division.	Junior Division.
LANDSCAPE DRAWING.	
Senior Division.	Junior Division.

This class will include finished landscapes, and details of landscape, as studies of trees, rocks, flowers, fruit, leaves, &c.

**MECHANICAL**

**MECHANICAL DRAWING.**  
 Senior Division. Junior Division.  
**ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.**  
 Senior Division. Junior Division.  
**DRAWING FROM NATURE OR FROM THE ROUND.**  
 Senior Division. Junior Division.  
**COLOUR, APPLIED TO DECORATION.**

Prizes will be given for the best Geometrical arrangement of Colour, and for Coloured Designs in the Greek and Pompeian styles.

**DESIGN.**

Prizes will be given for the best Design, or Series of Designs, from Australian Plants, Trees, Leaves, or Flowers.

**EXAMINATIONS.**

*Open to all students who have been members of a School of Design for six months previous to the 30th June, will be held on Tuesday, 17th July.*

Principles, Harmony, and Contrast of Colour, and Rules for Application of Colour to } Decorative Purposes ... ..	2 p.m.
Perspective Drawing ... ..	4 p.m.
Mechanical Drawing ... ..	7 p.m.

**Wednesday, 18th July.**

Architectural Drawing... ..	2 p.m.
Geometrical Drawing ... ..	4 p.m.
Freehand Drawing ... ..	7 p.m.

**CONDITIONS OF THE EXAMINATION.**

No competitor can be admitted to the room after the hours named.  
 One hour and a half will be allowed for each subject.  
 Any candidate using books or memoranda, copying from, or speaking to other students, will be disqualified.  
 In each examination paper will be provided, but candidates must bring all other requisites.  
 In the Freehand Drawing Examination no ruling, measuring, or folding of papers will be allowed.

**SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION.**

*Practical Geometry.*—Problems in Elementary Practical Geometry will be set before the pupils. The lines of construction must be left on the paper.

In the Mechanical and Architectural Examinations the candidates will be examined as to their knowledge of the use of drawing instruments and drawing of details.

In the Examination in colour prizes will be awarded for the best answers (written) to questions respecting the theory and use of colour in the Decorative Arts. Redgrave's *Manual of Colour* is recommended as class-book. The diagrams issued by the Commission and Owen Jones's *Grammar of Ornament* will afford illustrations of principles and practice.

In the Examination in Perspective problems and questions will be set before the pupils.

In the Freehand Examinations there will be set, either a Group of Models, Plaster Casts of Ornament, Figures, from the Round or Flat examples, as the examiners may decide.

The Secretaries of the several Schools are requested to send in lists of the students desirous of competing, to the Secretary of the Commission, a week before the Examination.

Caesell's *Linear Drawing*, Gleig's *Practical Geometry*, Davidson's *Drawing for Carpenters and Joiners* are recommended as the basis of the Geometrical Examination; and the examiners will be requested to base the examination on these text-books.

The Commission will endeavour to make the usual arrangements with the Railway Department to enable Students and Teachers from the country to attend the Exhibition and Examination.

Only the Examiners and the Secretary to the Commissioners will be allowed to take part in the Examination.

By order of the Commission.

SAMUEL H. BINDON, Chairman.

S. H. ROBERTS, Inspector of Schools and Acting Secretary.

May 20th, 1877.

**LIST OF SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.**

*Associated with the Commission, with the members on the Roll and the Members attending eight times during the quarter ending December, 1876.*

Name of School.	On Roll.	Attending Eight Times.	Name of School.	On Roll.	Attending Eight Times.
Artisans', Trades Hall .....	171	165	Creswick .....	25	25
South Melbourne .....	104	87	St. Kilda, Girls .....	24	20
Fitzroy .....	172	87	S. Richmond .....	66	47
Richmond .....	52	48	Geelong, Girls.....	45	38
Geelong .....	75	43	Hotham .....	87	47
Ballarat West .....	80	69	Prahran .....	No returns.	
Ballarat East .....	59	50	Buninyong .....	25	21
Collingwood .....	74	64	Maryborough .....	28	22
Clunes.....	22	21	Coburg .....	37	21
Sandhurst .....	75	72	Talbot .....	28	21
Sebastopol .....	23	23	Hawthorn .....	27	21
				1,299	1,012

Ninth Annual Report, 1878, of the Artisans' School of Design, Trades' Hall, Melbourne.

The first Public School of Industrial Art established in the Colony.

*Founded by the Painters' and Paperhangers' Society of Victoria, 21 May, 1869.*

The prizes were distributed at a public meeting at the Trades' Hall, on Friday evening, 16 August, 1878.

The classes of the school are open every Friday evening at eight o'clock, and are intended principally for workmen, their sons and apprentices—but are open to all. Fee, two shillings per quarter.

The following branches of technical science are taught:—

Practical Drawing. Architectural Drawing. Mechanical Drawing. Elementary Mathematics.	Elementary Drawing. Ornamental Drawing. Figure Drawing. Landscape Drawing.
--	---

Every

Every effort will be made to make the instruction specially applicable to the trade requirements of the pupils. Students are requested to be punctual and regular in their attendance.

*Teachers.*  
Mr. S. H. Roberts,  
Mr. J. Carter,  
Mr. J. Williams, M.A.

*Committee.*  
Mr. T. Charge, Chairman.  
Mr. R. Crichton,  
Mr. C. J. Fletcher,  
Mr. S. H. Roberts, } Hon. Secs.  
Mr. W. Murray, }

ARTISANS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—REPORT, 1878.

THE School has now been in existence for nine years, having been established in May, 1869, and is still managed by a Committee elected by the Painters' and Paperhangers' Society.

Since its establishment the School has proved useful to many hundreds in their trades and professions, and the Committee are much gratified by the number of their ex-pupils who are now filling good positions, chiefly through the knowledge and skill acquired in the School.

On another page is a return of the trades and occupations of the pupils.

The Committee desire to express their thanks, on behalf of the pupils, for the following donations to the Prize Fund:—

Mill Sawyers' Society	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2	2	0
Seamen's Union	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Francis Graham, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
W. Dean, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
S. H. Roberts, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0

The thanks of the school are also due to the Technological Commission for the grant-in-aid of 2s. 6d. for each pupil attending eight times during the quarter, and to the Press for numerous kindly notices of its progress. The use of the Trades' Hall is still granted for school purposes, for which also the Committee tender their thanks.

*Trades and Occupations of Students of the Artisans' School of Design, year ending June, 1878.*

Architect	...	...	...	1	Engineers	...	...	...	15	Plumbers	.....	...	...	2
Artist	...	...	...	1	Engravers	...	...	...	12	Pattern makers	...	...	...	4
Bricklayers	...	...	...	8	Fitters	...	...	...	9	Pager	...	...	...	1
Blind-makers	...	...	...	2	Glass Embossers	...	...	...	2	Paper seller	...	...	...	1
Bootmakers	...	...	...	4	Implement makers	...	...	...	3	Smiths	...	...	...	6
Basket-makers	...	...	...	4	Ironmongers	...	...	...	4	Saddlers	...	...	...	5
Bottler	...	...	...	1	Jewellers	...	...	...	14	Surveyors	...	...	...	2
Carvers	...	...	...	10	Japanners	...	...	...	8	Tinsmiths	...	...	...	7
Cabinet-makers	...	...	...	12	Jam maker	...	...	...	1	Turners	...	...	...	5
Clerks	...	...	...	11	Joiners	...	...	...	7	Tailors	...	...	...	9
Carpenters	...	...	...	36	Lithographers	...	...	...	8	Tent makers	...	...	...	3
Coach-builders	...	...	...	6	Masons	...	...	...	7	Sign writers	...	...	...	7
Coach-painters	...	...	...	11	Modellers	...	...	...	6	Salesman	...	...	...	1
Coppersmiths	...	...	...	2	Machinists	...	...	...	2	Slipper maker	...	...	...	1
Chair maker	...	...	...	1	Messengers	...	...	...	3	Shop boy	...	...	...	1
Carriers	...	...	...	2	Organ builders	...	...	...	3	Watchmakers	...	...	...	9
Carrier	...	...	...	1	Pianoforte makers	...	...	...	2	Warehousemen	...	...	...	2
Cooper	...	...	...	1	Plasterers	...	...	...	15	Youths at school	...	...	...	240
Decorators	...	...	...	2	Paperhangers	...	...	...	4					
Die Sinkers	...	...	...	3	Painters	...	...	...	22	Total for year	...	...	...	568
Drapers	...	...	...	2	Printers	...	...	...	3					
Driver	...	...	...	1										

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*Committee of Trustees.*

Hon. SIR JAMES M'CUCCLOCH	Hon. WILLIAM M. K. VALE
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The laboratories of the Industrial and Technological Museum were opened to students in September, 1870, with the view of affording an opportunity to persons who desired to acquire a knowledge of Practical Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Mineralogy, or such portions of these subjects as might enable them to more economically conduct their daily work, and aid in developing the resources of the country.

Up to the present time 250 persons have availed themselves of the instruction given in the laboratories.

The courses of instruction are of a thoroughly practical nature. Most of the persons attending come with the intention of solving some special technical problem, and have neither the time necessary nor the desire to study theoretical science. The majority can only spare one, or, at most, two evenings per week; and no attempt is made to carry out systematic scientific courses of lectures, such as are given in schools of science. It has also been the expressed wish of the Committee of the Trustees that the Museum instruction should not attempt to compete with that given at the University of Melbourne.

For the purpose of showing the useful character of the work done in the laboratories, and as a means of diffusing information which may be of value to manufacturers and miners, it has been decided to publish, from time to time, a few pages of these Laboratory Notes—principally by students—giving also brief notices of the special work of the officers of the Museum, and of the alterations and additions to the collections.

MUSEUM STATISTICS.

*Number of Specimens and Groups of Specimens forming the Museum.*

Mineral Section	...	...	...	...	...	7,650
Phytological Section	...	...	...	...	...	4,094
Animal Section	...	...	...	...	...	1,411
Special Industries	...	...	...	...	...	721
						<hr/> 13,876

STUDENTS FOR THE FIRST TERM, 1877.

Chemistry, Assaying, &c. ... ..	23
Practical Mineralogy ... ..	10
Telegraphy ... ..	33
	—
	66

Owing to the necessity of constant personal supervision of the work of each student, the classes are limited. In Practical Chemistry, &c., the limit was fixed at 24; but as students are allowed to select the hours most convenient, and all do not attend at the same time, the number has often been exceeded. The laboratories are open for practice from ten to four each day (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), and from eight to ten on Thursday and Friday evenings. On each alternate Thursday evening, Mr. F. Dunn, laboratory assistant, delivers a lecture on Elementary Chemistry. The Mineralogy class, under Mr. G. H. F. Ulrich, F.G.S., is held on Monday and Tuesday from half-past four to six p.m. This class receives practical instruction in the recognition of simple and compound substances, and actual assay determinations by means of the blow-pipe. The number for this class is limited to twelve.

The telegraphy class, under Mr. George Smybert, meets for practice daily, and for lecture instruction in the theory of the subject on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. The number of this class is limited to thirty.

SUBJECTS AT PRESENT UNDER INVESTIGATION.

1. Adulteration of Food.
2. Chronic Iron and the Ores from Port Lempriere, Tasmania.
3. New methods of Blow-pipe Assay.
4. Yield of Charcoal and Potash of native woods.
5. Determination of amount of Gold in Pyrites, and losses by the present methods of treatment on the gold-fields.
6. Mine Waters—Analysis.
7. Portable Waters.
8. Concentration of Ores.
9. Tanning Materials.
10. Adulteration of Drugs.
11. Methods of Extracting Nickel.
12. Valuation of Pyrites for contents other than Gold.
13. Building Stones—the causes of decay.
14. Microscopic Examination of Rocks in thin sections.

CONFECTIONERY ANALYSIS.

About 270 examinations of confectionery have been made, consisting of forty different samples. Many of the samples contained flour—in some instances to a very large extent; notably, conversation, ginger, musk, rose, cayenne, lavender, and lemon lozenges; also fancy cuts, medallions, conversation rings, and peppermints.

Two samples of lolly-stick, such as is often seen in many of the retailers' show windows, were examined. One was striped with red, blue, and yellow colours; these were broad and deep. They proved to be cochineal, ultramarine, and chromate of lead. The other lolly-stick was striped with red, blue, yellow, and green colours; these penetrating nearly halfway into the sample, and were found respectively to consist of cochineal, ultramarine, chromate of lead, and sesquioxide of chromium, mixed with chromate of lead. A sample of liqueur drops of a green colour on the upper part was found to contain chromate of lead, mechanically mixed with very finely divided smalt (cobalt glass). Metallic copper was obtained from this sample, also from two samples of "marbles," and in a sample of stick liquorice (solazzi) numerous pieces of metallic copper were found, in some instances weighing as much as half a grain. This no doubt is owing to careless manufacture. Most of the samples were examined for sulphate of lime and chalk, but were found to be perfectly free from adulteration of this kind. The highest mineral ash obtained was from a sample of rose lozenges, which only gave 0.23 of a per cent.

Chromate of lead will be seen (on comparing the table of examinations in July, 1876) to have been almost universally used. In some cases the comfits were only slightly coated with this poisonous mineral colour; but from many of the samples metallic lead was obtained, which was distinctly visible to the naked eye, even from a single lozenge—notably from cinnamon, ginger, fruit, and conversation lozenges. A sweetmeat, which was purchased from a confectioner in Smith-street, Collingwood, and which is known by the name of a "cob of corn," which it greatly resembled, one side being coloured red and the other yellow; the red was a vegetable colour, but the yellow was found to be chromate of lead, and this was mixed so unevenly that in many places patches of pure chromate of lead were distinctly discernible, in fact it had the appearance of having been daubed with chromate of lead. This delicious comfit, to make it all the more attractive, was flavoured with essence of peppermint. A quantitative analysis was made of each of the following sweetmeats, in order to ascertain the amount of chromate of lead used:—

In a pound weight (avoir.) of the following sweetmeats there were obtained:—

From a sample of lolly-stick ... ..	38.88	grs. of chromate of lead.
" " coconut cream ... ..	17.92	" "
" " cinnamon cream ... ..	19.52	" "
" " turkey rock ... ..	63.52	" "

The following is a list of samples examined:—

BLUE COLOURS.

Name of Comfit.	Number coloured with Indigo.	Number coloured with Ultramarine.	Number coloured with Prussian Blue.	Number coloured with Aniline.
Lavender Lozenges, Fancy Cuts, Marbles, Conversations, and Liqueur Rings...	1	10	1	1

Eight samples of medicinal lozenges were examined. The following is the result:—

Name of Lozenge.	Number examined.	Coloured by	Flour.
Ginger.....	2	One chromate of lead ..... " vegetable colour .....	Very large quantity
Ipecacuanha .....	1		Large quantity
Lavender .....	1	White colour .....	" "
Musk .....	1	Cochineal .....	" "
Paregoric .....	1	" .....	" "
Rose .....	2	" .....	{ Small quantity Very large quantity

## RED COLOURS.

Thirty-eight samples of this colour were examined, being principally lolly sticks, conversations, fancy cuts, coconut creams, raspberries, rose, musk, and cayenne lozenges; these were all coloured by cochineal.

The following are the names of those free from flour:—

Name of Comft.	White Colour.	Red Colour.	Yellow Colour	Blue Colour.
Cigars.....	0	0	1	0
Cinnamon Cream .....	0	0	1	0
Coconut Cream .....	0	2	0	0
Fruit Lozenges .....	1	2	1	0
Imitation Almonds .....	0	0	1	0
Lolly Eggs.....	0	1	1	0
Lolly Sticks .....	4	1	1	0
Marbles .....	1	0	0	1
Raspberries .....	0	1	0	0
Shells .....	1	0	0	0

One sample of liquorice was examined. It was marked in the shop windows as "Best Liquorice," and sold at one penny per small stick. Upon analysis it gave in 100 parts:—

Percentage of Water ... ..	11.54
" Dry Extract of Liquorice ... ..	35.75
" Potato Starch ... ..	43.85
" Cane Sugar ... ..	5.80
" Mineral Ash ... ..	3.56

100.00

This sample was of even composition, and to all appearance of fair quality; but, as will be seen by the analysis, only a little more than one-third was found to be liquorice, the remainder consisting of potato starch and a little cane sugar.

Twenty-five samples were of a white colour, consisting of conversations, fancy cuts, peppermints, conversation rings, coconut creams, and shells; most of these were found to contain large additions of flour. A sample of "fig toffee" was examined, and it was found to be coloured by some ferruginous earth, which gave it a dirty brown colour, and contained small pieces of preserved fig, which were widely diffused, and bearing anything but a tempting appearance.

## YELLOW AND ORANGE RED COLOURS.

Table of Comparison showing the result of an examination made in July, 1877, and July, 1876:—

Name of Comft.	JULY, 1877.			JULY, 1876.		
	Number of Samples Examined.	Number coloured by the Chromates of lead (Poisonous).;	Number coloured by Vegetable colours (Harmless).	Number of Samples Examined.	Number coloured by the Chromates of Lead (Poisonous).	Number coloured by Vegetable colours (Harmless).
Caraways.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Cinnamon Lozenges .....	6	1	5	8	8	0
Conversations .....	11	1	10	10	8	2
Conversation Rings.....	5	0	5	5	4	1
Coconut, Lemon, Raspberry, and Galatea Ice Creams	7	0	7	3	2	1
Lolly Eggs .....	3	0	3	1	0	1
Fancy Cuts .....	8	1	7	8	8	0
Fruit Lozenges .....	6	0	6	5	5	0
Ginger Lozenges.....	7	2	5	8	7	1
Lolly Sticks.....	9	1	8	7	7	0
Medallions and Mottos .....	3	0	3	3	2	1
London and Scotch Mixtures .....	5	1	4	0	0	0
Marbles .....	5	0	5	2	2	0
Raspberries .....	2	0	2	3	3	0
Sugared Almonds .....	6	0	6	2	2	0
Victoria and Ristori Drops .....	3	0	3	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Assortment, consisting of Scissors, Shells, Walnuts, Lolly Apples, and Lemons, &c., &c.	7	0	7	8	8	0
	95	7	88	73	66	7

By making a comparison of the percentages of chrome and vegetable coloured goods, the following fact will be noticed:— That last year the percentage of poisonous coloured sweets amounted to 90.41, and the percentage of those which were coloured by "harmless vegetable colours" was 9.59; whereas this year, 7.36 are found to be coloured by the chromates of lead, the remaining 92.64 per cent. being the percentage of sweets which are coloured by "harmless vegetable colours."

During the investigation which was made as regards the state of confectionery in July, 1876 (the results of which were published in the *Argus*), various creams—such as those of cinnamon, lemon, raspberry, coconut, and galatea ice—were, in most instances, found to be saturated with chrome. This year a sharp look out was kept; and it is gratifying to state that out of seven samples of the abovementioned creams all were found to have been coloured by harmless vegetable colours. None of the noted "Turkey Rock" could be obtained.

Many of the samples marked in this year's examination as being coloured by chromate of lead were only very slightly coloured, for instance, cinnamon and ginger lozenges. Last year the poison could be recognized by taking a quarter of a single lozenge; this year it took four, three, and two lozenges respectively to detect the adulteration. These were from several manufacturers (whose goods were examined in 1876), thus showing they had reduced the amount of chrome to 1-16th, 1-12th, and 1/8th respectively.

Ten samples of colours as used by confectioners were also examined.

Five colours were of English manufacture, and bore a label stating that they were purely vegetable colours, and contained no mineral salts, &c. Sufficient data will be found in the results of the examination to prove the falsity of these statements. Each sample was in a very pasty condition. The following are the results in 100 parts of the ordinary air-dried colour:—

No. 1. Apricot yellow, gave 5.03 per cent. of mineral matter.
No. 2. Lemon yellow " 64.07 " " "
No. 3. Orange yellow " 45.93 " " "
No. 4. Orleans plum " 36.27 " " "
No. 5. Green " 66.82 " " "

From the lemon yellow, orange, and green colours metallic tin was obtained. No tin was found in the Orleans plum, but alumina was found in large quantity. Each ash was of a gray colour, with the exception of the green, which was slightly pink, owing to a little oxide of iron.

Four

Four other colours, signed by "Bidard" (?), and believed to be of French or German manufacture, were also examined. These were in a more pasty condition than the above, and bore a lable equally as false. Each gave in 100 parts of the ordinary air-dried sample:—

No. 1.	Yellow colour	gave	30.42	per cent.	of mineral ash.
" 2.	Brown	"	17.12	"	"
" 3.	Orange	"	35.29	"	"
" 4.	Red	"	25.34	"	"

The colour of each of these ashes was of a reddish-brown, and showed the presence of large quantities of oxide of iron. Metallic tin was also obtained from each of these samples by the usual treatment.

A brown colour, which is often used by confectioners, gave upon analysis in 100 parts:—

Percentage of Oxide of Iron	...	...	...	...	48.40
" Sand and clayey matter	...	...	...	...	37.24
" Water	...	...	...	...	14.17
" Loss...	...	...	...	...	0.19
					100.00

F. DUNN.

MILK ANALYSIS.

The method of examination adopted is that which is recommended by J. A. Wanklyn, Esq. The samples were purchased at the uniform price of twopence per pint (with but one or two exceptions). It will be seen by comparing the tables that the country milk is chiefly characterized by its deficiency in cream, and the town milk by a similar defect plus an extra addition of water.

Average genuine milk contains in 100 parts (according to the analyses of J. A. Wanklyn) 9.3 per cent. of "milk solids, not fat," 3.2 per cent. of "milk fat," 0.72 per cent. of mineral matter, the remaining 86.78 per cent. being the amount of water.

COUNTRY MILK, IN 100 GRAINS.

Number.	Grains of Milk Solids (not Fat).	Grains of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Cream Found.	Grains of Genuine Milk.	Grains of Milk Fat Deficient.	Grains of Cream Deficient.	Grains of Water Added.	Grains of Mineral Matter.
1	7.83	1.75	7	84.19	.94	4.70	16.77	Not determined
2	9.18	1.54	7	98.70	1.61	8.05	2.93	.55
3	9.15	2.33	5½	98.38	.81	4.05	2.45	.62
4	8.57	1.38	7	92.15	1.56	7.80	9.44	.60
5	9.08	3.09	7	97.63	.03	.15	2.42	.63
6	8.97	2.15	9	96.45	.93	4.65	4.51	.56
7	8.24	2.51	12	88.60	.32	1.60	11.74	.51
8	7.78	2.64	8	83.65	.03	.15	16.40	.50
9	9.01	2.36	8	96.88	.73	3.65	3.68	Not determined
10	8.70	2.70	11	93.54	.29	1.45	6.77	.49
11	4.79	1.55	5	51.50	.09	.45	48.50	.35
*12	7.13	1.90	6	77.19	.55	2.75	22.81	.59
*13	7.30	1.70	7	79.28	.81	4.05	20.72	.64

TOWN MILK, IN 100 GRAINS.

Number.	Grains of Milk Solids (not Fat).	Grains of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Cream Found.	Grains of Genuine Milk.	Grains of Fat Deficient.	Grains of Cream Deficient.	Grains of Water Added.	Grains of Mineral Matter.
1	5.89	1.68	5	63.34	0.34	1.7	37.03	Not determined.
2	6.09	2.62	7	65.48	Not any	Not any	34.02	
3	6.35	2.32	9	68.27	Not any	Not any	31.50	
4	6.78	1.30	4½	79.90	1.03	5.16	28.15	
5	7.56	1.49	5	81.29	1.11	5.55	19.84	
6	7.22	2.96	Undetd.	77.63	Not any	Not any	21.52	
7	7.86	1.84	4	79.14	0.69	3.45	21.57	
8	7.22	2.17	7	77.68	0.31	1.55	22.70	
9	8.20	1.91	8	88.17	0.91	4.55	12.76	
10	7.35	2.07	9	79.03	0.45	2.25	21.44	
11	6.94	1.83	7	74.62	0.55	2.75	25.95	
12	9.10	1.83	5	97.84	1.30	6.35	3.48	
13	8.00	1.67	5	86.02	1.08	5.40	15.08	
14	5.04	0.47	3.5	54.19	1.26	6.30	47.08	

SUMMARY.

In a gallon of samples of milk there are:—

COUNTRY.

Number.	Genuine Milk.			Water Added.			Cream Deficient.
	Qts.	pts.	gills.	Qts.	pts.	gills.	
1	3	0	3	0	1	1	One-third
2	3	1	3	0	0	1	One-half
3	3	1	3	0	0	1	One-half
4	3	1	1	0	0	3	One-half
5	3	1	3	0	0	1	Not any
6	3	1	3	0	0	1	One-third
7	3	1	0	0	1	0	One-seventh
8	3	0	3	0	1	1	Not any
9	3	1	3	0	0	1	One-third
10	3	1	2	0	0	2	One-eighth.
11	2	0	1	1	1	3	One-cleventh.
*12	3	0	0.7	0	1	3.30	One-third
*13	3	0	1.36	0	1	2.64	One-third

\* No. 12 is a sample of the milk which was supplied to the Gaol. No. 13 is the milk as supplied to the Benevolent Asylum. Both these institutions were supplied by the same milkman, but he charged the Benevolent Asylum 2½d. per quart, and the Gaol authorities for milk of the same quality he charged 6d. per quart.

Town

TOWN.

Number.	Genuine Milk.			Water Added.			Cream Deficient.
	Qts.	pts.	gills.	Qts.	pts.	gills.	
1	2	1	0	1	1	0	One-third
2	2	1	1	1	0	3	Not any
3	2	1	2	1	0	2	Not any
4	2	1	3	1	0	1	One-half
5	3	0	2	0	1	2	One-half
6	3	0	1	0	1	3	Not any
7	3	0	1	0	1	3	One-half
8	3	0	1	0	1	3	One-fifth
9	3	1	0	0	1	0	One-third
10	3	0	1	0	1	3	One-fifth
11	3	0	0	1	0	0	One-third
12	3	1	3	0	0	1	One-half
13	3	0	3	0	1	1	One-half
14	2	0	1	1	1	3	Two-thirds

METHODS OF BLOW-PIPE ASSAY.

F. DUNN.

ASSAY OF COPPER ORES, WITHOUT ROASTING.

Take 1 grain of ore in fine powder, 3 grains of pure antimony in fine powder, 2 or 3 grains of a flux composed of 2 parts of carb. of soda and one of borax, or if little or no silica is present, borax only; mix well together and fuse in soda-paper on charcoal with a good reducing flame until the alloy unites into one globule, then change the flame to oxidising till the globule appears bright and free from iron and tin. When cold, separate the large globule from slag, and treat it alone on charcoal with the oxidising flame till it is hot enough to oxidise without the aid of the flame. Stop blowing, and observe the globule as it sets; if a skin form quickly, or it be very dark when cold, owing to tin or iron, add a little borax and treat with the oxidising flame. If no skin form, and it be of a whitish colour when cold, the whole of the antimony may be blown away by continuing the oxidising flame a few moments after the antimony fumes have disappeared. The remaining globule should present the usual copper appearance, but will probably be a little darker on top. If the globule be very small, about one grain of gold may be added to facilitate handling.

Gold, silver, nickel, cobalt, lead, and bismuth, if present in the ore, will remain with the copper, and must be separated by means of boracic acid and cupellation, as described by Plattner.

No. II.

EXAMINATION OF MIXED PYRITES &C., FOR GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, NICKEL, COBALT, LEAD, BISMUTH, TIN, AND IRON.—  
THE ORE MAY BE ROASTED OR NOT.

Mix one to ten grains of ore with three to thirty of antimony and two to twenty of a flux composed of two parts of carb. of soda and one of borax (if there be little or no silica present, borax alone would be a better flux, as the slag must not spread over the charcoal), fuse in soda-paper on charcoal, in a good reducing flame, until the alloy has collected into one large globule. It is then poured on the anvil, or allowed to cool on the charcoal; when cold, separate globules from slag, and fuse all together with fresh borax in the oxidising flame. If iron be present, it will form a skin over the alloy, and colour the borax yellow. If there be much tin present, it will also form a skin over the alloy, and will dissolve in the borax, from which it may be reduced on charcoal in a good reducing flame. When the alloy appears bright and fumes freely, it should be freed from the borax and fused by itself on charcoal. When hot enough to oxidise, continue the blast on the globule without the flame, until it sets; then fuse with successive portions of borax, stopping occasionally to observe the colour of the same; when it appears saturated, or begins to change in colour, free the alloy, and fuse with fresh borax; the first borax will show iron and tin if not all taken out before blowing the antimony away; the second, cobalt, and probably tin; the third, nickel. If the alloy, when fused by itself on charcoal, give a yellow incrustation, the incrustation should be scraped off and mixed with sulphur and iodide of potassium, and fused on charcoal. Bismuth, if present, will give its characteristic red sublimate at some distance from the test; and lead, a yellow one much nearer the test. Hydrochloric acid and flame will now show whether there is any copper present. Cupel and part remainder for silver and gold; if not looking for gold and silver, a bead of gold may be added at first to facilitate handling.

The following is an illustration of the qualitative analysis completed in a few hours by means of the blow-pipe, and which, under ordinary circumstances, would have taken a much longer time; some of the directions of Plattner and other authors were followed, together with the above-described antimony method.

About equal parts of the following ores, &c., were ground to a fine powder, and well mixed together, viz.:—Iron and copper pyrites, oxide of cobalt, silicate of nickel, bismuth, pyrites from battery containing 1 per cent. of gold and 2 per cent. of mercury, tin ore, chromate of lead; sulphides of zinc, lead, and antimony; oxide of manganese, tetrahydrate containing 1 per cent. of silver.

About half a grain of the above mixture treated alone on charcoal fused to a brittle magnetic mass indicating ... .. Iron  
 Giving at the same time the characteristic sublimates of ... .. Antimony & Zinc  
 And one indicating either lead or bismuth, or both; part of the fused mass treated on wire after being moistened with hydrochloric acid indicated... .. Copper  
 Residue, mixed with carbonate of soda and fused on charcoal, gave malleable globules principally ... .. Lead  
 And the slag gave reaction for ... .. Sulphur  
 About half a grain of the original powder, mixed with sulphur and iodide of potassium, and fused on a large piece of charcoal, gave reaction for ... .. Bismuth  
 About one grain mixed with iron filings and carbonate of soda, and heated in the closed tube, gave ... .. Mercury  
 About one grain mixed with antimony, carbonate of soda, and borax, and fused on charcoal, gave a globule of alloy, a dark slag, and a sublimate indicating ... .. Zinc  
 A portion of the slag added to a borax bead on wire gave reaction for ... .. Chromium  
 A portion of the slag added to a carbonate of soda bead on wire gave reaction for ... .. Manganese  
 Residue dissolved in nitric acid and evaporated to dryness, and then water slightly acidulated added, left a residue of ... .. Silica  
 The globule of alloy fused with borax in the oxidising flame gave reaction for ... .. Iron  
 This bead of borax in the reducing flame gave a slight indication of ... .. Tin

Most of the antimony was then driven off by treating the alloy alone on charcoal, and the remaining globule fused on charcoal with successive portions of borax.

First portion in oxidising flame gave strong reaction for cobalt.  
 " " in reducing " " slight " " tin.  
 Second " in oxidising " " " " cobalt.  
 " " in reducing " " strong " " tin.  
 Third " in oxidising " " " " nickel.

The remaining globule moistened with hydrochloric acid, and held in the blow-pipe flame, gave reaction for Copper  
 Residue cupelled and parted gave... .. Silver and Gold.

The advantage of using antimony in the quantitative assay of other metals, besides copper, has not yet been fully determined, but from what has already been done it is evident that it will be of much value.

J. L. MORLEY.

DETECTION



## DETECTION OF TANNIC AND GALLIC ACIDS

(BY MEANS OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.)

If to an exceedingly weak solution of tannic acid a few drops (one or two) of the ordinary chloride of gold solution is added, a beautiful claret-red colour will be the result. If this be now boiled and allowed to cool, it will assume a blue colour.

Galic Acid—A very weak solution gives with chloride of gold a beautiful blue colour, which upon boiling changes to a claret-red colour.

A solution of caramel gives a dark red colour in the cold, which becomes very dark red if boiled. When caramel and tannic acid are in solution together, on adding the test and boiling, if there is only a very small percentage of tannic acid present, after shaking, the froth will assume a purple or blue colour, whereas no blue or purple tint is seen if the test is added to a solution of caramel, and boiled, so that a trace of tannic acid can be detected in presence of a large amount of caramel.

F. DUNN.

## TEA ANALYSIS.

According to J. A. Wanklyn, M.R.C.S. (Public Analyst for Buckinghamshire and High Wycombe), genuine tea contains between 5 and 7 per cent. of mineral matter, 3 per cent. of which consists of soluble salts. In its ordinary air-dried condition pure tea yields an extract equal to 32 per cent., and some choice samples have been found to yield so much as 50 per cent. The following are the results obtained from the examination of various samples of tea which are sold in Melbourne.

In 100 Grains of Sample of Tea.

Price per lb.	Mineral Matter.	Extract	Soluble Salts.	REMARKS.
<i>Green Teas.</i>				
Nos. s. d.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	
1 — 3 0	27.19	25.70	2.60	Bad. Highly faced with Prussian blue and turmeric. Leaves genuine; adulterated with clay, sand, magnetic oxide of iron, and sulphate of lime. These are entirely covered by the curling up of the leaf.
2 — 2 6	16.50	23.75	2.00	Very bad. Highly faced with Prussian blue and turmeric. Foreign leaves are present. Sand, magnetic oxide of iron, clay, withered leaves, faced nutshells, red-hole, and sulphate of lime were found.
3 — 3 0	15.18	25.61	1.90	Very bad. Faced with Prussian blue and turmeric. Leaves very much broken. Adulterated with sand, magnetic oxide of iron, sulphate of lime; faced nutshells, chips of cedar, canary and burley seeds were found.
4 — 2 3	12.90	26.43	1.86	Bad. Highly faced with Prussian blue and turmeric. Foreign leaves, sand, clay, and magnetic oxide of iron were found.
5 — 3 0	18.00	19.69	1.95	Very bad. Highly faced with Prussian blue and turmeric. Leaves in fair condition, but adulterated with foreign leaves. Sand, clay, magnetic oxide of iron, pieces of starch-paste, and chips of cedar were found.
6 — 2 6	13.40	20.09	1.15	Very bad. Faced with Prussian blue and turmeric. Genuine leaves very much broken, and adulterated with foreign leaves, withered leaves, excess of stalks, sand, clay, and magnetic oxide of iron.
7 — 2 6	12.73	24.04	1.88	Bad. Faced with Prussian blue and turmeric. Leaves in bad condition, and mixed with foreign and withered leaves, sand, magnetic oxide of iron, and sulphate of lime.
8 — 3 4.	14.15	27.10	2.91	Bad. Faced with Prussian blue and turmeric. Leaves much broken, and adulterated with foreign leaves, sand, clay, pieces of starch-paste, and sulphate of lime.
9 — 2 9	12.54	29.30	2.83	Faced with Prussian blue and a very large amount of turmeric. Adulterated with withered and foreign leaves, and portions of a thick, succulent plant, sand, magnetic oxide of iron, and sulphate of lime.
10 — 3 0	13.69	30.95	2.96	Inferior. Faced with Prussian blue and turmeric. Sand, clay, magnetic oxide of iron, and sulphate of lime.
11 — 2 9	5.89	31.93	3.80	Good. Faced with Prussian blue and a large amount of turmeric. Genuine leaves, much broken.
12 — 2 6	24.50	27.79	3.72	Highly faced with Prussian blue and turmeric. Adulterated with foreign and withered leaves, excess of stalks, sand, clay, magnetic oxide of iron, and sulphate of lime (gypsum).
13 — 3 0	8.8	32.58	2.91	Good. Faced with Prussian blue and turmeric. Leaves in fair condition, small quantities of sand, and magnetic oxide of iron.
14 — 2 0	6.3	32.16	2.55	Good. No Prussian blue or turmeric detected. Leaves are genuine and very large.
15 — 2 0	6.5	41.23	3.34	Very good. No Prussian blue or turmeric detected. Leaves are genuine.
<i>Black Teas.</i>				
16 — 2 6	6.08	30.20	2.85	Good leaves and in fair condition, small particles of Prussian blue and turmeric were present.
17 — 2 0	5.60	19.57	2.49	Bad. Large quantity of stalks and exhausted leaves, small particles of Prussian blue and turmeric.
18 — 2 0	5.50	25.90	1.21	Bad. Large quantity of stalks and exhausted leaves, small particles of Prussian blue and turmeric.
19 — 2 7	3.70	30.58	4.90	Good. Leaves are genuine and in fair condition.
20 — 2 0	3.81	26.46	3.05	Bad. Leaves mixed with foreign leaves, an exceedingly large amount of stalks, pieces of starch-paste, bread-crust, straw, nutshells, and splinters of wood were found.
21*—18 0	5.43	39.97	4.13	Very good. Leaves are in perfect condition, and are on small stems. No foreign or withered leaves, nor was any Prussian blue or turmeric found.
22*— 3 6	5.12	45.77	3.57	Very good. Leaves are genuine, no Prussian blue or turmeric.
23*— 2 0	4.77	39.32	3.75	Very good. Leaves are genuine, no Prussian blue or turmeric.
24 — 2 0	6.22	22.42	2.53	Bad. Leaves are in fair condition, but adulterated with exhausted tea leaves.
25 — 3 0	5.85	28.26	2.49	Bad. Leaves are in fair condition, small particles of Prussian blue and turmeric were found.
26 — 2 6	5.86	32.97	2.72	Good. Leaves are genuine and in fair condition, a few green tea leaves are present.
27 — 3 0	5.48	30.98	2.99	Good. Leaves are genuine and in fair condition.
28 — 2 6	5.47	26.78	2.56	Leaves are in fair condition. No foreign leaves present.
29 — 2 0	5.88	23.31	2.10	Bad. Leaves in bad condition, and exhausted leaves have been used to adulterate the sample.

\* These are samples of Chinese tea (imported direct from China), and were obtained at Beechworth.

F. DUNN.

INDUSTRIAL

## INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM CLASSES.

## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

The laboratories are open daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.—fees, per quarter, £4; and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Evening class fees, per quarter, £2.  
Lectures on Elementary Chemistry, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

## METALLURGY AND ASSAYING.

Same hours and fees as Chemistry classes.

## PRACTICAL MINERALOGY.

With instruction in the use of the blow-pipe in the determination of the constituents of minerals, Monday and Tuesday, 4 to 6 o'clock; fee, £2.

## ENGINEERS' AND MECHANICAL DRAWING CLASS.

Tuesday and Friday evening, 7.30 to 10 o'clock. Fee, per quarter, £1 10s.

## MODELLING CLASS.

Instruction daily, 10 to 3 o'clock (Saturday excepted). Fee, per quarter, £2.

## TELEGRAPHY CLASS.

Practice daily. Lectures, Tuesday and Friday. Fee, per quarter, £1.

## APPENDIX Z.

## THE LAND.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

IN September last, when dealing with certain proposals anent the formation of experimental farms, we expressed our conviction that Agricultural Education should not rest with the State, and should emanate from some comprehensive liberal scheme. We pointed out that small beginnings were not always judicious, for we felt convinced then, as we do now, that it is dangerous to deal out aid from the State coffers in a piecemeal fashion. Mr. Greville, M.L.A., has been the first to take the path which we indicated, and, as we stated two weeks back, he has stepped out fearlessly. He proposes the formation of a Department of Agriculture, with a Minister at its head, presupposing the adoption by Parliament of a system of policy which would have for one of its objects the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, or in plainer terms, Agricultural Education. Mr. Greville has given us a rough sketch, which a correspondent, "Stockowner," in this issue makes more complete by furnishing certain details which embrace preliminary acts, which the proposed department should perform. This writer has evidently studied his subject carefully, and he deals with it ably and almost exhaustively. With the object of bringing Mr. Greville's paper to a practical issue, he endeavours to show that a Department of Agriculture is necessary, how the funds may be raised for its formation and support, and how such a department would aid Agriculture and impart Agricultural Education; these are matters which will soon engage the attention of the Agricultural Society's Council, and possibly that of our Legislature; they must, therefore, be considered seasonable, and although some of "Stockowner's" proposals may be deemed crude or impracticable, fairly reviewed the contents of his letter are highly valuable, its contents at least ideas which are worthy of attention, and suggestions which should aid in accelerating action towards the desired end. That which Mr. Greville alluded to, but did not enlarge upon, "the necessity which exists for the formation of a Department of Agriculture," is ably treated by the writer in question, and an interesting link in the chain, the absence of which we regretted in a former article, is thus furnished.

That Agricultural Education would tend to the prosperity of this Colony few will have the hardihood to deny, and that some aid is necessary to promote agriculture, which is far from being in a satisfactory condition at present, may be accepted as a forgone conclusion. The land is passing away from the Crown at locomotive speed, while agriculture keeps on at a snail's pace. The time will come, and we hope it is not far distant, when some check will be placed upon this wholesale alienation. If the process is not made somewhat slower, the supply must soon become exhausted, but so long as the contest for land occupation, or the "land fever" holds, our settlers will not perceive that the consideration of the best means of turning land to profitable uses is of vital importance. The men of the present are not compelled to notice that which their children, the men of the future, must study. It would be short-sighted policy indeed not to foresee that such a want of knowledge will arise, if there is not the demand already. The responsibility rests with the State. The present is the time, when the Land Revenue is at its zenith, to initiate some system of education which will influence the future and ensure the Colony's prosperity.

Our correspondent "Stockowner," in his interesting letter, refers to the American system of education and American farming as being worthy of imitation. In this we cordially agree with him. But to America must not be given the palm for originality, for she modelled her scheme after that which is existent in Germany. A score years ago legislators in America discussed the subject of which we now treat. The land law in that country was most liberal, and as a consequence the land there was soon covered by settlers from all parts of the world. The State recognized the fact that next to settling the people on the soil, their mental culture should be considered. The object was to make farmers of their settlers, and in 1862 the first steps were taken. "An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" was passed in that year, and an area of public lands equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and representative in Congress was granted to each State. The result of this policy is seen in the record of 1873, which states that in 1872 when the Act had been only ten years in operation, thirty-eight Colleges had been established under its provisions in thirty-five different States of the Union; that these had been endowed with lands varying from 90,000 acres to 999,000 acres; and that a perfect system of Technical Education had been introduced, a system which is not equalled in any other country. These American Colleges are supported principally by the interest paid at the rate of from 6 to 8 per cent. on the funds derived from the United States Land Scrip. An interesting description of one of the Colleges, the "Iowa," which we take from the annual report for 1874 of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, appears in another column. "Stockowner's" statements anent American advance in agriculture are by no means overdrawn. It is quite true that England now looks to America for food. Our readers may remember the account which appeared in these columns a few months back of the formation of a British Dairymen's Association. Why was it formed? Simply because the dairymen of England, once so noted for the manufacture of cheese, found that the Americans were fast outstripping them, and could place on the English or other markets cheese which commanded a trade. When we see a collection of so called "notions" from America such as we have had at the recent Exhibition, we exclaim, "Well, those Yankees are ingenious," when we should say, "Those Americans are well-educated."

In England, the Cirencester Agricultural College, with an experimental farm attached, imparts instruction by means of lectures and practical classes. The course of study extends over a period of two years, and embraces instruction in agriculture; chemistry, inorganic, organic, and agricultural, including analytical work in each branch; mathematics, including mensuration, bookkeeping, surveying, and mechanics, natural and mechanical philosophy; natural history, embracing botany, geology, and zoology; veterinary science, including anatomy, physiology, pathology, and therapeutics; architectural and mechanical drawing, carpentry, and smith's work. The College year is divided into two sessions, each extending over a period of four and a half months. Instruction in agriculture is given by lectures and daily practical classes on the farm. In the Edinburgh University the Science of Agriculture is ably taught, and throughout England and Scotland agricultural experimental stations have performed and are effecting great service. Agricultural Education aided by the State has effected great good in Ireland, where its beneficial effects have been felt since 1838. The Glasnevin or Albert Institution, which is near Dublin, bears an excellent name as an Agricultural School, where students, for a moderate fee, can obtain instruction of a high class; and throughout Ireland there are scattered about a score of model schools with farms attached, all partially supported by the State.

State. In France agricultural education is afforded at several schools; but it is in Germany that the most complete system exists. In that country there are no less than 150 establishments, each with a full complement of science teachers. Recently in Canada the Government of Ontario established a College of Agriculture with a large experimental farm attached. In India, too, we find attached to the Department of Public Instruction the Madras Agricultural College, and an experimental farm of 280 acres, both recently formed. From the prospectus of these Indian institutions we learn that the instruction will embrace a thorough study of agriculture, and of such portions of chemistry, geology, zoology, botany, and the veterinary art as bear on the theory and practice of agriculture. In addition to the special subjects the following will also receive attention: farm bookkeeping, land surveying, mensuration, and drawing. The instruction to be given by means of lectures, class-room discussions, and field classes. Six lecturers are retained for this purpose, and for a time no fees will be charged.

But it has been asked, "Why not allow Australia to proceed as Britain has done, and thus leave agricultural education to private enterprise?" A direct reply to this question comes from that highly-famed country, Scotland. In a recent issue of the *North British Agriculturalist*, we find the following remarks about agricultural education:—"After what has been done for scientific agriculture in Germany and other parts of the Continent, what is being carried out in Canada, Madras, and other distant lands, the question naturally arises in one's mind, What is this country doing in that laudable direction? Is it keeping abreast of the times or of its neighbours? Who can say that it is? Who can say that Scotland, or Britain rather, is doing all that it might accomplish or should do in this matter? It may be argued—it has often been in fact stated that agriculturally speaking we are in advance of our neighbours. To a certain extent this we admit is true; but have the agriculturalists of this country not a great deal to learn. Do they not want reliable information on various subjects which they might have been in possession of? Instead, however, of grumbling or lamenting over what might have been done in the past, but was not, let us look to the future. Glancing forward only twenty years we ask, Are there not many points on subjects intimately connected with the farming life on which the application of science could throw light which would be of great benefit to agriculture and to the nation? No doubt of it; scarcely a day passes but the occupiers of land feel this. This complaint is made, although England and Scotland are not without experimental farms, for it is well known that Mr. J. B. Lewes and Mr. Mechi have long laboured with the latter, and later, that the Duke of Bedford has instituted an experimental farm at Bedford, while in Aberdeenshire experimental stations are in course of formation.

In conclusion, we regret that time and space will not permit us to enter on this subject more fully. But although the details we furnish are meagre when compared with the mass of information which is attached to the systems of agricultural education in various countries, we are bold enough to assume that we have proved that the request about to be made in this Colony for aid from the State in the cause of Agricultural Education cannot be regarded as singular or unprecedented.

#### A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the *Sydney Mail*.

Sir,

I was very glad to see that you attach so much importance to the excellent paper read by Mr. Greville, M.L.A., on this most pressing subject. I was utterly astonished to notice that a writer in one of the papers attempted to throw cold water on Mr. Greville's statesmanlike proposal, and foolishly tells us to leave the education of our rising race of graziers and farmers, as in England, to private enterprise and the teachings of Agricultural Societies.

When he enunciates these exceedingly short-sighted views, he entirely forgets the difference between the circumstances of England and this Colony. What may be suitable for an old, populous, and highly-cultivated country like England, may be quite unfit for these colonies; and what may be a matter of urgent necessity here, may not be required there. The fact, however, is that the want of a Department of Agriculture has long been felt by the more advanced agriculturalists in England. More than one memorial has been presented to the Government, praying that such a department should be established, and before many years are over there is no doubt it will be so. But if we are to look for a country at all analogous to our own, we must turn to America and not to England; and if we do, we see there a Department of Agriculture established on a most extensive scale, and doing its work in a most efficient manner, with agricultural schools and colleges and model and experimental farms in almost all the Northern States. The result of all this is that the farmers in the States, taking them man for man, know more in regard to the science of the calling than those in similar positions in England, who no doubt do good work, but principally because they farm on the experience of their fathers and grandfathers, while the farmers in the States, so far from having these advantages, have had to get rid of the bad farming and mistaken ideas which the ignorance and slovenliness of many of the early settlers induced.

The farmers in the United States have for years supplied a very large proportion of the imported wheat, flour, cheese, bacon, and hams consumed in Great Britain, and it will be noticed that they are now sending over such quantities of fresh beef and mutton as to create quite a panic among the farmers at home. In short, the farmers in the States, aided as they have been by the establishment of a Department of Agriculture, have steadily combined scientific knowledge with practical experience, and are industriously turning to account the vast natural resources of that great country; and if we are to make anything like fair progress in this Colony, we are bound to follow in the same direction as America; only in so doing we must be careful to keep steadily in view the difference which exists in many of the circumstances of the two countries (though they are not nearly so great as between these colonies and England), and to bestow the chief attention on those branches of agriculture for which our Colony is specially adapted, and the produce of which can be turned to best account.

This leads me to notice here a mistake which the writer alluded to, and a great many others like him, make with respect to the meaning of the term "Agriculture." They think it means, or is synonymous with "Tillage" or "Cultivation," whereas the term, when used with reference to a Department of Agriculture, means a department having under its management and supervision all matters relating to any calling which is dependent upon the produce of the soil, whether such produce be obtained from the soil in its natural state or in a state of cultivation. But this will appear more clearly when I enumerate the subjects under the control and management of the Department of Agriculture in the United States of America. They are the following:—The cultivation of the soil; the introduction and propagation of new animals; birds, fishes, trees, plants, and seeds; the breeding of live stock; zoology, pisciculture; beekeeping; sericulture; the management and preservation of forests; water saving; plain and ornamental gardening; rural embellishment; veterinary art; the prevention of diseases in stock; trees and plants; rural health, economy, and meteorology; the improvement of agricultural implements; the preservation of food; the conveyance of stock and produce to market; the regulation of fairs, markets, and exhibitions; and all other matters connected in any way with agriculture.

Your readers will be able to gather from this list how far the writer referred to and those who, like him, are inclined to give the term "agriculture" the contracted meaning which they do are mistaken, and they will also see not only how very multifarious the subjects are with which a Minister for Agriculture would have to deal, but how exceedingly important these matters are, and how closely they are connected with the well-being and progress of the Colony.

Having offered these explanatory remarks, I will now, with a view of helping to bring the proposals made by Mr. Greville in his very able paper to a practical issue, state, as fully and concisely as I can—1. The reasons which render the establishment of a Department of Agriculture in this Colony necessary; 2. How it might be initiated; and 3. How the funds for its support might be raised.

#### I.—The necessity for a Department of Agriculture.

In dealing with this part of the subject I will notice the effect which the establishment of a Department of Agriculture would have on the three branches of agriculture, the returns from which form the principal sources of our income, and upon the prosperity of which the well-being and progress of the Colony mainly depend, namely—(1) Sheep-farming, (2) tillage or cultivation, and (3) horse and cattle breeding.

As regards sheep-farming it may be safely averred that with better and more general information as to the breeding and management of the sheep, and the preparation of the wool for market, the general average price of our clip would, in the course of a few years, be raised 2d. to 3d. per lb. in value. This, with a corresponding improvement in the carcase, would add another million sterling a year to our income from sheep and wool, which is now about £5,000,000. To see that this might easily be effected, we have only to recollect that while we have men like Bayly, Cox, and Clive, in the north-western portion of the Colony, and like Fisher, Gilbert, and Jennings in the south-western, obtaining even in these times of depression an average return of say 7s. 6d. to 8s. per sheep for their wool, the general average for the Colony does not exceed 3s. 6d. to 4s., which shows that there is vast room for improvement in the growth and "get up" of a great deal of our wool, for not only

only is it evident that the general average return for sheep is only half that obtained by those far-famed breeders, but that there must be a very large number of growers whose returns are greatly under the general average to bring it so low as it is.

It is not of course to be expected that any great number of our sheepowners would ever, with all the teaching they could possibly receive, bring their flocks to the same degree of excellence as those belonging to the breeders I have named; but although this is the case there are a very great many steps on the ladder between those where the large majority of growers now find themselves and where these distinguished breeders now sit, with lots of room for those growers who are now on the lower rungs to go higher up without joining those on the top.

What I have here feebly attempted to explain was very much more forcibly and pointedly demonstrated by Mr. Abbott, of Messrs. Mort & Co., in his excellent and exceedingly practical paper on "Wool and Wool Exhibitions," illustrated, as his statements were, by the series of samples which he exhibited, showing the advantage of growing good wool and of properly preparing it for market. I must also allow that Mr. Abbott struck the right chord when he so forcibly insisted that while our wool shows, "so far as the quality of many of the exhibits is concerned, are almost all that could be desired," "these shows failed to supply the want which is all but universally felt by our sheep-farmers—*i.e.*, the want of information as to how the excellence possessed by these beautiful exhibits had been attained, and why other growers were not as successful as these exhibitors." To remedy this defect Mr. Abbott proposed that sheep-owners should be invited to send samples of the general average of their clips, with full particulars as to breeding, country, climate, &c., for examination and report by experts; and I believe if that suggestion were adopted a great deal more useful information would be obtained and disseminated in one year than is now afforded in ten under the present system of wool showing. But, after all, this would be little less than a mere makeshift, for the more the subject of technical teaching is looked into the more it is apparent that it must, to be at all effective, be commenced early; and I am afraid that although Mr. Abbott's suggestions were once acted upon by the Society, his anticipations would not be realized through owners neglecting to forward samples for report. This is a part of the subject which I have thought over for years, and, so far as regards those of our sheep-farmers who have reached the years of discretion, I have come to the conclusion that through the pre-occupation of the large majority of them with what they conceive to be more important and pressing matters, the actual want of time on the part of others, and the conceit and self-sufficiency of others, it is useless to attempt to teach them anything in regard to their calling. We might as soon, in one sense, ask the successful tradesman or merchant, who had not received a classical education, to begin to learn Greek and Latin. Shortly stated, they have not the inclination, and I think they have not the time, to learn the theory or science of that calling with which the majority of them imagine they are practically and thoroughly acquainted. Besides, our sheep-farmers are very seldom in town, and when they are their ordinary business and other engagements have hitherto at least prevented them from attending the reading and discussion of papers dealing with the subjects in which they are often deeply interested.

We must, therefore, if we are to do any good in this direction, begin with the young; for if we begin with them we not only get our pupils at the right age to learn, but what is also of great importance, at an age when the desire to learn can be instilled and cultivated. Again, we would have them during regular sessions not only hearing lectures, but, as I conceive, attending their professor at the wool stores, wool-scouring establishments, and sheep sale-yards, where he could point out to them the excellence and defects in the sheep and wool they were examining; and he would also have the opportunity of discoursing to them on these subjects when examining—as he would of course do—the samples of wool sent to him from the country for report.

As regards tillage or cultivation, better information with respect to the proper treatment of the soil would bring us a very large increase in agricultural produce, and a very great improvement in its quality and value; while it would save our cultivated lands from being exhausted by the ruinous system now followed of cropping the same land continuously year after year without manuring it.

It is well known that land in the county of Cumberland which some forty years ago was yielding forty bushels of wheat to the acre would not now, through over-cropping, return more than the seed, and the occupier has to grow oatmeal hay upon it, and be content with the miserable return of half a ton to the acre.

This is what is going on all over the Colony—Our farmers, as a rule, do not cultivate; they merely turn up the soil year after year, throw in the seed, take off crop after crop, and having thus robbed the land of its fertility—as the Americans in early days did—they move farther afield and select a fresh piece of virgin soil, to ruin it next. And, like the Americans, we shall find to our cost that this fertility can never be again restored, although the land may be rested for half a century or more, and all the science of modern agricultural chemistry applied to it.

It would not, as a rule, pay our farmers as yet, in the bush at least, to manure; but they might adopt another course which would to some extent answer the same purpose. They could be careful not to exhaust the land, but to give it periodical rests. Thus, on the land being cleared and broken up only one—one, two, or three, successive grain crops, according to the strength and fertility of the soil—should be taken. It could then be carefully laid down with some suitable cultivated grass, and allowed to rest for six or eight years, when it might be again tilled, and a single grain crop taken, and again properly laid out in grass. In this way the increased returns from the artificial grasses would more than repay the cost of laying them down, while the land would, all the time it was under grass, be recovering its fertility. Our agricultural lands are not like those in America—to a large extent illimitable; and if tillage is to continue to make any real progress without exhausting the soil, the present thrifless system must be at once discontinued. It is highly essential, therefore, that a change should be brought about, and that our farmers and selectors should be shown how they can obtain fair returns from their land without exhausting it, as they are now doing in nine cases out of ten.

We frequently hear the hope expressed that the time may soon come when New South Wales instead of importing will export wheat and flour; but I trust that time will never come, for if we can grow more wheat or other grain than we require for human consumption—and we will soon do that—we ought not to export our surplus, but turn it into beef, mutton, pork, or dairy produce, the production of which all tend to enrich the soil and increase our income and trade, while the export of grain grown on lands which are not manured—in fact they cannot, unless in exceptional cases, be so if the grain be not consumed on the ground—means exhaustion of the soil and ultimate beggary to its owners.

Then, again, very few of our farmers know anything of dairy management in the proper sense of the term, and the breeding and feeding of pigs and poultry. In America, under the teaching of Agricultural Schools and Colleges, the farmers' returns from dairy produce and pigs are many millions sterling annually. The amount of dairy produce made yearly in the States is simply immense, and the number of pigs enormous. In 1870 (the latest statistics available in this Colony) it exceeded 25,000,000.

As regards Horse and Cattle Breeding, the remarks made and the arguments used in the foregoing portion of this paper on the necessity for a Department of Agriculture for the improvement of our Sheep and Wool apply with force to the breeding of our Horses and Cattle; and, although some advancement has of late years been made in this direction, a very great deal still requires to be done to bring up their general quality to anything like the desired pitch. Crude and erroneous ideas in regard to the rules which should guide an owner in breeding have to give place to thoroughly enlightened and well established principles; and better and more provident systems of management require to be introduced. The establishment of the projected department would to a large extent, in the course of a few years, effect these improvements, and when it did there would, putting the improvements at only 10s. a head on the average price of fat cattle, and say 40s. a head on that of horses, be an annual increase in value on these two descriptions of stock of something like a quarter of a million sterling.

From what has been said it will, I think, be allowed that—1st, that a vast deal has yet to be learned by the majority of our sheep-farmers, inasmuch as they are comparatively unacquainted with the principles which should guide them in the breeding of their sheep and the growing of the wool, while they are to a large extent unable to prepare their clip properly for market, and are altogether unacquainted with the uses to which it is turned by the manufacturer; 2nd, that our tillage is languishing, and our arable lands are being ruthlessly exhausted and ruined for the lack of knowledge on the part of our farmers; 3rd, that the majority of our horse and cattle breeders are but little acquainted with the correct principles of breeding, while their modes of managing their studs and herds stand greatly in need of improvement; and, if this be the case, it must be allowed that I have made out my case and proved that it is highly necessary that a Department of Agriculture should be established.

## II. *Department of Agriculture might be Initiated.*

I agree entirely with Mr. Greville in his suggestion that the proposed department should be combined with that of Mines, for two reasons; 1st, because the Minister for Mines has sufficient time to attend to the duties which would arise out of this new department; and, 2nd, because the two departments would work very well together.

If this arrangement were carried out, the Minister for Agriculture would, as Mr. Greville points out, be able to relieve the Minister for Lands, who is greatly overtaxed, of a good deal of work, which not only adds considerably to his labour and worry, but which itself suffers through not receiving time and attention at his hands, overwhelmed as he is with work more immediately connected with the Department of Lands. In this way he would be relieved of the management and preservation of forests, the conservation of water, the management of our reserves, parks, domains, botanical gardens, and fisheries, and of the Stock and Brands branches, and the Treasurer might also be relieved of the charge of the Abattoirs.

Then, while it would not be necessary to do more in the meantime towards the establishment of an Agricultural College than to appoint, say, one professor to lecture on sheep and wool, and another on mixed agriculture and the breeding of stock, the Government might at once, as was done in America, make reserves of 1,000 to 10,000 acres in suitable localities throughout the Colony—say, near Deniliquin, Albury, Gundagai, Forbes, Goulburn, Cooma, Sydney, Mudgee, Scone, Narrabri, Armidale, and Grafton—for experimental and model farms, and for their support and that of the agricultural schools and colleges which we hope in the course of time to see established.

Although these reserves were made at once, in order to secure the land, it is probable that it would not be necessary to do anything farther in regard to them for some years to come, unless in the case of that near Sydney, where a model farm should be at once commenced, under the management of a Board, consisting of say nine members, four of whom the Minister of Agriculture would appoint, four might be elected by the Council of the Agricultural Society, and the ninth would be the Professor of Mixed Agriculture, who would be *ex officio* a member of the Board. The principal duty of the Board would be to direct what experiments should be carried out on the farm, and its management should be entirely in their hands.

Besides the advantage of thus affording the rising race of sheep-owners, stock-breeders, and farmers a sound technical education, there is no doubt that if professors were appointed, and a model farm established as here suggested, we should be able to secure the attendance of a large proportion of the sons of our well-to-do stock-owners, who now, instead of going, as they ought to do, from school to the University, leave for the bush at perhaps 17 to 19 years of age, to follow their fathers' calling, with what may be termed only a second-rate education; for if they joined any of these technical classes, they would be likely also to attend classes on other subjects, such as natural history, natural philosophy, chemistry, and perhaps also some of the classes in classics, the practical subjects drawing them on, as it were, to the others. While this would make our stock-owners and farmers a very much better educated class than they are, it would also tend to fill the classes at the University as they ought to be, and thus remove the reproach, which now so justly falls upon the middle and upper classes, of neglecting to avail themselves of the inestimable advantages which our University is so well suited to afford.

III.—*The Funds for its support.*

These might be readily and fairly raised by enacting that a sum not exceeding 1 per cent. of the gross annual revenue derived from the lands of the Colony, whether by sale, lease, or otherwise, be devoted for that purpose, the rate to be annually fixed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, but always at a figure sufficient to meet the current expenses of the department.

These might for the first two years be set down at something like the following:—

Two professors, at salaries of say £600 each, exclusive of fees... ..	£1,200	0	0
Experimental farm and expenses of board, say ... ..	4,000	0	0
Collection of agricultural statistics ... ..	1,800	0	0
Departmental expenses ... ..	3,000	0	0
	<u>£10,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Then taking the gross revenue from lands for last year in round numbers at £2,500,000 (I believe it was over £2,700,000), we find that a rate of one-half per cent. would be more than sufficient to meet these expenses.

That it is right to devote a portion of the land revenue to the proposed department there cannot be the shadow of a doubt, for the owners and occupiers of land have a legitimate claim on the Government for aid in mastering the principles and details of their calling; and the information afforded in this way would be a very good investment for the Colony, not only in the increase and improvement of our agricultural produce, but in the advanced value which the better knowledge of agriculture would be certain to give to our unsold lands.

“STOCKOWNER.”

[Seven diagrams.]



1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1880.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 14 Victoria, No. 31, sec. 22.

The Acting Registrar, Sydney University, to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

University of Sydney, 13 June, 1881.

I have the honor to forward herewith the Report of the Senate of the University for the year 1880, in accordance with the terms of the Act of Incorporation 14 Vic. No. 31.

The report is accompanied by a University Calendar for the Academic year, 1880-81, and a "Manual of Public Examinations" for the present year.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. E. BARFF,  
Acting Registrar

*REPORT of the Senate of the University for the year ended 31 December, 1880.*

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria, No. 31, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1880, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

2. Out of a total of seventy-two students who presented themselves for matriculation in June, fifty qualified themselves. Of this number four were allowed exemption from attendance upon lectures, it having been certified by the examiners that in their case the concession was warranted by their attainments, and that the attending circumstances justified it.

3. Four students were admitted "*ad eundem statum*" as undergraduates from other Universities, proper evidence having been furnished of their alleged status and of their good character.

4. The following is the list of honors obtained by undergraduates.

## (I.) SCHOLARSHIPS.

## (a) Awarded to first year students.

Three University Scholarships for general proficiency:—

Tom Rolin,	} Aeq.
John Woolcock,	
Albert B. Piddington.	

## (b) Awarded to second year students.

The "Lithgow" Scholarship, for proficiency in Classics—

Frederick R. Barlee.

The "George Allen" Scholarship, for proficiency in Mathematics.

Charles A. Flint.

The "Levey" Scholarship, for proficiency in Natural Science—

George E. Rennie,	} Aeq.
John Sutherland,	

## (c) Awarded to third year students.

The "Cooper" Scholarship, for proficiency in Classics—

Won by John G. Cribb, but awarded to R. U. King, Cribb being the holder of two other scholarships.

The "Barker" Scholarship, for proficiency in Mathematics—

Won by John G. Cribb, but awarded to J. F. Macmanamey and J. Elphinston, Aeq., Cribb being the holder of two other scholarships.

The Deas-Thomson scholarship, for proficiency in Natural Science—

Alexander G. Ralston.

The "Renwick" Scholarship, for proficiency in Natural Science—

John G. Cribb.

(II.) Prize books, stamped with the University Arms, were awarded to all who obtained first classes at the yearly examinations. The list is as follows:—

## (a) CLASSICS.

<i>First Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>
F. R. Barlee,	J. G. Cribb,
G. E. Rennie,	R. U. King.
F. Butler,	
F. Wilkinson,	
C. Ayers,	
G. B. Somerville.	

## (b) MATHEMATICS.

<i>First Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>
C. A. Flint.	J. G. Cribb,
	J. Elphinston,
	J. F. Macmanamey, } Aeq.

## (c) NATURAL SCIENCE.

<i>First Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>
G. E. Rennie, } Aeq.	J. G. Cribb, } Aeq.
J. Sutherland, }	A. G. Ralston, }

(III.) Honours at the B. A. Examination:—

CLASSICS.	MATHEMATICS.	NATURAL SCIENCE.
<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class I.</i>
W. H. Linsley,*	None.	None.
W. L. Moore,	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>
W. P. Cullen,	W. P. Cullen.	A. Bowman, } Aeq.
W. Berry,	<i>Class III.</i>	W. J. Munro, }
J. L. Campbell,	W. L. Moore,	
L. B. Badham,	F. Brennan, } Aeq.	
G. Dalton,	W. J. G. Mann, }	
W. H. Lander.		

(IV.) Special annual prizes were awarded as follows:—

“Wentworth” Medal, for the best English essay—

W. H. Linsley.

“Nicholson” Medal, for the best Latin verse—

F. R. Barlee.

“Belmore” Medal, for proficiency in Geology and Practical Chemistry, with special reference to Agriculture—

J. L. Campbell.

“Professor Smith’s” prize, for proficiency in Experimental Physics—

R. M. Fuller.

5. The following degrees were conferred after examination:—

M.A.:—J. C. Corlette, J. W. Debenham, R. Jackson, E. Russell, W. H. Yarrington.

B.A.:—L. B. Badham, W. Berry, A. Bowman, E. Bowman, F. P. Brennan, G. R. Campbell, J. Campbell, W. P. Cullen, G. T. A. Dalton, A. H. Feez, H. H. Hills, W. H. Lander, W. H. Linsley, W. J. G. Mann, W. Mathison, S. Moore, W. L. Moore, W. J. Munro, C. T. Tange, J. A. Thompson, H. L. Wilkinson.

6. Bursaries were awarded as under:—

“Burdekin” Bursary—U. M’Evelly.

“Hunter Baillie” Bursary, No. 1—J. Marrack.

“Hunter Baillie” Bursary, No. 2—C. F. Davis and A. B. Piddington.

7. At the Public Examinations held in the month of November, in Sydney, and in the following sixteen centres, Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Brisbane, Burrowa, Goulburn, Grafton, Ipswich, East Maitland, Mittagong, Newcastle, Queanbeyan, Singleton, Tamworth, Toowoomba, and Yass, 66 candidates presented themselves for the senior examination, and 381 for the junior examination, of whom 54 senior candidates and 209 junior candidates were successful.

The prizes given for general proficiency at these examinations were awarded as follows:—

“University” prizes for males—

Senior Examination—Frank Leverrier.

Junior Examination—James A. Hay.

“Fairfax” prizes for Females—

Senior Examination—Eliza M. Holt.

Junior Examination—Marion O’Brien.

“John West” Medal for proficiency in the Senior Examination—

Frank Leverrier.

A complete analysis of the examinations will be found in the “Manual of Public Examinations” hereto appended. The Rules and Regulations for conducting the Public Examinations have again been under consideration, and several changes have been made, by the most important of which the number of subjects which a candidate is allowed to take up is limited, senior candidates being allowed to take not more than ten, and junior candidates not more than seven.



8. Four examinations for candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year, at which sixty-nine candidates obtained certificates.

9. Two vacancies having occurred in the Senate through the resignation, on account of failing health, of Sir William Macarthur, and the non-attendance at the regular Senate meetings of the Hon. William Forster, absent from the Colony, convocations of the electors were held on the 3rd of March and the 7th of April, which resulted in the election of Edmund Barton, Esq., M.L.A., and the re-election of the Hon. William Forster, to fill the vacancies.

10. Additional leave of absence for a period of twelve months from the meetings of the Senate has been granted to Sir Charles Nicholson, on account of the many eminent services which he has rendered to the University, both in the Colony and as its representative in England.

11. The Senate report with great regret that Mr. Hugh Kennedy, the Registrar was at the close of the year incapacitated for carrying on his duties through mental illness. He has been granted twelve months leave of absence, and in the interim the duties of the Registrar are discharged by Mr. H. E. Barff.

12. The Senate has much pleasure in announcing the following donations to the University for the year:—

(a) A sum of £1,000 from the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons for the foundation of the "Freemasons' Scholarship." This scholarship is open to the sons of Freemasons "belonging to the English Constitution, and who shall have belonged thereto for not less than five years," and is awarded after competition to a student who has passed the matriculation examination.

(b) A second sum of £50 from Mr. Justice Faucett, to be awarded as a prize at the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The donor has signified his intention of giving a like amount during the year 1881 for the same purpose.

13. The Chancellor has already, in his letter of the 10th June, 1880, apprised the Minister for Public Instruction of the munificent bequest recently made to the University by the late John Henry Challis, Esq. That gentleman by his will, dated in 1878, bequeathed his residuary estate (after certain legacies and annuities), amounting to about £180,000, as follows:—

*First*, to his widow for life, or until marriage.

*Secondly*, to his children, if any such should exist and reach maturity, absolutely.

*Lastly*, on failure of children, then absolutely to this University, subject only to an instruction that the funds should be accumulated at interest for five years before final transfer.

The bequest is subject to a claim of 10 per cent. for legacy duty, which has been put forward by the Commissioners for Inland Revenue.

14. In anticipation of a large increase in the number of students for the Academic year, 1880-81, application was made to the Government by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, in June, for increased means to enable the Senate to appoint additional lecturers to assist the professors in the various schools. The application was met by an advance, which enabled the Senate to make the necessary appointments. Mr. Thomas Butler, B.A., Mr. H. E. Barff, B.A., and Mr. Albert Helms, M.A., Ph. D., were accordingly chosen as assistant lecturers to the Professors in the schools of Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science respectively.

15. A by-law has been passed by the Senate, by which only candidates for honors in the Natural Science school are required to take up the subject of Mineralogy at the B.A. examination.

16. Appended is an account of the receipts and disbursements of the University during the year, certified by the Auditor, the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar.

H. E. BARFF,  
Acting Registrar.

RECEIPTS and Disbursements of the University of Sydney for the year 1880.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1879	1,492 19 10	Paid for Salaries	4,684 11 8
Received Annual Endowment	5,000 0 0	Improvement of Grounds	48 13 7
from the Government, Account Philosophical Apparatus	1,000 0 0	Sundry charges, including Printing	890 19 0
from the Government, Account General Revenue	500 0 0	Philosophical Apparatus	1,077 12 7
Lecture Fees, after paying Professors	229 9 9	University Scholarships	150 0 0
Matriculation Fees	108 0 0	Organ (Sir P. A. Jennings' Fund) on account	504 0 0
Degree Fees	60 0 0	Library	121 7 1
for Pasturage	100 0 0	to Commercial Bank for Fixed Deposits—	
From London Chartered Bank, by withdrawal therefrom of Fixed Deposit of £1,000 (Sir P. A. Jennings), with one year's interest on same	1,000 0 0	Lithgow Scholarship	100 0 0
from John Williams, Esq., to found a Scholarship for sons of Freemasons	1,000 0 0	Wigram Allen Scholarship	100 0 0
Interest on Debentures and Fixed Deposits, and Rents of Properties belonging to Private Foundations—		Deas-Thomson Scholarship	100 0 0
Lithgow Scholarship	70 0 0	Wentworth Fellowship	50 0 0
Wigram Allen Scholarship	25 14 7	Nicholson Medal	50 0 0
Levy Scholarship	51 0 0	Cooper Scholarship	150 0 0
Wentworth Fellowship	40 0 0	Barker Scholarship	150 0 0
Nicholson Medal	10 0 0	Fairfax Medal	50 0 0
Wentworth Prize Medal	10 0 0	Alexander Bursary	50 0 0
Earl Belmore Medal	15 0 0	W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	50 0 0
John Fairfax Medal	30 0 0	W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	100 0 0
Salting Exhibition	30 0 0	J. E. Frazer Bursary	50 0 0
Alexander Bursary	50 0 0	J. B. Watt Exhibition	200 0 0
John West Prize	10 0 0	George Allen Scholarship	50 0 0
Hunter Bailey Bursary, No. 1	50 0 0	Renwick Scholarship	50 0 0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	50 0 0	Levy & Alexander	50 0 0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	50 0 0		1,850 0 0
Burdekin Bursary	50 0 0	the following sums on account of Private Foundations—	
E. M. Frazer Bursary	56 0 0	Lithgow Scholarship	50 0 0
J. E. Frazer Bursary	50 0 0	Levy Scholarship	50 0 0
Hunter Bailey Bursary, No. 2	58 10 0	Nicholson Medal	10 0 0
Hovell Lectureship	373 18 11	Wentworth Prize Medal	10 0 0
Renwick Scholarship	81 10 4	Earl Belmore Medal	10 0 0
J. B. Watt Exhibition	60 0 0	John Fairfax Medal	30 0 0
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50 0 0	Salting Exhibition	20 0 0
Deas-Thomson Scholarship	90 6 11	Alexander Bursary	50 0 0
George Allen Scholarship	65 0 0	John West Prize	10 0 0
Cooper Scholarship	163 13 11	Hunter Bailey Bursary, No. 1	50 0 0
Barker Scholarship	153 13 11	W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	50 0 0
Levy & Alexander	50 0 0	Burdekin Bursary	37 10 0
	1,800 8 7	E. M. Frazer Bursary	50 0 0
		J. E. Frazer Bursary	50 0 0
		Hunter Bailey Bursary, No. 2	50 0 0
		Renwick Scholarship	50 0 0
		Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50 0 0
		Deas-Thomson Scholarship	52 0 0
		George Allen Scholarship	50 0 0
		Cooper Scholarship	54 1 3
		Barker Scholarship	54 1 3
			837 12 6
		By Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1880	2,540 1 0
	£ 12,410 18 2		£ 12,410 18 2

G. EAGAR,  
Auditor.

WILLIAM CLARK,  
Accountant.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Civil Service and Public Examinations for the year ended 31 December, 1880.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Received fees from Candidates for Civil Service Examinations	308 17 0	Paid fees to Examiners, and all other expenses in connection with these examinations	1,012 7 0
Public Examinations	703 10 0		1,012 7 0
	£ 1,012 7 0		

1881.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(ENDOWMENT OF—CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 October, 1881.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 26th July, 1881, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, minutes, and any other documents which  
“have passed between the Government and the Senate of the University  
“of Sydney, with regard to the question of increased endowment of the  
“University.”

*(Dr. Renwick.)*

## SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Under Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction to the Honorable Sir E. Deas-Thomson. 23 July, 1877.....	2
2. Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University to the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, and minute thereon. 5 August, 1878 .....	2
3. Under Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University. 8 August, 1878.....	4
4. Same to the same. 14 August, 1878 .....	4
5. Registrar of University to the Under Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, enclosing Draft Bill to make provision for further endowment of the University. 30 September, 1878.....	4
6. Report of Medical School Committee of the Senate of the University. 5 February, 1879 .....	5
7. Under Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction to the Chancellor of the University. 21 February, 1879 .....	5
8. Memorandum by Registrar of University to the Under Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction. 24 June, 1879 .....	5
9. Chancellor of the University to Minister of Justice and Public Instruction. 16 September, 1879.....	6
10. Registrar of University to Under Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction. 14 December, 1879.....	6
11. Under Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction to the Registrar of the University. 18 December, 1879 .....	6
12. Same to the same. 22 December, 1879 .....	7
13. Chancellor of the University to the Minister of Public Instruction. 10 June, 1880.....	7
14. Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University to the Minister of Public Instruction. 23 September, 1880 .....	7
15. Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Chancellor of the University. 18 January, 1881 .....	8

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

## No. 1.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to The Honorable E. Deas-Thomson.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 23 July, 1877.  
Referring to my letter of 20th \*March last, respecting the application of the Senate of the University for an increased endowment to that institution, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you, that the Government do not consider it desirable at present to ask Parliament to increase the endowment to above institution.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 2.

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the Sydney University to The Minister of Justice, &c.

Sir, The University, Sydney, 5 August, 1878.  
Referring to the interview with which you favoured a deputation from the Senate on the 30th ultimo, we have now the honor to comply with your request that the matter of that interview should be placed before you in writing for presentation to your honorable colleagues.

1. The general object of the deputation was to urge on behalf of the University that it might be enabled to enlarge its public usefulness by means of an increased endowment. The increase asked for was five thousand pounds (£5,000) per annum in addition to the like amount granted by the original University Act, in the year 1852.

2. The Senate having long felt that the means at its disposal were insufficient to meet the advanced requirements for University education, passed on 14th October, 1876, certain resolutions embodying a scheme of extension which it proposed to submit to the Government; and accordingly successive deputations waited with that object upon three of your predecessors in office, namely, on Mr. Docker on 14th November, 1876; on Mr. Lackey on 4th April, 1877; and on Mr. F. B. Suttor on the 14th November, 1877.

These deputations received much encouragement from the Ministers to whom they severally addressed themselves; but nothing has yet been practically done.

3. The scheme provided for the following additions to the University teaching, viz. :—

- “1st. Instruction in mental philosophy, law, history, and English literature.
- “2nd. All the education necessary for the medical profession.
- “3rd. A complete course of natural philosophy, coupled with mechanics and engineering.
- “4th. The addition of organic chemistry and metallurgy to the chemical school.
- “5th. Biology (including animal and vegetable physiology).”

It also contemplated assistance to junior students in classes already established.

4. The increase of endowment which was then thought to be necessary was £4,000 a year; but it would now appear desirable to extend this amount to £5,000, in order to provide more largely for applied science or technical education as well as to ensure greater completeness in carrying out the above scheme.

5. The proposals of the Senate would enable the University to establish a Faculty of Medicine, including surgery, and a Faculty of Science, embracing various branches and including applied science.

6. *Medical School.*—The most costly and important as well as the most pressing of the proposed extensions is that of medicine; and the deputations therefore directed your attention more particularly to that subject. We were the more induced to do so, because of certain doubts which had been expressed at the late commemoration (but in which the Senate does not concur) as to the advisability of establishing a complete school of medicine at the outset.

7. The Senate definitively proposed by its scheme of 1876, and now again proposes the immediate establishment of a complete medical school in connection with the “Prince Alfred Hospital, so that the youth of this and of neighbouring Colonies, who may desire to adopt the medical profession, may qualify themselves wholly within this University and may here obtain their diplomas for practice.

We learn that from thirty to forty young men of this Colony alone are seeking qualification for practice in distant schools of medicine; and we are informed that New Zealand and Queensland may be expected to furnish additional medical students to our University, if the opportunity were offered.

These facts, together with the approaching completion of “Prince Alfred Hospital,” and the existence of other hospitals within ready access to our University students, have satisfied the Senate that the time has come when the establishment of a complete medical school is urgently required.

8. We may here remind you that the “Prince Alfred Hospital” received its building site within the University grant, with an express view to the establishment by the University of a medical school in connection with it; and that the Statute (36 Vic. No. 28) by which the site was granted, with the consent of the University, makes distinct provisions for the purpose.

The Act provided that a portion of the land given to the hospital should be reserved for a medical school; and it vested the appointment of the medical and surgical officers of the hospital in a board consisting jointly of the University Senate and the directors of the hospital. It also gave to the University Senate power to make by-laws regulating the medical school and the appointment of its professors and lecturers.

Thus

\* NOTE.—Mr. Plunkett's letter of the 20th March, 1877, and the application of the Senate to which it relates cannot now be traced.

Thus it will be seen that Parliament has already authorised the medical school, and has made all the necessary provisions for it, save the bestowal of the financial means required for giving effect to the Legislative intention thus declared.

9. *Faculty of Science.*—Having regard to the great strides that have been made of late years, and which are daily being made in the various departments of science, and to their increasing value to society, and also to the greater estimation in which science is now held as a part of higher education, the Senate earnestly desires to be placed in a position to establish courses of instruction in its more prominent and useful branches. But it is powerless to do so without the further endowment which is now solicited.

10. And in the direction of applied science and technical education the Senate is not less anxious to make the University more serviceable to the country. Its members do not abate anything of their estimate of high classical attainments, both for their own sakes and as a foundation for various intellectual superstructures; but they are convinced that the University of such an industrial community as ours should adapt itself more closely to the various views of its students concerning the occupations which shall constitute the future industry of their lives.

The Senate would therefore gladly give opportunities for special preparations within the University, or in connection with it, for all the educated professions and for those technical occupations which are associated with science. They believe that such opportunities would be regarded as most welcome boons, and that more students would be attracted to the University; whilst at the same time no elevation would be given to the professions and occupations which it helped.

11. *Endowment.*—In advocating the University's claim to £10,000 a year instead of the present £5,000, the positions of other Universities in our neighbourhood were mentioned to you; and I now beg to repeat what was said in this respect at our interview.

In Victoria, whose University was founded in 1853—or one year only after that of Sydney—and at a time when the population of that Colony was far short of our own present numbers, the original endowment was £9,000 a year; and we have been informed that an expansion is contemplated which will necessitate grants of far greater amount. The more munificent endowment of the Melbourne University has enabled it to take in a wider scope of education; and it has had a complete medical school for the last sixteen years, and a not less complete law school for five years; and its instruction has embraced mining and engineering.

We would strongly urge upon you the impolicy—to say no more—of allowing the educational power of this University to continue so much behind that possessed in Victoria, and of thus compelling our own youth either to forego branches of instruction which are offered at Melbourne, or to seek them at the more liberal hands of our neighbours.

One of the New Zealand Universities or Colleges—we think that of Dunedin—was early endowed with a grant of land, which has become so valuable as to give a superfluity of means for present requirements.

In Adelaide the University was commenced with a private donation from Mr. W. W. Hughes of £20,000, which is supplemented by moderate Parliamentary assistance; and it received from the Government, by the authority of Parliament, a grant of 50,000 acres of country land for purposes of revenue.

12. We do not wish it to be inferred from our mention of land endowments elsewhere that it was any part of the object of our deputation to solicit like endowments to this University; though we venture to observe that such was the practice adopted in most of the college foundations of England, and that it is followed at this day in the United States; and that it has the great advantage of giving growth to University education in some proportion to that increase of population which ordinarily enhances the value of land.

13. We ask only that our endowment should surpass to a small extent that which the University of Melbourne has enjoyed for twenty-six years; and we conceive that the amount is no more than is very urgently needed to enable this University to fulfil its mission to the country. It is indeed far less than the Victorian University seems likely to receive ere long; and within our own Colony it bears but a small proportion to the munificent endowment of over £300,000 a year which our Parliament now devotes to primary education.

14. Having now stated and urged the wishes of the Senate, we must, on its behalf, remind you that its only possible object in presenting its claim is to become of greater service to the country; and we take leave to repeat in its name the words used by one of us at the late Commemoration, as follow:—

“Let it be remembered that this is essentially a public institution; that we in the Senate are only trustees for the public good; that we submit our plans to the Government and Parliament; that our expenditure is open to criticism by them and by the public at large; and that as far as concerns ourselves the Senate only offers to take upon itself additional labour and responsibility.”

15. It only remains to acknowledge, on behalf of the deputation, our sense of the courtesy with which you were pleased to receive us, and to express the great pleasure given to us by your pronounced approval of our proposals as an individual member of the Government, and by your promise to bring them favourably under the attention of your honorable colleagues.

We venture to hope that the public may receive from the hands of the present Ministry and Parliament that duplication of the University's usefulness which it was the object of our deputation to advocate.

We have, &c.,  
W. M. MANNING,  
Chancellor.  
ROBERT ALLWOOD,  
Vice-Chancellor.

For consideration of the Cabinet. Approved by the Cabinet that the sum of £5,000 be placed upon the Estimates for 1879 for within purposes.—J.L., 7/8/78. It has subsequently been decided to submit a Bill to Parliament for permanent or increased endowment in the manner suggested herein.—J.L., 14 August, 1878.

## No. 3.

## The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the Sydney University.

Gentlemen, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 8 August, 1878.

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, on the subject of increased endowment for the Sydney University, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to state, for the information of the Senate, that the matter having been brought by Mr. Leary, under the notice of his colleagues, the Cabinet has approved of the sum of (£5,000) five thousand pounds being placed upon the Estimates for 1879, as increased endowment for the University, to meet the proposals specified by you.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 4.

## The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the Sydney University.

Gentlemen, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 14 August, 1878.

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of 5th instant, on the subject of increased endowment for the Sydney University, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to state, for the information of the Senate, that the matter having been brought by Mr. Leary under the notice of his colleagues, the Cabinet has approved of the sum of (£5,000) five thousand pounds being provided for the above purpose, and the requisite instructions have been given for the preparation of a Bill to be submitted to Parliament for permanent or increased endowment of the Sydney University.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 5.

## The Registrar of the Sydney University to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir,

University, 30 September, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that the Chancellor of the University having been in communication with the Parliamentary Draftsman on the subject and terms of the proposed Bill for the further endowment and extension of the University, submitted a draft of such Bill to the Senate on the 25th instant, for consideration and approval, and that the Senate, after deliberating on and agreeing to certain amendments, approved of the draft in the form and terms of that which is herewith enclosed.

2. I have now the honor, by authority of the Senate, to submit the draft as the Bill which it begs to suggest to the Government for presentation to Parliament.

I have, &amp;c.,

HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

For my successor.—J.L., 20/12/78.

[Enclosure.]

## A BILL to make provision for the further endowment of the University of Sydney and for extending the Faculties and Schools therein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of this Colony passed in the fourteenth year of Her Majesty's reign intituled "*An Act to incorporate and endow the University of Sydney*" power was given to the Senate of the University to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts Master of Arts Bachelor of Laws Doctor of Laws Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine but no other degrees and by way of permanent endowment of the said University the Governor was empowered by warrant under his hand to direct to be issued and paid out of the general Revenue of the colony by equal quarterly payments the sum of five thousand pounds in each and every year And whereas by the "*Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital Site Dedication Act of 1873*" provision was made for the establishment of a medical school within the University and in connection with the Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital And whereas it has been found that the endowment of five thousand pounds a year is insufficient to provide for such medical school and for a school of law within the University and for other branches of instruction which it is desirable that the University should henceforward undertake And whereas it is also expedient that the Senate should have power to establish Faculties and Schools in Science and applied science and in any other departments of knowledge except theology and after examination to confer degrees therein respectively Now therefore it is enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Further endowment of the University.

1. By way of further permanent endowment of the said University the Governor is hereby empowered by warrant under his hand to direct to be issued and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony by four equal quarterly payments on the first days of January April July and October in every year commencing on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine as a further fund for the purposes in the said first recited Act and herein mentioned the annual sum of five thousand pounds in addition to the endowment provided by the said firstly recited Act Provided that such additional endowment shall be subject to the provisions in the said Act contained respecting the full annual accounts of the University and the examination and audit thereof.

Senate empowered to establish Faculty of Science &amp;c. and grant degrees.

2. The Senate is hereby empowered to establish within the said University a Faculty of Science and such other Faculties and Schools as it may consider necessary in any department of knowledge except theology and after due examination to confer such degrees or other marks of honor or competency as the said Senate may deem appropriate Provided that no student in the University shall be required to attend lectures upon or to pass examinations in any of the following subjects to which he shall object namely—ethics metaphysics and modern history.

Access to hospitals &amp;c. by professors and students.

3. All hospitals receiving aid from the Government shall be open to the professors lecturers and medical students of the said medical school and to all other persons authorized by the Senate subject to such regulations as the Senate may with the approval of the Governor in Council make in that behalf And all museums botanical collections public libraries and other literary and scientific institutions wholly supported by grants from the public funds shall be in like manner open to all professors lecturers and students of the University subject to regulations to be made as aforesaid.

Affiliation &amp;c. of certain institutions and schools. Short title.

4. It shall be lawful for the Senate under by-laws to be made in that behalf to receive into affiliation or other connection with the University any literary or scientific institution or any school of applied science upon such terms and conditions and with such privileges as to certificates or other marks of competency and honour as to the Senate may seem fit.

5. This Act may be cited as the "*University further Endowment and Extension Act of 1878.*"

## No. 6.

## Report of Medical School Committee of the Senate of the Sydney University.

University, 5 February, 1879.

THE Committee having considered the matters referred to them and having kept in view the limit of £5,000 of the additional endowment which the Senate hopes to receive, have agreed that it is desirable to devote to the purposes of a medical school the annual sum £2,700, which the Committee propose should be distributed as follows (subject always to rearrangement as circumstances may appear to demand):—

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology	...	...	...	...	£1,000
Practice of Medicine (6 months)	...	...	...	...	200
"    Surgery    "	...	...	...	...	200
"    Midwifery    "	...	...	...	...	200
Materia Medica and Therapeutics	...	...	...	...	200
Medical Jurisprudence	...	...	...	...	200
General Pathology	...	...	...	...	200
Classical Medicine and Clinical Surgery	...	...	...	...	200
Anatomical Demonstrator	...	...	...	...	200
Attendant and housekeeper	...	...	...	...	100
					£2,700

The Committee might have modified and extended its proposals for a medical school if it had not been necessary to bear in mind the requirements of other proposed branches of study, especially those belonging to the schools of science and law. Having regard to the limit of £5,000 a year of the proposed increased endowment the Committee, though appointed only to inquire and report as to the proposed medical school, found it necessary to embrace within its inquiries the demands for such other branches; and they consider that the following amounts should be set apart for them:—

<i>In Science.</i>					
Professor of Natural History	...	...	...	...	£1,000
Lecturer in Mechanics and Engineering	...	...	...	...	400
<i>In Law.</i>					
Two Lecturers	...	...	...	...	500
<i>In Arts.</i>					
Assistant to Professor in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy					250
					£2,150

There would remain a balance of £150 out of the expected £5,000, which amount, together with the fees, would be barely sufficient for the necessary incidental outlay.

(Extract from Report of Committee of the University Senate.)

W. M. MANNING,  
Chancellor.

The Government having had this Bill under consideration have arrived at the decision that it is not desirable to submit it to Parliament this session on account of the general desire to bring the session to a close and the large number of Bills still to be considered by the House.—F.B.S., 21/2/79.

## No. 7.

## The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to The Chancellor of the Sydney University.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 21 February, 1879.

Referring to recent correspondence on the subject of the introduction of a Bill providing for increased endowment for the University of Sydney, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to state, for the information of the Senate, that the Government having had this Bill under consideration have arrived at the decision that it is not desirable to submit it to Parliament this session on account of the general desire to bring the session to a close, and the large number of Bills still to be considered by the House.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKET,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 8.

## Memorandum by Registrar of Sydney University to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

University of Sydney, 24 June, 1879.

A COMPLETE scheme for the establishment of a school of medicine in the University, inclusive of lecture-rooms and other buildings required, was adopted by the Senate on the 5th February, 1879. At the same time schemes for the faculties of arts and law were adopted. No steps have been taken in the matter, pending the result of the application to Government for increased endowment.

HUGH KENNEDY,  
Registrar.

## No. 9.

## The Chancellor of the Sydney University to The Minister of Justice, &amp;c.

My dear Mr. Suttor,

16 September, 1879.

I am not well enough to call upon you at present, and I may not be able to do so before starting on circuit, otherwise I should have presented myself to you, as our ministerial chief, to urge upon the Government the passing of the University Extension Bill during the approaching session of Parliament. Failing a personal interview, allow me to write to you semi-officially upon the subject.

The Senate is so firmly convinced of the value of the measure, and I personally feel so intensely that it is demanded by the educational interests of the public and for the honor of the Colony, in contrasting our University with those of our neighbours, that I cannot refrain from pressing it upon the Ministry with the utmost earnestness. I will not indeed attempt to dilate upon the subject in now writing to you, as I believe you cordially approve of our scheme and fully appreciate the reasons advanced by me in my two commemoration addresses. But I hope it will not be too much, considering the great importance of the matter, to ask such of your colleagues as have not already done so to peruse those portions of my addresses that bear upon it. I will only trouble you with one additional fact or feature, which is this: That the sudden and unprecedented increase of matriculations this year, doubling those of any former year, can only be accounted for by the existence of a wide-spread expectation that the University is on the eve of expansion in directions which will open up professional careers which have hitherto been unattainable to the youth of the Colony without a costly and morally dangerous expatriation.

I feel great confidence that this expansion is desired by the public at large, and I cannot persuade myself that Parliament will hesitate to accept the measure and provide the required funds—small as they are in comparison with the munificent bestowals on primary education.

Let me now very earnestly beg that the Bill prepared under your authority, and approved by the Senate, during last Session, may be now introduced by the Government and supported by its full weight; and I would venture to suggest that it should be brought forward at an early period of the Session, both in order to expedite the Senate's arrangements for the proposed new "schools" of learning, and to escape the Parliamentary obstacles that will be apt to arise at a later date.

Believe me, &amp;c.,

W. M. MANNING,

Ch., Syd. Univ.

Allow me to refer you to the joint letter of the Vice-Chancellor and myself to your predecessor,\* dated 5th July, 1878, explaining the views of a deputation which had called upon him.—W.M.M.

## No. 10.

## The Registrar of the Sydney University to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir,

University, 14 December, 1879.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at their last meeting, it is proposed that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Senate should wait upon the Minister for Public Instruction to urge upon him the necessity for an increased endowment to the University.

I now have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to inform me as to the day on which it will be convenient for Mr. Suttor to receive the deputation?

I have, &amp;c.,

HUGH KENNEDY,

Registrar.

Will receive deputation on Tuesday, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.—F.B.S., 18/12/79.

A deputation from the University, consisting of Sir William Manning, Sir Alfred Stephen, Mr. Justice Fawcett, Hon. W. Macleay, M.L.C., Canon Allwood, Mr. Barton, M.P., Dr. Renwick, M.P., and Mr. Hugh Kennedy, waited upon me and urged the desirability of the Government submitting to Parliament the Bill prepared by the Senate, providing for a further endowment, &c., of the University. I promised that the matter should receive the early attention of the Government.—F.B.S., 30/12/79.

## No. 11.

## The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to The Registrar of the Sydney University.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 18 December, 1879.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, intimating that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Senate are desirous of waiting upon the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, to urge upon him the necessity for an increased endowment to the University, and to state that Mr. Suttor will be happy to receive the deputation on Tuesday next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

\* Presumed to be 5th August.



## No. 12.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to The Registrar of the Sydney University.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 22 December, 1879.  
Referring to my letter of the 18th instant, intimating that the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction would be happy to receive a deputation of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Senate, respecting increased endowment for the University, on Tuesday next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m., I have the honor to inform you, that owing to domestic trouble, Mr. Suttor regrets he will be unable to receive the gentlemen on the day named, but that he will be happy to receive them on the following Tuesday, the 30th instant, at the same hour.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 13.

The Chancellor of the University to The Minister for Public Instruction.

Sir,

10 June, 1880.

In reference to the many communications which have been made from time to time by the Senate of the University to successive Governments, praying for an increase of the University's public endowment, it is proper that I should now apprise you of the bequest recently made to the University by the late Mr. John Henry Challis.

I have therefore the honor to inform you accordingly :

Mr. Challis, by his will dated in 1878, bequeathed his residuary estate (after certain legacies and annuities), amounting, as I am informed by the executors, to over £150,000, as follows : First,—to his widow for life or until re-marriage, in which event she would fall back on an annuity of £1,500 a year. Secondly,—to his children absolutely, if any such should exist and should reach maturity. Lastly,—on failure of issue, then to the University absolutely, subject only to an instruction, that the fund shall be accumulated at interest for five years before final transfer.

The testator having, as we are informed, left no children, we believe that there is nothing between the University and the fund except the widowhood of Mrs. Challis and the term of accumulation.

Having regard to the conviction of the Senate that the University requires a prompt accession of income, it seems necessary to state that the age of the widow is such that the bequest may possibly not come to its relief for thirty years or upwards, although, of course, it may do so at a much earlier date. That contingency cannot be relied upon, nor will it be possible for the Senate, legally and consistently with the intention of the testator, to anticipate the inheritance to any extent whatever.

It may be right further to state that whenever Mr. Challis' bequest shall fall in the Senate will probably consider that a portion of it should be specially dedicated to his honor in some way in connection with University purposes, and that the remainder only should be applied to working purposes.

The latter, however, would constitute the bulk of the fund, and would suffice for a long period to relieve the Parliament from any demand for University expansion.

I have, &c.,  
W. M. MANNING,  
Chancellor.

## No. 14.

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the Sydney University to The Minister for Public Instruction.

Sir,

The University, 23 September, 1880.

Referring to the representations made to successive administrations of the Government by deputations from the University Senate, as to the need for University extension, and to letters addressed to Minister for Public Instruction on that subject (especially as noted in the margin), and referring also to the announcement made by me to yourself of the bequest of the late Mr. Challis,—

5 August, 1878,  
Chancellor and  
Vice-Chancellor  
to the Minister.

We have the honor respectfully to submit a request that the Government will be pleased to propose to the Parliament during its next session the increase of endowments from £5,000 a year to £10,000 a year, which has been proposed on former commemorations, with this proviso, that it shall be limited to such interval as may elapse before the falling in of Mr. Challis's request, on the decease or re-marriage of his widow.

18 September,  
1879, Chancellor  
to Minister.

I would call your attention to the fact that a Bill for the then proposed permanent increase of endowment was prepared in 1875 by the Parliamentary Draftsman, under the authority of the then Minister for Public Instruction, with the concurrence and assistance of the Chancellor on behalf of the University; and that it was, with the sanction of the Minister, submitted to the Senate and received its approval. That Bill subject only to the limitation of time which Mr. Challis's bequest enables us now to propose, will, we believe, be suitable, in all respects, for introduction to the Parliament.

The income which will ultimately come to the University under Mr. Challis's bequest will, we are informed, reach about £8,000 a year, and will probably meet, but be no more than sufficient for, all the wants of the University at the time when it falls in; but the Senate believes that the proposed additional interim endowment of £5,000 a year will suffice for all that is most urgently required, including the establishment of a medical school upon a sound commencing basis.

We have, &c.,  
W. M. MANNING, Chancellor.  
ROBERT ALLWOOD, Vice-Chancellor.

Submit when the elections are over.—JOHN R.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary for Public Instruction to The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor  
of the Sydney University.

Gentlemen,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 18 January, 1881.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Public Instruction, to acquaint you that your letters of the 10th June and 23rd September last, the former reporting the bequest made to the University of Sydney by the late Mr. John Henry Challis, and the latter requesting that the endowment in favor of that institution may be increased to £10,000 per annum, have been under consideration.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Government intends to introduce to Parliament a Bill for the purpose of dealing generally with University matters, and that it is unwilling in the meantime to take action of the kind requested in your letter of the 23rd September last.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Under Secretary.

1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1880.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 18 Vic., No. 16.

## The Secretary to Trustees, Sydney Grammar School, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 28 June, 1881.

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 Parliament, the following Report of their proceedings and the progress of the school during the year 1880.

The Trustees at their first meeting elected M. H. Stephen, Esq., Chairman, and Professor Gurney Vice-Chairman, of the Board for the year.

On the 23rd February, W. W. Wardell, Esq., C.E., was elected a Trustee in the room of the late Professor Pell.

At a special meeting of the Trustees, held on the 14th June, six months' leave of absence without pay was granted to Mr. Edward Meyrick, the Second Classical Master, to enable him to visit England on private business. To fill this temporary vacancy the Trustees appointed Mr. C. E. Hewlet, B.A., late Demy of Magdalene College, Oxford, as an Assistant Master for six months, at a salary of £250 a year. Mr. Thomas Dawson, M.A., Gold Medalist of Glasgow University, was also made a probationary Master, at £200 a year, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Field.

Mr. Pratt, the Mathematical Master, on the 26th July, applied for, and obtained, from the Trustees, twelve months' leave of absence, on half-salary and emoluments, from the 1st of November last. Mr. Pratt has worked at the school without intermission from its opening in 1857. During Mr. Pratt's absence the Trustees have arranged with Mr. J. H. Skinner, the Second Mathematical Master, to undertake Mr. Pratt's work.

Soon after Mr. Dawson's appointment he resigned, and to fill the vacancy the Trustees secured the services of the Rev. W. J. M. Hillyar, B.A., as a Temporary Master until the end of the year.

Mr. James G. Davis placed his resignation in the hands of the Trustees on the 15th of November, and the vacancy was filled up by the appointment of Mons. R. A. Martin, who is to be employed exclusively in teaching French.

At the request of the Trustees, Edwin Bean, Esq., B.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, and J. Wheatcroft, Esq., B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, conducted the annual examination in classics and mathematics. Their reports are annexed.

The Trustees have the pleasure to report that at the matriculation examination held in 1880 at the Sydney University two out of the three scholarships awarded to the matriculating students were gained by the pupils of the Sydney Grammar School, and that out of the forty-two candidates who passed the matriculation examination, twenty were pupils of this school.

Since the date of the last report the Trustees have not found it necessary to make any further regulations for the management of the school.

The average attendance of pupils during the year was 402½.

An account of the whole income and expenditure of the school during the year is hereto appended.

I have, &c.,  
W. H. CATLETT,  
Secretary.

## APPENDIX.

## Report of the Classical Examiner.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School.

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to submit a report of the examination of the Upper and Lower Schools in classical subjects.

In the Upper School, besides Latin and Greek Grammar and composition, the following authors were presented for examination:—

*Form VI.*—Livy, Book XXI; Horace, Odes III; Virgil, Aen. VI., and Georgics, Books I, II, III; Plato, Apology; Homer, Iliad V; Demosth., Or. 14, 15, 16, 17; Aristophanes, Clouds.

*Form V.*—Livy, XXI; Horace, Od. III; Virgil, Aen. VI; Homer, Il. V; Demosthenes, Or. 14, 15, 16, 17; Aristophanes, Clouds.

*Form IV.*—Virgil, Aen. VI. Cæsar Bk. III, Xenoph., Anab., Bk. III.

*Upper Remove.*—Extracts from Ovid, and Greek Delectus.

*Moderns I.*—Extracts from Cicero, Virgil, Aen. VI.

*Moderns II.*—Cæsar, Book III.

In the Lower School each form took up portions of Thue's Delectus or Smith's First Principia, while III A. presented extracts from Cæsar V., and III B. some fables from Phædrus.

In addition to the subjects already mentioned for the Upper School, a severe test of the general classical knowledge was the setting of pieces for translation at sight, or what is technically called unseen translation. It will be readily understood that a boy must have been thoroughly taught if he can accurately interpret without help from dictionary or grammar the meaning of a passage which he has never before seen.

I will now proceed to report the results obtained from the various forms:—

*Forms VI and V.*—The unseen pieces consisted of difficult passages from Plato and Cicero's Letters, and two easier passages from Homer's Odyssey, and Lucan's Pharsalia.

The Latin part of the paper was well done by nearly all the boys, 13 out of 16 obtaining more than 50 per cent. marks, and the sixth form gaining an average of 70 per cent. Armstrong, Halliday, Tarplee, Morrice, Fairfax, Leverier, all did well.

In the Greek unseen, which was partly taken from a scholarship paper at Rugby, Armstrong obtained 90 per cent., Halliday coming next with 54. The passage from Homer, though far easier than the Plato, was less well rendered, owing probably to the short time that the boys have studied the Epic dialect. It may be remarked of the whole paper that the force and niceties of expression, both in Latin and Greek, and the grammatical construction also, were carefully brought out, what errors there were chiefly arising from unfamiliarity with the terms themselves rather than with the inflections of them.

The Latin and Greek composition of these forms is also of a good standard: that of Armstrong and Tarplee, excellent. In a continuous passage from Latin prose, also taken from a Rugby sixth form paper, Armstrong obtained 80 per cent., Tarplee, 60; and in one for Greek prose, Armstrong gained 74 per cent., Halliday 66, Tarplee 63, Fairfax 56, Broomfield 54; but the difference in ability and classical knowledge became far more apparent, as shown by the greater intervals in marks between boy and boy. Some Latin idioms were admirably done throughout, the highest (Armstrong) obtaining 95 per cent., and even the lowest boy 45 per cent.

Under Latin composition I should not omit a very good copy of Latin verse by Armstrong, the only boy who attempts Latin verse in the school. The rendering was close, and the versification perfect, though the antithesis in two of the lines might have been more marked. The passage set was two verses from an ode by Sir Henry Wotton.

A difficult task paper, containing questions on more general subjects connected with the books presented, was well answered throughout, and excellently by Armstrong and Tarplee, and Halliday,—Tarplee's paper on the comparison of participial constructions in English, Greek, and Latin, being at once original and comprehensive, and showing considerable power.

Of the rest of the Upper School the work throughout is satisfactory; that of the IV decidedly good and evenly distributed through the form, and the I Moderns deserve especial praise. The modern side, having its chief work out of the region of classics, is hardly to be judged at the same standard; but I remarked the excellent choice of English for the unseen translations of Moderns I—a proof of good teaching. The parsing, however, of Form IV, and the spelling of the moderns was not proportionately advanced.

In Form IV, Russell (2), was easily best throughout, Savage and Delohery doing well. The whole form worked well together, only two boys out of 21 "tailing off." I am glad to see that the fourth form maintains the standard of through work, which has been made traditional in the form for six years past—ever since Mr. Francis became its form master.

In the Upper Remove Grecians the papers were possibly too hard for the standard of the form; certainly the Latin composition was so. The translation, however, was excellent, and as many boys have only been in the form for six months, the disparity between boy and boy which I found is accounted for satisfactorily. Campbell, Leibius, and Beechag did well.

In the Lower School I was at once struck with the general improvement in parsing, and, as a rule, even the beginners made intelligible mistakes—by which I mean, that when a boy made an error it was possible, by a process of questioning, to lead him to correct his own mistakes. This is a proof of good system and clearness of method, and is the more satisfactory when it is understood that six years ago such a process was unworkable even in the fifth form, the master having to attempt both ground work and higher work at the same time.

III A seems hardly to maintain the position of the leading form in the Lower School. The translation of some passages seemed to be specially got up, while an easy passage, which had not been studied lately, produced very inaccurate and unsatisfactory results.

The work of this form is uneven, and though that of M'Pherson, White, M'Dermott, and Lendall shows that the teacher has put good models before his class yet the work has not been brought home to the boys in general.

III B is a good form, and well together. 17 boys out of a total of 28 obtained more than 50 per cent., and of the remainder four were partly absent from examination.

It may be said, in qualification of this praise, that III B took up far shorter subjects than III A. Thomson (2), Collins, Henderson (2), Cadell (1), M'Intyre, Cork, and Langley, did well.

III C did fairly, but here also there is the same result as in III A, viz., considerable disparity between the best boys and the rest. As, however, it is evident that this form contains a large proportion of big backward boys, the standard is rather lower than for a form ordinarily constituted. Of those who did well Buchanan and Whiting, also Brown and Williamson and Bohrsman, deserve mention. The rest, being about four-fifths of the form, gained less than half marks.

II A is a very large form—too large to be taught thoroughly; consequently two-thirds of the form answered moderately only, and of these last nearly half did badly. Pelletier and Armstrong (2) just deserve notice. It is evident that the master's attention has been devoted to keeping his team together, but a considerable proportion of them seem to have been idle. As they are mostly young boys with whom the school has a fair chance this is to be regretted, though the exigencies of classification no doubt compel it.

II B. have learned thoroughly the work of the half-year, but their back work is very unsound; it would probably have been better to take up a narrower gauge, and keep the groundwork well in hand. Cosh (1), Jay, Jenkins, Littlejohn (2), Meyrick (2), Williamson (3), answered fairly.

The lower remove are well together and very well disciplined, and Solomon, Bernasconi, and Inglis (2) did excellently.

I was also pleased with Form I. The master has to take beginners at various standards; consequently the form has to be divided into sets which must distract his attention. The boys also vary somewhat in age; though few of them have been more than six months at the school, it is evident that they are beginning good habits of study.

On the whole then there is every reason to be satisfied and more than satisfied with the improvement of the school. Having been a master here three years ago, when I look back upon the classical work of that time, I can say, without hesitation, that most of the forms in the Upper School have advanced a whole standard since that time, while in the Lower School, though the work could hardly be expected to be higher (seeing that the new comers are just as backward and ungrounded as ever they were) it is far more systematic.

But while you may well be satisfied when you consider the school as contrasted with its former self; on the other hand if we take as a standard the classical training of the great schools at home, there is room enough for improvement.

"Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps appear."

The very able and devoted staff of masters which you have the good fortune to have secured is capable of producing, I will not say higher but broader results than have yet been obtained, if only fair scope is afforded them. But that this is not so is only too evident. Statistics kindly furnished me by the masters go to show that the average length of a boy's stay at the Grammar School is three years; about two-thirds of the boys who come are fourteen years and over, many even seventeen years; they come from the Public Schools and elsewhere, well trained no doubt in mathematics, and possibly in English work, but most ignorant, or what is worse, badly grounded in Latin. The Latin and Greek have to be studied here, and though the system adopted is as good as it can be for the time and age at which boys come it is a hurried and unsatisfactory course.

In the great English Schools a boy takes from six to eight years to study classics. Instead of having every difficulty smoothed away, and having to be coached over-night in order to understand his lessons, he is given dictionary and grammar and made to puzzle them out by an inductive process, which is a grand mental discipline. But such a process requires time, and if attempted at all must be very imperfectly executed here. The consequence is that boys who leave this school for business life before reaching the V or VI forms have not gained that benefit by the process which could be produced if only the term of school life were longer. Not only so—Roman and Greek History, Philology, are abandoned here, and very wisely too considering the time.

This shortness of school life is the great defect of this and other schools. It lies with parents and public opinion to alter it, and until an improvement takes place in this respect it will be in vain to look for higher results at your University. It is unfair to a public foundation like the Sydney Grammar School that boys should be sent at such ages and for so short a time; but the part of the school work which is chiefly affected and obstructed is undoubtedly the department of classics.

I have, &c.,

E. BEAN, B.A.,

Examiner.

### Report of the Mathematical Examiner.

Gentlemen,

Sydney Grammar School, Christmas, 1880.

I have been much gratified at having assigned to me the honor of examining this school in mathematics, and I have to congratulate you on many excellent features which are presented by the results of the examination. Some of the work, especially that of the best boys, I have taken great pleasure in looking over. It has been of the best that I think school boys are capable of. The papers in conic sections, trigonometry, and statics were very nearly of the same degree of difficulty as those set for entrance to Woolwich, where the examination is competitive and notoriously searching. In these subjects Halliday and Leverrier did extremely well, and would be sure to distinguish themselves in mathematics at any University. Pratt also did well, showing considerable originality, but not quite so much knowledge of the subject as the other two boys.

I will now consider the mathematics generally of Div. I and II of the Upper School—classical side. The euclid was excellent, Halliday and Leverrier obtained full marks, a fact which is its own commendation; Russell (2) also did very well, while most of the rest did at least creditably.

The algebra was well done by Div. I, the work of Halliday and Leverrier being as usual excellent; Russell (2) and Armstrong were also very good. Div. II did not come off so well in this subject, two of the boys getting no marks at all.

The arithmetic paper produced the least satisfactory results; no boy, in my opinion, was excellent in it. There was far too much inaccuracy shown, and want of knowledge of methods for saving labour. Halliday and Savage, in Div. II, did best. Those of the Moderns who had these higher papers did very creditably, quite holding their own with Div. II.

The rest of the Upper School had other papers in euclid, arithmetic, and algebra.

On the classical side the euclid was well done by the great majority of the boys in Division III, and by a fair number in Division IV.

The other subjects could scarcely be considered satisfactory, both papers being done in a very inaccurate manner, and the average number of marks obtained being very low. On the modern side the results in euclid and algebra were good, but the arithmetic was poor.

Division IV doing very badly indeed; Division II, however, did better than any of the sets who had the same paper.

In the Lower School those boys who did euclid showed up very good papers almost all through. Adams (3), Wilson, and Collins especially distinguished themselves. This general excellence in a subject in which young boys are so apt to fail must be considered as highly satisfactory. The algebra also seemed to be fairly well done. Alderton's paper was excellent. In the Third Form the arithmetic does not seem to be in a satisfactory state. There are a few good boys in it, but a great proportion of the form appear to be able to do little or nothing.

The simpler paper in arithmetic given to the Lower Forms was done fairly well on the whole, the lower remove getting a high average. The best papers were done by Penfold and Thompson (3). There is one fault that I must notice here, one that is very prevalent among boys of the Lower School, i.e., the want of neat and orderly arrangement of their work. Very often they did not seem to care how they sent up their papers, and sometimes it required an extended search to find out the figures that were intended for the answers. This is a serious drawback, for order and neatness are great helps to accuracy, and encourage the examiner to look through the work more carefully in order to find out good points that are worth marking.

In conclusion then, gentlemen, I feel justified in making the following general statements:—The extent to which the study of mathematics is carried in the school ought to be gratifying to you. There is certainly the proper proportion of boys who are working in advanced subjects, and those boys have been well taught. Their knowledge is so sound that it appears to me almost a pity that they have not made a step farther and have not taken up the study of the calculus. Perhaps, however, that could only have been done at the expense of the lower subjects. The euclid was well done, and the algebra was fair, but the mathematics of the school can scarcely be considered quite satisfactory as long as the arithmetic is so weak. To me one cause of the weakness appears to be the classification which in the Upper School is faulty, and in the Lower School scarcely seems to exist. Masters consequently are needlessly harassed by having to teach classes of boys who are in very different stages of progress, the efficiency of their teaching being thereby much reduced. The staff of masters appears to be sufficient; and I do not think that the general organization of the school can be at fault, for large groups of boys are left to be classified mathematically, groups so large that it appears to me they can admit of very complete classification.

I have, &c.,

J. WHEATCROFT.

RETURN

## RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School, for the year 1880.

Receipts.		Amount.	Disbursements.		Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance from 1879			661 18 10	By Salaries	4,662 10 0
Endowment	1,490 19 10			Capitation fees paid to Masters	1,403 15 0
School fees from pupils	5,525 0 0			Allowances	136 0 11
Interests from fixed deposits	51 0 0			Stationery	189 15 2
		7,076 19 10		Printing	49 10 6
Fixed deposits in the Commercial Bank		850 0 0		Advertisements	16 0 0
George Knox prizes	6 0 0			School prizes	35 0 0
W. C. Windeyer prize	3 3 0			Knox prizes	15 0 0
		0 3 0		George Knox prize	8 0 0
				Petty expenses	172 11 2
				Insurance	7 0 0
				Orrery	3 15 0
				Repairs and improvements to buildings	123 10 8
				Improvements to playground	113 1 3
				Kitchen to janitor's lodge	34 0 0
				Fixed deposits in the Commercial Bank	850 0 0
				Balance in the Commercial Bank on the 31st December, 1880.	832 6 0
		£ 8,597 1 8			£ 8,597 1 8

Audited,—

JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant,  
22 January, 1881.

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary,  
7 January, 1881.

## RETURN of the Sydney Grammar School, for the year 1880.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Head Master	Albert Byethesen Weigall	500 0 0		902 10 0	1,402 10 0	Residence allowed.
Mathematical Master	Edward Pratt	283 6 8	46 17 6	465 9 0	895 13 2	
Master of Lower School	Charles Henry Francis	345 16 8			345 16 8	
Second Classical Master	Edward Meyrick	200 0 0			200 0 0	
Second Mathematical Master	Joseph Henry Skinner	333 6 8		35 16 0	369 2 8	
Assistant Master	Henry Charles Lenox Anderson	300 0 0	10 0 0		310 0 0	
Do. do.	John Perry	295 16 8			295 16 8	Resigned.
Do. do.	James George Davis	233 6 8			233 6 8	
Do. do.	Charles John Fache	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do. do.	Arthur Key Farrar	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do. do.	Lewis Whitfield	200 0 0			200 0 0	
Do. do.	Charles James Dashwood Goldie	200 0 0			200 0 0	
Do. do.	Edward Percy Field	116 13 4			116 13 4	Resigned.
Do. do.	C. E. Hewlett	104 3 4			104 3 4	
Do. do.	Rev. William Hilliar	66 13 4			66 13 4	
Do. do.	T. Dawson	16 13 4			16 13 4	Resigned.
Supernumerary Master	Edwin Whitfield	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Master of Modern Languages	R. A. Martin	33 6 8			33 6 8	
Writing Master	Carl Johan Nelson	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Drawing Master	T. Joshua Crook	83 6 8			83 6 8	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Michael Hagny	100 0 0	24 0 0		124 0 0	Residence allowed.
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	William Henry Catlett	100 0 0	55 3 5		155 3 5	
	Total	£ 4,662 10 0	136 0 11	1,403 15 0	6,202 5 11	

Audited,—

JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant,  
22 January, 1881.

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary,  
7 January, 1881.

## RETURN of the number of Masters of the Sydney Grammar School, as well as the number of Scholars, in the year 1880.

Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.				
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of the year.
Seventeen.	405	423	389	392	402½

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary,  
7 January, 1881.

1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTIONS OF LAND FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT GRESFORD, LOUTH, MILLER'S FOREST, TERRARA, AND WANGANELLA.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

## NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
to wit. } SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
(L.S.) } of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
Governor. } New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the police district wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the *Singleton Argus* newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the police district of Patrick's Plains of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee-simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of land forming part of Charles Boydell's 640 acres, situated in the parish of Gresford, county of Durham, containing by admeasurement 2 acres: Commencing on the east boundary of George Townshend's (now Dr. Lindeman's) 820 acres at a point bearing north and distant 3 chains and 88 links from the south-west corner of Charles Boydell's 640 acres; and bounded thence on the west by part of the east boundary of the 820 acres aforesaid bearing north 4 chains and 48 links to the south side of the road from Gresford to the Paterson township; thence on the north by that side of that road bearing east 4 chains and 48 links; on the east by a line bearing south 4 chains 48 links; and thence on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains and 48 links to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

## NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
to wit. } SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
(L.S.) } of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New  
Governor. } South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the police district wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the *Central Australian and Bourke Telegraph* newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the police district of Balranald of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee-simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of land, being allotment 1 of section 5 in the private township of Louth, parish of Yandagulla, county of Yanda, containing 2 roods: Commencing at a point bearing north 60 degrees 16 minutes east 1,332 links from the south-west corner of portion No. 5-2, being Thomas Mathews' conditional purchase of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the west by Hughes-street bearing north 8 degrees 30 minutes east 200 links; thence on the north by allotment 2 of said section 5 bearing south 81 degrees 30 minutes east 250 links to a lane 30 links wide; thence on the east by that lane bearing south 8 degrees 30 minutes west 200 links to Becker-street; and thence on the south by that street bearing north 81 degrees 30 minutes west 250 links, to the point of commencement, being included partly within the said portion 5-2 of 40 acres and partly within portion 5-3 of 140 acres, Thomas Mathews' additional conditional purchase.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

## NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
to wit. } SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
(L.S.) } of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
Governor. } New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the police district wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the *Newcastle Herald* newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the police district of Newcastle of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee-simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Alnwick, county of Northumberland, being part of lot 20 of subdivision of Simeon Lord's 2,000 acres, known as the Lidney Estate, and containing by admeasurement 2 acres more or less: Commencing on the west side of a road 50 links wide at the north-east corner of lot 20, as shown on plan of subdivision of Lidney Estate deposited in Lands Titles Office, being a point bearing south 18 minutes west, and distant 94 chains and 83 links from the north-east



north-east corner of Simeon Lord's 2,000 acres ; and bounded thence on the east by the western side of the road aforesaid bearing south 4 chains ; thence on the south by a line bearing north 88 degrees 30 minutes west 5 chains ; thence on the west by a line bearing north 4 chains to the north boundary of lot 20 aforesaid ; and thence on the north by that boundary bearing south 88 degrees 30 minutes east 5 chains, to the point of commencement : together with a right-of-way 6 feet wide from Scotchman's Creek Road, and situated on the northern side of a line bearing south 86 degrees east 15 chains ; and thence on the western side of a line north 19 degrees west to a point on the south boundary and 50 links easterly from the south-west corner of the above described portion (said to be part of the late William King's estate).

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
to wit. } SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
(L.S.) } of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
Governor. } New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith : And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School : Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the police district wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the *Shoalhaven News* newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith ; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Shoalhaven, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee-simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided : And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say :—All that piece or parcel of land forming part of Prosper De Mestre's 1,300 acres, and situated in the parish of Numbaa, county of St. Vincent, containing by admeasurement 2 acres : Commencing on the western side of the road from Terrara to South Coast Road and Worragee, at a point bearing south 7 degrees 55 minutes east, and distant 7 chains and 27 links from the junction of that side of that road with the southern side of South-street (William-street as shown on tracing), township of Terrara ; and bounded thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 82 degrees 5 minutes west, 5 chains ; thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 7 degrees 55 minutes east 4 chains ; thence on the south-east by a line bearing north 82 degrees 5 minutes east 5 chains to the western side of the road aforesaid ; thence on the north-east by that side of that road bearing north 7 degrees 55 minutes west 4 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
to wit. } SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
(L.S.) } of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
Governor. } New South Wales and its Dependencies

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith : And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School : Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, by this notification published

in

in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the *Deniliquin Pastoral Times* newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Deniliquin of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece of land in the village of Wanganello, parish of Wangonilla, county of Townsend, containing 1 acre, being allotment 5 of section 17: Commencing at the intersection of the southern side of Lang-street with the western side of Brougham-street; and bounded thence towards the north by Lang-street for two chains; thence on the west by allotment 4 for five chains; thence on the south by a line easterly two chains to Brougham-street; and thence on the east by that street five chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(NOTIFICATION OF LAND RESUMED.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

## MINNAMURRA.

## NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
to wit. } SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
(L.S.) } of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
Governor. } New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the police district wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the *Kiama Independent* newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that, by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the police district of Kiama of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee-simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of land forming part of W. Ralph's 1,000-acre grant now the property of G. L. Fuller, situated in the parish of Terragong, county of Camden, containing by admeasurement 2 acres: Commencing on the northern side of the road from the South Coast Road, at its intersection with the western side of the road from Jamberoo to Peterborough and Shellharbour; and bounded thence on the south-east by that side of that road bearing north 17 degrees east 465 links; thence on the north-east by a line bearing north 73 degrees west 3 chains 72 links; thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 17 degrees west 612 links to the road from the South Coast Road aforesaid; and thence on the south by the northern side of that road bearing north 85 degrees east 400 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT PIPER'S FLAT, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called LORD  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
(L.S.) of the Most Honorable Order of the  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
Governor. Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Lithgow Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Hartley, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forth-

with become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of Thomas Walker's, now Mrs. G. L. W. Barton's, 800 acres, situated in the parish of Lidsdale, county of Cook, containing by admeasurement two acres: Commencing at a point on the eastern bank of Thompson's Creek where the road from Meadow Flat to Wallerawang crosses that creek, and bounded thence on the north-west by the south-east side of that road, being a line bearing north 43 degrees 36 minutes east 580 links; on the east by a line bearing south 710 links; on the south by a line bearing west 400 links to Thompson's Creek aforesaid; and on the west by the eastern bank of that creek northerly, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT BUCHANAN FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Governor. Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Maitland, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land

shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of G. Brooks' grant of 2,000 acres, situated in the parish of Stockrington, county of Northumberland, containing by admeasurement 2 acres: Commencing at a point bearing about north 77 degrees 22 minutes east, and distant 64 chains 5 links from the north-east corner of J. Eastcott's 100 acres, parish of Heddon; and bounded thence on the west by a line south 4 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 4 chains 61 links, to the western side of the parish road from Mount Vincent to Maitland; on the east by that side of that road bearing north 11 degrees and 11 minutes east 4 chains and 8 links; and on the north by a line bearing west 5 chains and 40 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!





1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT CAERGURLE AND THALABA FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
(L.S.) Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
Governor. the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Paterson, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said lands shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Lewinsbrook, county of Durham, containing by admeasurement one acre three roods and thirty perches, more or less: Commencing at a point bearing west eight degrees and eleven minutes south one chain and ninety-seven links from south-west corner of Episcopalian Church; and bounded on the east by the west side of a roadway one chain and fifty links in width,

bearing south two degrees and forty minutes west two chains and ninety-seven links; on the south by the north side of the Eccleston Road, bearing part of the way west six degrees and twelve minutes south five chains and thirteen links, on the residue of the way bearing west fourteen degrees south three chains and twenty-four links; on the west by a line bearing north three degrees and forty-five minutes east one chain and eighty-nine links; and on the north by the River Allyn downwards, to the point of commencement aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
(L.S.) Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
Governor. the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that

by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Dungog, of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land herein-before referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of Benjamin Sullivan's grant of 2,560 acres, situated in the parish of Thalaba, county of Gloucester, containing by admeasurement 2 acres, more or less, commencing at a point bearing south 62 degrees 50 minutes east, and distant 123 links from a stump

marked  $\uparrow$  over B, on the south-west side of the road from Dungog to Clarence Town; and bounded thence on the north-east by that side of that road bearing south 62 degrees 50 minutes east, 40 links; thence on the east by a line south 883 links; thence on the south by a line bearing west 500 links, to the Williams River; thence on the west by that river upwards to a point due west of the point of commencement; and thence on the north by a line bearing east 465 links, to that point.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT MACDONALD TOWN FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Honorable Order of the  
(L.S.) Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Governor. Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for public purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land

shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Peter-sham, county of Cumberland, being part of Malcolm's estate at Macdonald Town, containing two acres: Commencing at a point on the south side of Swanson-street as now widened 150 feet easterly from the west boundary of the estate and bounded on the north by Swanson-street bearing easterly 220 feet; on the east by a road 50 feet wide bearing southerly 396 feet; on the south by a line westerly 220 feet; and on the west by a road 50 feet wide bearing northerly 396 feet, to the point of commencement, be the abovementioned dimensions a little more or less.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this fourteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Governor. Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public

Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate or inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land being allotments 1 to 7 of section 13, situated at Woolloomooloo, in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, containing 2 roods  $\frac{1}{4}$  perch: Commencing on the north side of Plunkett-street at its intersection with the eastern side of Lincoln Crescent at the southwest corner of allotment No. 2 of section 13 aforesaid; and bounded thence on the south by the northern side of Plunkett-street, being a line bearing east 53 minutes south 151 feet to the west side of Bourke-street; thence on the east by that side of that street bearing north 53 minutes east 169 feet 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches to the south side of Nicholson-street; thence on the north by that side of that street bearing west 53 minutes north 108 feet to the eastern side of Lincoln Crescent aforesaid; and thence on the west by that side of Lincoln Crescent south-westerly 175 feet 3 inches, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT LOWER PADDINGTON FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Governor. Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper

circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said lands shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, forming part of the reserve dedicated to the Corporation of Sydney, 5th October, 1866, and containing by admeasurement, 1 acre: Commencing on the north side of Albion-street, at its intersection with the east side of Selwyn-street as aligned; and bounded thence on the west by the east side of Selwyn-street bearing northerly 4 chains; thence on the north by a line at right angles to that street bearing easterly 2 chains and 50 links; thence on the east by a line parallel to Selwyn-street aforesaid, bearing southerly 4 chains to the north-side of Albion-street aforesaid; and thence on the south by that side of Albion-street bearing westerly 2 chains 50 links to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!





1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT GLENMORE ROAD, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said and being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public

Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of John Gurner's grant of 7 acres 2 roods, situated at Glenmore Road, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, containing 2 acres: Commencing on the eastern side of the Glenmore Road, at a point bearing south 13 degrees 56 minutes west, and distant 3 chains 43 links from the alignment post on the Glenmore Road, which forms the building-line of the southern side of Alma-street; and bounded thence on the north by a line east 4 chains 1 link; thence on the north-east by a line bearing south 20 degrees east 4 chains 26 links; thence on the south by a line bearing bearing west 6 chains 30 links to the eastern side of the Glenmore Road aforesaid; and thence on the west by that side of that road bearing north-easterly, to the point of commencement.

Together with a right-of-way 20 feet wide, being parallel with and northerly of a line bearing south-easterly from the south-east corner of the above-described 2 acres to the north-east corner of John Gurner's 2 acres 2 roods and 30 perches.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereunto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT DOUBLE BAY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FRDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
(L.S.) of the Most Honorable Order of the  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
Governor. Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of

Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident there to or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, the property of Michael Guilfoyle and Patrick John Hourigan, situated at Double Bay, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, containing about 1 acre 3 roods 7 perches: Commencing on the eastern side of Ocean-street, at its intersection with the northern side of Cross-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of Ocean-street bearing north 17 degrees 15 minutes east 340 links to its intersection with the southern side of William-street; thence on the north-east by that side of William-street bearing south 75 degrees east 485½ links; thence on the south-east by a line dividing it from T. J. Jackson's land bearing south 13 degrees west 390 links to the northern side of Cross-street aforesaid; and thence on the south-west by that side of that street bearing north 69 degrees 30 minutes west 513 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT BLACKFRIAR'S ESTATE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called LORD  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
(L.S.) of the Most Honorable Order of the  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
Governor. Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land within allotments 10 to 16 and 18 to 25 of section No. 3 and allotments 1 to 14 of section No. 4 of the Blackfriars Estate, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, containing in all an area of about 2 roods 33 perches, hereinafter described as parcels 1, 2, and 3—

Parcel 1. Containing an area of about 33 perches: Commencing on the northern side of Blackfriars-street at its inter-

section with the eastern side of Ludgate-street; and bounded thence on the south-east and south-west by the northern side of Blackfriars-street bearing north-easterly and south-westerly to the south-east corner of allotment No. 10 at the western side of a lane; thence on the north-east by that side of that lane bearing north-westerly 109 feet 6 inches to the north-east corner of allotment No. 10 aforesaid; thence on the north-west by the south-eastern side of that lane aforesaid bearing south-westerly 106 feet 9 inches to the eastern side of Ludgate-street aforesaid; and thence on the south-west by that side of Ludgate-street bearing south-easterly 76 feet, to the point of commencement.

Parcel 2. Containing an area of about 37½ perches: Commencing on the southern side of Grafton-street at its intersection with the eastern side of Ludgate-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of Grafton-street and a line bearing north-easterly 81 feet 2 inches to the north-east corner of allotment No. 21 at the western boundary of St. Benedict's Church property; thence on the north-east by a line which forms the eastern boundary of allotments 21, 20, 19, and 18, bearing south-easterly 125 feet 9 inches to the south-east corner of the latter allotment on the northern side of a lane; thence on the south-east by the northern side of that lane bearing south-westerly 81 feet 2 inches to the eastern side of Ludgate-street aforesaid; and thence on the south-west by that side of that street bearing north-westerly 125 feet 9 inches, to the point of commencement.

Parcel 3. Containing an area of about 1 rood 21½ perches: Commencing on the southern side of Grafton-street at its intersection with the eastern side of Buckland-street; and bounded thence on the south-west by that side of Buckland-street bearing south-easterly 215 feet 1 inch to the northern side of Blackfriars-street; thence on the south-east by that side of Blackfriars-street bearing north-easterly 78 feet to the western side of Ludgate-street; thence on the north-east by that side of Ludgate-street bearing north-westerly 215 feet 1 inch to the southern side of Grafton-street aforesaid; and thence on the north-west by that side of that street bearing south-westerly 78 feet, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT NEWTOWN NORTH FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Honorable Order of the  
Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
(L.S.) } Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, } Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
Governor. } New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for public purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of

inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, originally the property of the Honorable S. D. Gordon, M. L. C., now Samuel Wright's, situated in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, containing about 3 roods 194 perches: Commencing on the northern side of Campbell-street, at the south-east corner of allotment No. 128, being a point distant 320 feet from the intersection of the northern side of that street with the eastern side of Elizabeth-street; and bounded thence on the south-west by the north-eastern boundary of allotments 128 and 129, the termination of Richard-street, and the north-eastern boundary of allotments 176 and 177 bearing north-westerly 268 feet to the southern side of Bligh-street; thence on the north-west by the southern side of Bligh-street bearing north-easterly 165 feet; thence on the north-east by a line bearing south-easterly to the northern side of Campbell-street aforesaid; and thence on the south-east by that side of that street bearing south-westerly 151 feet, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN





1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT DARLINGHURST FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

(L.S.)  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
Governor.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas, I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a public school and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the

purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interest, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever: And that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land being allotment No. 79 of the Barcom Glen subdivision, situate in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 1 rood 16 perches, more or less: Commencing on the west side of Barcom-street, at the north-east corner of 1 acre 0 roods 20 perches resumed for public school purposes by Gazette notice of 22nd February, 1881; and bounded thence on the east and south-east by that side of that street bearing northerly 20 feet and north-easterly 37 feet to the south-east corner of allotment No. 78; thence on the north by the southern side of that allotment bearing north-westerly 185 feet to the eastern side of Womerah-street; thence by that side of that street bearing south-westerly 120 feet to the north corner of the school land aforesaid; and thence on the south by the northern side of that land bearing south-easterly 193 feet, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.**  
(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT PYRMONT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

**NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.**

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
(L.S.) Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
Governor. of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become

and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Pyrmont, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 1 acre 18½ perches: Commencing on the south-eastern side of John-street, at its intersection with the north-eastern side of Mount-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of John-street bearing north-easterly 160 feet 10 inches; thence on the north-east by a line at right-angles to that street bearing south-easterly 99 feet; thence on the south-east by a line parallel with John-street bearing south-westerly 160 feet 10 inches to the north-eastern side of Mount-street aforesaid; and thence on the south-west by that side of that street bearing north-westerly 99 feet, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT WATERLOO FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of

Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of the Waterloo Estate, the property of Sir Daniel Cooper, containing by admeasurement 2 acres more or less, situate in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland: Commencing on the eastern side of the Botany Road, at a point bearing north 19 degrees 45 minutes west, and distant 5 chains from the intersection of the northern side of Bourke-street with that eastern side of that road; and bounded thence on the south-west by the north-eastern side of that road bearing north 26 degrees 48 minutes west 178½ links; and north 30 degrees 31 minutes west 223 links; thence on the north-west by a line bearing north 66 degrees east 520 links; thence on the north-east by a line bearing south 24 degrees east 400 links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 66 degrees west 487 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT THALABA FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called LORD  
(L.S.) } AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
of the Most Honorable Order of the  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
Governor. Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Dungog, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction

of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of Benjamin Sullivan's grant of 2,560 acres, situated in the parish of Thalaba, county of Gloucester, containing by admeasurement 2 acres, more or less, commencing at a point bearing south 62 degrees 50 minutes east, and distant 123 links from a stump marked  $\uparrow$  over  $\times$ , on the south-west side of the road from Dungog to Clarence Town; and bounded thence on the north-east by that side of that road bearing south 62 degrees 50 minutes east, 40 links; thence on the east by a line south 383 links; thence on the south by a line bearing west 500 links, to the Williams River; thence on the west by that river upwards to a point due west of the point of commencement; and thence on the north by a line bearing east 465 links, to that point.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!





1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT ALBION-STREET FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
(L.S.) of the Most Honorable Order of the  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
Governor. Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee

simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land originally forming part of reserve dedicated to the Corporation of Sydney, on the 5th October, 1866, being part of section No. 3, as shown on Corporation subdivision plan, containing by admeasurement 1 rood 1½ perches, more or less, situate in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland: Commencing on the east side of Selwyn-street, at the north-west corner of the land resumed for Public School purposes on the 18th October, 1881; and bounded thence on the west by that side of Selwyn-street bearing northerly 87 feet, to its intersection with the southern side of Napier-street; thence on the north by that side of Napier-street bearing easterly 130 feet, to its intersection with the western side of Iris-lane; thence on the east by that side of that lane bearing southerly 87 feet, to the northern boundary of the land resumed aforesaid; and thence on the south by part of that north boundary bearing west 130 feet, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.  
(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT SURREY HILLS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross  
(L.S.) of the Most Honorable Order of the  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most  
Governor. Honorable Privy Council, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of  
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this

notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1 rood 2½ perches, situated at Surrey Hills, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland: Commencing on the east side of Riley-street at its intersection with the south side of Collins-street; and bounded thence on the north by that side of Collins-street bearing east 100 feet; thence on the east by a line south 115 feet 6 inches; thence on the south by a line west 100 feet to the east side of Riley-street aforesaid; and thence on the west by that side of that street bearing north 115 feet 6 inches, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.  
(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT WILLOW TREE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
Governor. and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Murrurundi Times" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith; and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Murrurundi, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and

his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interest, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant of 249,600 acres, containing by admeasurement 2 acres, more or less, situate at the Willow-tree, parish of Loder, county of Buckland: Commencing on the eastern side of the Great Northern Road, at its intersection with the north boundary of Britton's land which originally formed part of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant aforesaid; and bounded thence on the south by part of that north boundary bearing east 532 links; thence on the east by a line north 350½ links; thence on the north by a line west 613 links to the eastern side of the Great Northern Road aforesaid; and thence by that side of that road bearing south 13 degrees 1 minute east 360 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hcretto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1881.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT ROTHBURY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
(L.S.) Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
Governor, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Maitland Mercury," newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Maitland, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said lands shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in

fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of Rothbury, county of Northumberland, Colony of New South Wales, being part of that part of Jane Coulson's two thousand acres, now belonging to Joseph B. Holmes, containing by measurement two acres: Commencing at the intersection of Joseph B. Holmes' west boundary with the proclaimed road from Cessnock to Branxton, being a point bearing south fourteen degrees east 63 chains from the south-east corner of J. McDonald's 500 acres; and bounded thence on the west by part of the west boundary of Joseph B. Holmes' land, being a line bearing north one degree east 3 chains and 35 links; thence on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing south 6 chains and 60 links to the north boundary of the main road; and thence on the south-west by the north boundary of that road, being a line bearing north 51 degrees 15 minutes west 5 chains and 20 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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